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SYLLABUS

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Unit - 1 : Political Theory

Concepts
Liberty, Equality, Justice, Rights, Democracy, Power, Citizenship,

Political Traditions
Liberalism
Conservatism
Socialism
Marxism
Feminism
Ecologism
Multiculturalism
Postmodernism

Unit - 2 : Political Thought

Confucius, Plato, Aristotle, Machiavelli, Hobbes, Locke, Rousseau, Hegel, Mary Wollstonecraft, John Stuart Mill, Karl Marx, Gramsci, Hannah Arendt, Frantz Fanon, Mao Zedong, John Rawls

Unit - 3 : Indian Political Thought

Dharamshastra, Kautilya, Aggannasutta, Barani, Kabir, Pandita Ramabai, Bal Gangadhar Tilak, Swami Vivekanand, Rabindranath Tagore, M.K Gandhi, Sri Aurobindo, Periyar E. V. Ramasamy, Muhammad Iqbal, M.N.Roy, V D Savarkar, Dr. B.R.Ambedkar, J L Nehru, Ram Manohar Lohia, Jaya Prakash Narayan, Deendayal Upadhyaya

Unit - 4 : Comparative Political Analysis

Approaches: Institutional, Political Culture, Political Economy and New Institutionalism; Comparative Methods

Colonialism and decolonization: forms of colonialism, anti-colonial struggles and decolonization

Nationalism: European and non-European.

State theory: debate over the nature of state in capitalist and socialist societies; post-colonial state; welfare state; globalization and nations-states

Political regimes: democratic (Electoral, Liberal, Majoritarian and Participatory) and non-democratic regimes (Patrimonialism, Bureaucratic authoritarianism, Military dictatorship, Totalitarianism, and fascist).

Constitutions and Constitutionalism: forms of constitutions, rule of law, judicial independence and liberal constitutionalism; emergency powers and crisis of constitutionalism.

Democratisation: democratic transition and consolidation.

Development: Underdevelopment, Dependency, Modernization, World Systems Theory, development and democracy.

Structures of Power: ruling class, power elites, democratic elitism

Actor and Processes: Electoral Systems, Political Parties and Party System, Interest groups, Social movements, new social movements, Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and civil society campaigns; Revolutions.

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Unit - 5 : International Relations

Approaches to the study of International relations: Idealism, Realism, Structural Marxism, Neoliberalism, Neorealism, Social Constructivism, Critical International Theory, Feminism, Postmodernism.

Concepts: State, state system and non-state actors, Power, Sovereignty, Security: traditional and non- traditional.

Conflict and Peace: Changing Nature of Warfare; Weapons of mass destruction; deterrence; conflict resolution, conflict transformation.

United Nations: Aims, Objectives, Structure and Evaluation of the Working of UN; Peace and Development perspectives; Humanitarian intervention. International law; International Criminal Court

Political Economy of IR; Globalisation; Global governance and Bretton Woods system, North-South Dialogue, WTO, G-20, BRICS.

Regional Organisations: European Union, African Union, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, ASEAN.

Contemporary Challenges: International terrorism, Climate change and Environmental Concerns, Human Rights, Migration and Refugees; Poverty and Development; Role of Religion, Culture and Identity Politics.

Unit - 6 : India's Foreign Policy

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Perspectives on India's Foreign Policy: India's Identity as postcolonial, development, rising power and as emerging political economy

Continuity and change in India's Foreign Policy: Principles and determinants; Non-Alignment movement: historical background and relevance of Non Aligned Movement; India's Nuclear Policy

India's relations with major powers: USA, USSR/Russia, People's Republic of China

India’s Engagement with multipolar world: India’s relations with European Union, BRICS, ASEAN, Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, African Union, Southern African Development Community, Gulf Cooperation Council

India’s relations with neighbourhood: SAARC, Gujaral doctrine, Look Eas t/ Act East, Look West.

India’s Negotiation Strategies in International Regimes: The United Nations, World Trade Organisation, International Monetary Fund, Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change

Contemporary challenges: maritime security, energy security, environmental security, migrants and refugees, water resources, international terrorism, cyber security

Unit - 7 : Political Institutions in India

Making of the Indian Constitution: Colonialism heritage and the contribution Indian National Movement to the making of the Indian Constitution

Constituent Assembly: Composition, Ideological Moorings, Constitutional Debates

Philosophy of the Constitution: Preamble, Fundamental Rights, Directive Principles

Constitutionalism in India: Democracy, Social Change, National Unity, Checks and Balances, Basic Structure Debate, Constitutional Amendments

Union Executive: President, Prime Minister and Council of Ministers

Union Parliament: Structure, Role and Functioning, Parliamentary Committees

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Unit - 8 : Political Processes in India

State, Economy and Development: Nature of Indian State, Development Planning model, New Economic Policy, Growth and Human Development.

Process of globalisation: social and economic implications.

Identity Politics: Religion, Tribe, Caste, Region, Language.

Social Movements: Dalit, Tribal, Women, Farmers, labour

Civil Society Groups: Non-Party Social Formations, Non-Governmental Organisations, Social Action Groups.

Regionalisation of Indian Politics: Reorganisation of Indian States, States as Political and Economic Units, Sub-State Regions, Regional disparities, Demand for New States,

Gender and Politics in India: Issues of Equality and Representation.

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Electoral Politics: Participation, Contestation, Representation, Emerging trends.

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Managing the organization: Theories of leadership and motivation.

Organisational Communication: Theories and Principles, Chester Bernard Principles of Communication, Information Management in the organization

Managing Conflict in the Organization: Mary Parker Follett

Management by Objectives- Peter Drucker

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Unit – 10 : Governance and Public Policy in India

Governance, good governance and democratic governance, role of state, civil society and individuals.

Accountability and control: Institutional mechanism for checks and balances, legislative control over executive, administrative and budgetary control, control through parliamentary committees, judicial control over legislature and executive, administrative culture, corruption and administrative reforms

Institutional mechanisms for good governance: Right to Information, Consumer Protection Act, Citizen Charter; Grievance redress system: Ombudsman, Lokpal, Lokayukta

Grassroots Governance: Panchayati Raj Institutions and their functioning

Planning and Development: Decentralised planning, planning for development, sustainable development, participatory development, e-governance; NITI Aayog

Public policy as an instrument of socio-economic development: public policies with special reference to housing, health, drinking water, food security, MNREGA, NHRM, RTE

Monitoring and evaluation of public policy; mechanisms of making governance process accountable: jansunwai, social audit.

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CHAPTER 01
Political Theory

1. In political theory, the concept of 'negative liberty' is most accurately defined as:
(A) The capacity to act in a way that promotes self-realization and human flourishing.
(B) The absence of external constraints or coercion by other individuals or the state.
(C) The collective freedom of a community to pursue its shared goals.
(D) The provision of resources by the state to enable individuals to achieve their potential.

2. Consider the following statements regarding the core tenets of Classical Liberalism:
1. It advocates for a minimal state, often referred to as a 'night-watchman' state.
2. It prioritizes individual liberty over collective equality.
3. It believes in a regulated market economy to correct social injustices.
4. It is skeptical of universal human reason and emphasizes tradition.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

3. Given below are two statements regarding the concept of equality:
Statement I: Formal equality refers to the equal legal and political status of all individuals, irrespective of their social background.
Statement II: Substantive equality aims to address and rectify existing socio-economic disparities to ensure equality of outcome.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

4. Which of the following is NOT a central theme in John Rawls's theory of justice?
(A) The Original Position and the Veil of Ignorance.
(B) The two principles of justice, including the Difference Principle.
(C) The concept of justice as fairness.
(D) The entitlement theory of justice based on historical acquisition.

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5. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I (Thinker):
P. Isaiah Berlin
Q. John Stuart Mill
R. John Locke,
S. T.H. Green
List II (Concept):
1. Natural Rights,
2. Positive Liberty,
3. Two Concepts of Liberty,
4. Harm Principle
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

6. The form of democracy where citizens participate directly in decision-making, rather than through elected representatives, is known as:
(A) Representative Democracy
(B) Athenian or Direct Democracy
(C) Deliberative Democracy
(D) Polyarchy

7. A political leader's ability to command respect and obedience because their authority is seen as rightful and justified is best described as:
(A) Coercion
(B) Power
(C) Influence
(D) Legitimacy

8. Which concept of citizenship emphasizes active participation in the political and community life of the state?

(A) Republican Citizenship
(B) Liberal Citizenship
(C) Cosmopolitan Citizenship
(D) Neoliberal Citizenship

9. Which one of the following statements about Conservatism is correct?
(A) It universally rejects all forms of social change.
(B) It champions abstract principles and rationalist blueprints for society.
(C) It emphasizes the importance of tradition, established institutions, and human imperfection.
(D) It advocates for a stateless society based on voluntary cooperation.

10. Arrange the following schools of Feminist thought in the chronological order of their emergence:
1. Radical Feminism
2. Liberal Feminism (First Wave)
3. Postmodern Feminism
4. Socialist Feminism

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

11. According to Marxist theory, the fundamental driver of historical change is:
(A) The evolution of ideas and human consciousness.
(B) The conflict between different ethnic and national groups.
(C) The development of political institutions.
(D) The conflict between economic classes rooted in the mode of production.

12. The term 'ecologism' as a distinct political ideology is primarily concerned with:
(A) The efficient management of natural resources for economic growth.
(B) The relationship between humanity and nature, viewing the environment as intrinsically valuable.
(C) The conservation of specific endangered species for the purpose of global tourism.
(D) The development of green technologies to maximize industrial profit.

13. Given below are two statements regarding Multiculturalism:
Statement I: Multiculturalism advocates for the recognition and accommodation of cultural diversity within a state.
Statement II: Critics of multiculturalism argue that it can undermine national unity and universal human rights.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

14. A central characteristic of Postmodernism in political theory is its:
(A) Belief in universal, objective truth and grand narratives.
(B) Advocacy for a single, rational model of social organization.
(C) Emphasis on historical determinism and progress.
(D) Skepticism towards meta-narratives and foundationalist claims.

15. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): According to Isaiah Berlin, positive liberty can be a dangerous concept.
Reason (R): The pursuit of a collective goal or a 'true' self, characteristic of positive liberty, can be used to justify coercion and totalitarianism in the name of freedom.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. Which of the following defines 'equality of opportunity'?
(A) Everyone should have the same income and wealth.
(B) Everyone should have an equal chance to achieve success, regardless of their starting point in life.
(C) Everyone should be treated identically in all circumstances.

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(D) Everyone has the right to a minimum standard of living provided by the state.

17. Procedural justice is primarily concerned with:
(A) The fairness of outcomes in the distribution of goods.
(B) The establishment of fair and transparent rules and processes for making decisions.
(C) The correction of historical injustices through affirmative action.
(D) The achievement of social equality.

18. Which statement incorrectly describes the concept of Rights?
(A) All rights are absolute and can never be limited.
(B) Rights are entitlements that individuals possess.
(C) Rights imply corresponding duties or obligations on the part of others.
(D) The concept of natural rights suggests they are inherent and not granted by the state.

19. Robert Dahl's term 'polyarchy' is used to describe:
(A) A utopian ideal of direct democracy.
(B) A totalitarian regime ruled by one party.
(C) Modern representative democracies where power is dispersed among multiple competing groups.
(D) A form of government where power is held by a small, wealthy elite.

20. Consider the following statements about Steven Lukes's three faces of power:
1. The first face is the ability to influence decision-making on issues where there is an observable conflict of interests.
2. The second face involves the ability to set the political agenda and prevent certain issues from being discussed.
3. The third face is the ideological power to shape people's perceptions, desires, and self-interest, often against their 'real' interests.
4. The first face of power is the most subtle and effective form.
5. All three faces of power are only exercised by state actors.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 3 and 5 only
(C) 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 4 and 5

21. T.H. Marshall's theory of citizenship describes its evolution in three stages. Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) Political, Civil, Social
(B) Social, Political, Civil
(C) Civil, Political, Social
(D) Civil, Social, Political

22. A core difference between Socialism and Liberalism is that Socialism places a greater emphasis on:
(A) Individual liberty and private property.
(B) Community, cooperation, and social equality.
(C) The importance of tradition and authority.
(D) A minimal state and free-market capitalism.

23. Given below are two statements regarding Conservatism:
Statement I: Conservatism, as articulated by Edmund Burke, is a reactionary ideology that seeks a return to a past golden age.
Statement II: Burkean conservatism emphasizes pragmatism, skepticism about radical change, and the value of inherited institutions.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

24. Karl Marx used the term 'alienation' to describe the:
(A) Estrangement of workers from their products and humanity under capitalism.
(B) Cultural separation of individuals from their shared historical heritage.
(C) Psychological feeling of isolation and loneliness in modern urban life.
(D) Systematic political disenfranchisement of the working class by the state.

25. Consider the following statements regarding the central claims of Radical Feminism:
1. The primary source of female oppression is the capitalist economic system.
2. Patriarchy, a system of male dominance, is the most fundamental form of oppression.
3. 'The personal is political', meaning power

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dynamics in private life are a core political issue.
4. Achieving equality requires a revolutionary overthrow of patriarchal structures.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3 only

26. The concept of 'sustainable development' is most closely associated with which political tradition?
(A) Ecologism
(B) Marxism
(C) Postmodernism
(D) Conservatism

27. The 'politics of recognition', as advocated by theorists like Charles Taylor, is a key component of:
(A) Liberalism
(B) Socialism
(C) Ecologism
(D) Multiculturalism

28. Which postmodern thinker is most famously associated with the method of 'deconstruction'?
(A) Michel Foucault
(B) Jacques Derrida
(C) Jean-François Lyotard
(D) Richard Rorty

29. Which of the following is NOT a form of equality?
(A) Equality of Opportunity
(B) Foundational Equality
(C) Hierarchical Equality
(D) Equality of Outcome

30. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I (Ideology):
P. Socialism,
Q. Conservatism,
R. Liberalism,
S. Feminism
List II (Core Value):
1. Tradition,
2. Patriarchy (as a concept to be challenged),
3. Liberty,
4 Community
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

31. Robert Nozick's 'Anarchy, State, and Utopia' is a foundational text for:
(A) A libertarian theory of justice based on entitlement.
(B) Communitarian critiques of liberalism.
(C) A defense of the modern welfare state.
(D) A socialist argument for wealth redistribution.

32. The concept of 'deliberative democracy' emphasizes:
(A) The aggregation of pre-existing preferences through voting.
(B) The role of reasoned public debate and argumentation in shaping political decisions.
(C) The efficient implementation of policies by expert administrators.
(D) The importance of charismatic leadership in mobilizing the masses.

33. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Power as decision-making: Robert Dahl
(B) Power as sovereignty: Michel Foucault
(C) Power as agenda-setting: Bachrach and Baratz
(D) Power as ideological control: Steven Lukes

34. The idea of 'cosmopolitan citizenship' transcends the nation-state and suggests that individuals have obligations to:
(A) Humanity as a whole.
(B) Their local community only.
(C) Their nation-state above all others.
(D) Their ethnic or cultural group.

35. Given below are two statements regarding liberalism:
Statement I: Classical liberalism and modern liberalism are identical in their views on the role of the state.
Statement II: Modern liberalism, unlike classical liberalism, supports state intervention to expand real opportunities for individuals, endorsing

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positive liberty.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

36. Edmund Burke, a key figure in Conservative thought, valued which of the following?
(A) Abstract reason and radical innovation.
(B) A written constitution based on universal rights.
(C) The overthrow of all aristocratic privilege.
(D) Gradual reform and empirical reality.

37. The socialist principle "From each according to his ability, to each according to his needs" is most closely associated with:
(A) Utopian Socialism
(B) Democratic Socialism
(C) Communism, as envisioned by Karl Marx
(D) Anarchism

38. In Marxist terminology, the 'superstructure' of society consists of:
(A) The means of production, including factories and tools.
(B) Political, legal, cultural, and ideological institutions.
(C) The economic base and relations of production.
(D) The proletariat class.

39. The feminist concept of 'intersectionality', coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw, refers to:
(A) The belief that all women experience identical forms of systemic oppression.
(B) The conceptual intersection of private domestic life and the political sphere.
(C) The strategic political alliance between liberal and socialist feminist movements.
(D) Overlapping systems of discrimination like race, class, and gender identity.

40. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Deep ecologists argue for a fundamental change in human consciousness and social structures.
Reason (R): They believe that the environmental crisis stems from anthropocentrism, the belief that humans are superior to and separate from nature.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

41. Will Kymlicka is a prominent theorist known for his work on:
(A) A postmodern critique of power.
(B) A conservative theory of organic society.
(C) A liberal defense of multiculturalism and minority rights.
(D) An anarchist critique of the state.

42. Jean-François Lyotard's definition of postmodernism is an "incredulity toward...":
(A) Meta-narratives
(B) Scientific progress
(C) Local stories
(D) Individual experience

43. Which of the following statements best captures the essence of positive liberty?
(A) The state should not interfere in the private sphere of the individual.
(B) Liberty is the silence of the law.
(C) Individuals should be free to do anything that does not harm others.
(D) Freedom consists in being one's own master and realizing one's true potential.

44. Which statement about the concept of justice is incorrect?
(A) It is fundamentally concerned with the distribution of benefits and burdens in society.
(B) All theories of justice agree on what constitutes a 'just' distribution.
(C) It can encompass legal, social, and distributive dimensions.
(D) The concept of justice is central to most political ideologies.

45. Consider the following concepts associated with Democracy:
1. Accountability of rulers to the ruled.
2. Protection of minority rights.
3. Universal adult franchise.

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4. Regular and fair elections.
5. The fusion of legislative and executive powers.

Which of the above are generally considered essential features of modern representative democracy?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(B) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 2, 3 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

46. What type of right is the 'right to life' typically considered?
(A) A political right
(B) A social right
(C) A procedural right
(D) A fundamental and natural right

47. The ability to make others do something they would not otherwise do is a classic definition of:
(A) Power
(B) Authority
(C) Legitimacy
(D) Influence

48. A person who holds multiple citizenships is known as a:
(A) Denizen
(B) Dual or multiple citizen
(C) Global citizen
(D) Stateless person

49. Adam Smith's 'The Wealth of Nations' is a key text for which political tradition?
(A) Socialism
(B) Classical Liberalism
(C) Conservatism
(D) Marxism

50. Consider the following features of the 'New Right' conservatism that emerged in the late 20th century:
1. A combination of neoliberal economics with social conservatism.
2. A belief in a strong but minimal state.
3. A critique of the welfare state and 'permissiveness'.
4. An emphasis on collectivist solutions to social problems.

Which of the above are features of the 'New Right'?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

51. Democratic Socialism seeks to achieve socialist goals through:
(A) Violent revolution and the dictatorship of the proletariat.
(B) The immediate abolition of the state.
(C) Gradual reform, democratic processes, and parliamentary politics.
(D) A return to agrarian communal living.

52. The concept of 'historical materialism' is central to:
(A) Liberalism
(B) Conservatism
(C) Postmodernism
(D) Marxism

53. Liberal feminists primarily advocate for:
(A) A revolutionary overthrow of the state.
(B) The withdrawal of women from the male-dominated public sphere.
(C) Equal rights and opportunities for women within the existing political and economic framework.
(D) The celebration of essential differences between men and women.

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54. The 'tragedy of the commons' is a concept often used in environmental political theory to illustrate:
(A) The success of collective resource management.
(B) The problem of individual rational actors depleting a shared resource.
(C) The intrinsic value of nature.
(D) The benefits of privatizing all natural resources.

55. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I (Book):
P. A Theory of Justice,
Q. Two Treatises of Government,
R. The Communist Manifesto,
S. On Liberty
List II (Author):
1. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels,

2. John Stuart Mill,
3. John Rawls,
4. John Locke

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

56. The idea that different cultural groups should have the right to maintain their distinct identities and practices is known as:
(A) Pluralism
(B) Assimilation
(C) Integration
(D) Segregation

57. Michel Foucault's analysis of power focuses on:
(A) Power as a centralized commodity held by the state.
(B) Power as a purely repressive mechanism.
(C) Power as a diffuse, productive, and disciplinary force operating throughout society.
(D) Power as the exclusive property of the economic ruling class.

58. Which of the following is an example of exercising 'positive liberty'?
(A) The state providing free higher education to enable citizens to develop their capacities.
(B) The state refraining from censoring a newspaper.
(C) A person choosing to buy a product without government interference.
(D) The right to remain silent when arrested.

59. The 'Difference Principle' in John Rawls's theory of justice states that:
(A) The belief that all forms of social and economic inequality are inherently unjust.
(B) Each person should have an equal right to the most extensive basic liberties.
(C) All individuals are entitled to the property they have acquired justly.
(D) Economic inequalities are only permissible if they benefit the least advantaged members of society.

60. Arrange the following thinkers in chronological order of their major works:
1. John Rawls
2. John Locke
3. Karl Marx
4. Niccolò Machiavelli

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

61. The theory of 'natural rights' posits that rights are:
(A) Granted by the state and can be revoked.
(B) A product of social conventions.
(C) Inherent to human beings by virtue of their humanity.
(D) Only available to citizens of a specific country.

62. Joseph Schumpeter's theory of democracy is often described as:
(A) Participatory and deliberative.
(B) Radical and direct.
(C) Communitarian and consensus-based.
(D) Elitist and procedural.

63. Which statement accurately describes the relationship between power and authority?
(A) Authority is a form of legitimate or rightful power.
(B) They are identical concepts.
(C) Authority is power that is considered illegitimate.
(D) Power is always coercive, while authority is always persuasive.

64. What is the central argument of communitarian critics of liberal citizenship?
(A) It places too much emphasis on duties and not enough on rights.
(B) It overemphasizes individual rights at the expense of community bonds and shared values.
(C) It is too exclusive and does not accommodate immigrants.
(D) It is an outdated concept in a globalized world.

65. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

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Assertion (A): Marxism is a teleological theory of history.
Reason (R): It posits a final stage of history, communism, towards which society is inevitably moving through the process of class struggle.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. 'Neoconservatism' as a variant of conservatism is characterized by:
(A) A strong belief in promoting democracy abroad, sometimes through military intervention.
(B) Isolationist foreign policy.
(C) Pacifism and international cooperation.
(D) A primary focus on environmental issues.

67. Fabian socialism, which greatly influenced the British Labour Party, advocated for:
(A) A violent proletarian revolution.
(B) The creation of small, self-sufficient utopian communities.
(C) The gradual and peaceful transition to socialism through parliamentary reforms.
(D) Anarcho-syndicalism.

68. The Marxist concept of 'false consciousness' refers to:
(A) The revolutionary awareness of the proletariat.
(B) The ideological delusion of the ruling class.
(C) A postmodern rejection of objective truth.
(D) The working class's failure to perceive their exploitation under capitalism.

69. Socialist feminism argues that women's oppression is a result of:
(A) The inherent biological differences between men and women.
(B) An ahistorical system of patriarchy.
(C) The dual forces of capitalism and patriarchy.
(D) The lack of legal rights for women.

70. Consider the following concepts:
1. Anthropocentrism
2. Holism
3. Sustainability
4. Industrialism
5. Biocentrism

Which of the above are associated with the political ideology of Ecologism?
(A) 1, 3 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only
(D) 2, 4 and 5 only

71. A key problem addressed by multiculturalism is the tension between:
(A) Liberty and equality.
(B) Democracy and authoritarianism.
(C) Socialism and capitalism.
(D) Individual rights and group rights.

72. Postmodern thinkers like Foucault would argue that knowledge is inextricably linked with:
(A) Power
(B) Truth
(C) Reason
(D) Nature

73. The 'harm principle', articulated by J.S. Mill in 'On Liberty', suggests that the only legitimate reason for interfering with an individual's freedom is:
(A) To promote the greater good of the community.
(B) To prevent the individual from harming themselves.
(C) To prevent harm to others.
(D) To enforce a particular moral or religious code.

74. Equality before the law is an example of:
(A) Formal equality
(B) Equality of outcome
(C) Substantive equality
(D) Economic equality

75. Consider the following statements about Justice:
1. Distributive justice is concerned with the fair allocation of resources, wealth, and opportunities.
2. Retributive justice is concerned with the punishment of wrongdoing.
3. Robert Nozick's theory of justice is an example of a patterned, end-state principle.
4. For Rawls, the principles of justice are chosen in an 'original position' behind a

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'veil of ignorance'.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

76. The concept of 'three generations of rights' classifies which of the following as 'second-generation' rights?
(A) Civil and political rights.
(B) Socio-economic and cultural rights.
(C) Collective or solidarity rights.
(D) Natural rights.

77. Which of the following is NOT a feature of democratic systems?
(A) Free and fair elections.
(B) Protection of civil liberties.
(C) A monopoly of power by a single political party.
(D) Rule of law.

78. Max Weber identified three types of legitimate authority. Which one is based on the exceptional personal qualities of a leader?
(A) Traditional Authority
(B) Rational-Legal Authority
(C) Coercive Authority
(D) Charismatic Authority

79. Given below are two statements regarding the history of citizenship:
Statement I: The concept of citizenship has historically been inclusionary, extending rights to all residents of a territory.
Statement II: Historically, citizenship has often been an exclusionary concept, denying rights to women, slaves, and foreigners.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

80. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I (Political Tradition):
P. Postmodernism,
Q. Ecologism,
R. Multiculturalism,
S. Marxism
List II (Key Concept):
1. Politics of Recognition,
2. Deconstruction,
3. Historical Materialism,
4. Sustainability
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

81. Modern Liberalism is most closely associated with the works of which thinker?
(A) John Locke
(B) T.H. Green
(C) Adam Smith
(D) Herbert Spencer

82. The conservative view of society is often described as:
(A) Organic
(B) Atomistic
(C) Mechanistic
(D) Conflict-ridden

83. Which of the following describes the socialist view on private property?
(A) The belief that private ownership is a sacred and inviolable natural right.
(B) It should be distributed equally among all individuals.
(C) The view that productive property causes inequality and requires collective control.
(D) It is a matter of individual preference and the state should not interfere.

84. The 'dictatorship of the proletariat' in Marxist theory refers to:
(A) A permanent totalitarian state ruled by one person.
(B) A form of government where intellectual elites rule on behalf of the workers.
(C) The final stage of communism.
(D) A transitional period where the working class suppresses counter-revolutionary forces.

85. "The personal is political" is a slogan that originated within which political movement?
(A) Conservatism
(B) Ecologism
(C) Second-wave Feminism

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(D) Postmodernism

86. What is the key difference between 'shallow' and 'deep' ecology?
(A) Shallow ecology is radical, while deep ecology is reformist.
(B) Shallow ecology is anthropocentric, while deep ecology is ecocentric or biocentric.
(C) Shallow ecology focuses on developing countries, while deep ecology focuses on developed ones.
(D) There is no significant difference between the two.

87. Which of the following is an argument in favor of multiculturalism?
(A) It fosters social cohesion through cultural homogeneity.
(B) It simplifies governance by enforcing a single cultural norm.
(C) It promotes assimilation of minority groups into the dominant culture.
(D) It enriches society by exposing it to diverse perspectives and practices.

88. The postmodern concept of 'hyperreality', associated with Jean Baudrillard, refers to:
(A) The inability to distinguish reality from simulation and spectacle.
(B) An enhanced and more authentic experience of reality.
(C) A future utopian society.
(D) The objective reality studied by science.

89. A key tension within the concept of liberty is between:
(A) Freedom and democracy
(B) Freedom and rights
(C) Freedom and law
(D) Freedom and power

90. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): John Rawls's theory of justice is an example of liberal egalitarianism.
Reason (R): It attempts to reconcile the liberal value of individual liberty with the egalitarian concern for social and economic equality through the two principles of justice.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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91. The concept that all human beings, by virtue of their humanity, are born with equal worth is known as:
(A) Equality of opportunity
(B) Legal equality
(C) Equality of outcome
(D) Foundational equality

92. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental right, but a principle of distributive justice?
(A) Right to freedom of speech
(B) The Difference Principle
(C) Right to life
(D) Right to a fair trial

93. Carole Pateman's 'The Sexual Contract' argues that the original social contract was based on the exclusion of:
(A) The poor
(B) Ethnic minorities
(C) Women
(D) The aristocracy

94. The theory of 'polyarchy' was developed by:
(A) C. Wright Mills
(B) G. William Domhoff
(C) Joseph Schumpeter
(D) Robert Dahl

95. Consider the following concepts:
1. Human Imperfection
2. Organic Society
3. Tradition and Custom
4. Abstract Rationalism
5. Radical Change

Which of the above are considered fundamental concepts within the political tradition of Conservatism?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 4 and 5 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

96. The power to shape desires and beliefs, making people accept their role in the existing order,

corresponds to which of Steven Lukes's 'faces' of power?
(A) Third dimension
(B) First dimension
(C) Second dimension
(D) Fourth dimension

97. The concept of 'jus soli' (right of soil) in determining citizenship means that citizenship is acquired by:
(A) Descent from parents who are citizens.
(B) Being born within the territory of the state.
(C) A process of naturalization.
(D) Marrying a citizen of the state.

98. John Stuart Mill is considered a transitional figure between:
(A) Classical Liberalism and Modern Liberalism
(B) Classical Liberalism and Socialism
(C) Conservatism and Liberalism
(D) Liberalism and Anarchism

99. Michael Oakeshott, a prominent 20th-century conservative thinker, famously argued that in politics, he prefers:
(A) The untried to the tried.
(B) The remote to the near.
(C) The familiar to the unknown.
(D) The blueprint to the journey.

100. Consider the following statements:
1. The economic 'base' determines the social 'superstructure'.
2. The state is an instrument of the ruling class.
3. Capitalism is prone to internal contradictions that will lead to its collapse.
4. Class harmony is the natural state of society.

Which of the above statements correctly reflect Marxist ideas?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

101. Revisionist socialism, associated with thinkers like Eduard Bernstein, argued for:
(A) The abandonment of socialist goals.
(B) The inevitability of violent revolution.
(C) Revising Marxist theory to work towards socialism through gradual, democratic means.
(D) The primary importance of national identity over class identity.

102. Which of the following is NOT a major 'wave' of feminism?
(A) First-wave feminism focusing on suffrage and legal rights.
(B) Zero-wave feminism focusing on pre-modern matriarchal societies.
(C) Second-wave feminism focusing on 'the personal is political'.
(D) Third-wave feminism embracing diversity and intersectionality.

103. 'Ecocentrism' is the belief that:
(A) The environment should be protected for human benefit.
(B) Economic growth is the top priority.
(C) Only sentient beings have moral worth.
(D) The ecosystem as a whole, including its non-living parts, has intrinsic value.

104. The 'melting pot' metaphor is often contrasted with the 'salad bowl' or 'mosaic' metaphor in discussions of:
(A) Multiculturalism
(B) Ecologism
(C) Feminism
(D) Postmodernism

105. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I (Thinker):
P. Michel Foucault,
Q. Jacques Derrida,
R. Jean-François Lyotard,
S. Jean Baudrillard
List II (Concept):
1. Deconstruction,
2. Simulacra and Hyperreality,
3. Incredulity toward Metanarratives,
4. Power/Knowledge
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

106. A state providing unemployment benefits and healthcare is acting on a principle most consistent with:

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(A) Positive Liberty
(B) Negative Liberty
(C) The Harm Principle
(D) Minimal State

107. Which concept of equality argues for the removal of barriers so that all individuals have the same starting line in a race?
(A) Equality of outcome
(B) Foundational equality
(C) Absolute equality
(D) Equality of opportunity

108. Amartya Sen's 'capability approach' enriches the theory of justice by focusing on:
(A) The amount of primary goods individuals possess.
(B) Individuals' real freedoms and abilities to achieve their valued functionings.
(C) The strict equality of income and wealth.
(D) The procedures by which decisions are made.

109. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) was adopted by the United Nations in:
(A) 1945
(B) 1950
(C) 1948
(D) 1966

110. Arrange the following concepts in the order they were systematically theorized in T.H. Marshall's framework of citizenship rights:
1. Social Rights
2. Civil Rights
3. Political Rights

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) 1, 2, 3
(B) 2, 3, 1
(C) 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3

111. Which form of democracy is criticized for the 'tyranny of the majority'?
(A) Majoritarian or simple democracy
(B) Deliberative democracy
(C) Consociational democracy
(D) Cosmopolitan democracy

112. The term 'power elite', referring to a closely linked group of top leaders from corporations, the military, and government, was coined by:
(A) Robert Dahl
(B) C. Wright Mills
(C) Max Weber
(D) Steven Lukes

113. 'Jus sanguinis' refers to the principle of acquiring citizenship through:
(A) Place of birth
(B) Blood ties or descent
(C) Naturalization
(D) Marriage

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114. The idea of a 'spontaneous order' that arises from human action but not human design is central to the thought of which liberal thinker?
(A) Friedrich Hayek
(B) John Rawls
(C) T.H. Green
(D) John Maynard Keynes

115. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Edmund Burke supported the American Revolution but condemned the French Revolution.
Reason (R): He believed the American Revolution was a defense of traditional rights and liberties against encroachment, while the French Revolution was a radical, rationalist attempt to create a new society from scratch, which he abhorred.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. A primary critique of socialism from a liberal perspective is that:
(A) It does not care about poverty.
(B) It is too focused on tradition.
(C) It leads to social atomism.
(D) It prioritizes collective goals to the detriment of individual freedom and economic efficiency.

117. In Marxist theory, what is the primary source of 'surplus value'?
(A) The entrepreneur's innovative skill.
(B) The use of advanced machinery.
(C) The unpaid labor of the worker.
(D) The natural scarcity of resources.

118. Kate Millett's 'Sexual Politics' is a key text of which feminist tradition?
(A) Liberal Feminism
(B) Radical Feminism
(C) Socialist Feminism
(D) Postmodern Feminism

119. A person who believes that all natural objects, including rocks and rivers, have a spiritual essence or rights can be described as an:
(A) Anthropocentrist
(B) Industrialist
(C) Humanist
(D) Animist

120. Consider the following statements related to Multiculturalism:
1. It challenges the ideal of a culturally homogenous nation-state.
2. It sometimes advocates for group-differentiated rights.
3. It can be divided into liberal, pluralist, and cosmopolitan forms.
4. It is universally accepted as being compatible with liberalism.
5. It is primarily concerned with economic redistribution.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

121. The postmodern critique of the 'subject' argues that:
(A) The individual is a stable, rational, and autonomous entity.
(B) Individualism is the highest political value.
(C) The individual 'subject' is a social and linguistic construct.
(D) The subject's experience is the only source of truth.

122. Which of the following political traditions most strongly advocates for a minimal 'night-watchman' state?
(A) Classical Liberalism / Libertarianism
(B) Modern Liberalism
(C) Democratic Socialism
(D) Conservatism

123. The phrase "the two great pillars of the theory of justice" refers to which elements in Rawls's work?
(A) Utilitarianism and Intuitionism
(B) Liberty and Property
(C) Entitlement and Transfer
(D) The Original Position and the Two Principles of Justice

124. The right to form trade unions and bargain collectively is an example of what kind of right?
(A) First-generation (civil/political) right
(B) Second-generation (social/economic) right
(C) Third-generation (solidarity) right
(D) A right not recognized in international law

125. Consider the following statements regarding the concept of Power:
1. The ability to achieve a desired outcome.
2. It can involve coercion, influence, or authority.
3. It is a central concept in political analysis.
4. It is always held and exercised by the government.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

126. A government that is ruled by the wealthy is known as a:
(A) Democracy
(B) Aristocracy
(C) Theocracy
(D) Plutocracy

127. Which of the following is NOT a type of authority identified by Max Weber?
(A) Democratic
(B) Traditional
(C) Charismatic
(D) Rational-legal

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128. What is a 'denizen'?
(A) A full citizen with all rights.
(B) A person who enjoys certain rights as a resident of a country but lacks full citizenship rights, such as voting.
(C) A person with no legal connection to any state.
(D) A citizen of the world.

129. The 'New Right' is a fusion of which two ideological strands?
(A) Socialism and Conservatism
(B) Neoliberalism and Neoconservatism
(C) Liberalism and Anarchism
(D) Ecologism and Feminism

130. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I (Feminist Tradition):
P. Liberal Feminism,
Q. Socialist Feminism,
R. Radical Feminism,
S. Postmodern Feminism
List II (Primary Focus):
1. Patriarchy and "the personal is political",
2. Deconstruction of gender identity,
3. Equal rights and legal reform,
4. Intersection of capitalism and patriarchy
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

131. In contrast to 'revolution', conservatives tend to favor 'reform'. What is the primary difference?
(A) Reform is violent, while revolution is peaceful.
(B) Reform is ideologically driven, while revolution is pragmatic.
(C) Reform seeks to improve the existing system gradually, while revolution aims to overthrow it completely.
(D) Reform is always unsuccessful, while revolution is always successful.

132. The term 'Utopian Socialism' was used, often pejoratively, by Marx and Engels to describe early socialists who:
(A) Developed detailed, scientific theories of class struggle.
(B) Early activists who advocated for immediate and violent revolution.
(C) Were primarily concerned with parliamentary politics.
(D) Thinkers who proposed ideal societies without analyzing how to achieve them.

133. According to Marx, the 'bourgeoisie' refers to:
(A) The industrial working class.
(B) The landed aristocracy.
(C) The class that owns the means of production in a capitalist society.
(D) Intellectuals and artists.

134. Which of the following statements about ecologism is incorrect?
(A) It challenges the anthropocentrism of traditional political ideologies.
(B) It universally advocates for limitless economic growth.
(C) It draws a distinction between 'shallow' and 'deep' approaches.
(D) It emphasizes concepts like sustainability and ecological balance.

135. Charles Taylor's essay "The Politics of Recognition" is a key text for understanding:
(A) Postmodernism
(B) Marxism
(C) Conservatism
(D) Multiculturalism

136. The postmodern rejection of 'foundationalism' means a rejection of:
(A) The belief in certain, unshakable foundations for knowledge, truth, or morality.
(B) All forms of political authority.
(C) The importance of history.
(D) The value of scientific inquiry.

137. Which of the following is NOT a core value of Liberalism?
(A) Individualism
(B) Reason
(C) Paternalism
(D) Consent

138. Given below are two statements regarding Isaiah Berlin's views on liberty:
Statement I: Isaiah Berlin argued that negative liberty is superior to positive liberty because it is

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less susceptible to authoritarian abuse.
Statement II: Positive liberty, the freedom to be one's own master, can be twisted to mean forcing individuals to conform to a 'rational' or 'higher' self, defined by the state or a collective.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

139. In a case study where a city council ensures that all public buildings are wheelchair accessible, this action primarily promotes:
(A) Legal Equality
(B) Political Equality
(C) Formal Equality
(D) Equality of Opportunity

140. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Robert Nozick's entitlement theory of justice is radically anti-redistributive.
Reason (R): He argues that as long as holdings are justly acquired and transferred, any resulting distribution is just, and compulsory taxation for social programs is equivalent to forced labor.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The idea of three 'generations' of human rights was first proposed by:
(A) John Locke
(B) T.H. Marshall
(C) Karel Vasak
(D) Amartya Sen

142. A key feature of 'deliberative democracy' is the transformation, not just the aggregation, of:
(A) Votes
(B) Wealth
(C) Power
(D) Preferences

143. Which of the following refers to power that is exercised by preventing certain issues or grievances from being raised in the political arena?
(A) The second face of power (agenda-setting)
(B) The first face of power (decision-making)
(C) The third face of power (ideological domination)
(D) The fourth face of power (sovereignty)

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144. In contemporary debates, the concept of citizenship is challenged by the phenomenon of:
(A) Nationalism
(B) Globalization
(C) Industrialization
(D) Secularization

145. Consider the following concepts:
1. Alienation
2. Surplus Value
3. Class Struggle
4. Harm Principle
5. Organic Society
Which of the above are central to the Marxist analysis of capitalism?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

146. A core tent of modern liberalism, distinguishing it from classical liberalism, is its acceptance of:
(A) A welfare state to promote positive liberty.
(B) A minimal state.
(C) The social contract.
(D) Absolute property rights.

147. A conservative who emphasizes free-market principles and minimal state intervention in the economy aligns with which tradition?
(A) Traditional Conservatism
(B) One-Nation Conservatism
(C) The New Right / Neoliberalism
(D) Paternalistic Conservatism

148. The phrase 'from each according to his ability, to each according to his work' is a principle generally associated with which stage of development in Marxist theory?
(A) Capitalism
(B) The higher stage of communism
(C) Feudalism
(D) The lower stage of communism (socialism)

149. The concept of 'patriarchy' is best defined as:
(A) A system of government led exclusively by a council of elder males.
(B) A theory suggesting that male dominance is a biological and evolutionary mandate.
(C) A social system where men hold primary political, moral, and social power.
(D) The private sphere of family life and the internal dynamics of the household.

150. Consider the following statements about Ecologism:
1. It is a unified ideology with no internal disagreements.
2. It critiques industrialism and its assumption of limitless growth.
3. 'Deep ecology' is anthropocentric in its orientation.
4. The concept of 'sustainability' seeks to balance environmental, social, and economic needs.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

151. Which theorist is known for distinguishing between 'politics of equal dignity' and 'politics of difference' in the context of multiculturalism?
(A) Will Kymlicka
(B) Bhikhu Parekh
(C) James Tully
(D) Charles Taylor

152. The postmodern idea that there is "nothing outside the text" ("il n'y a pas de hors-texte") is famously associated with:
(A) Jacques Derrida
(B) Michel Foucault
(C) Jean-François Lyotard
(D) Richard Rorty

(A) Jacques Derrida

153. 'Legal Justice' refers to:
(A) The moral rightness of a law.
(B) The fair distribution of wealth.
(C) The impartial application of established laws and legal procedures.
(D) The principle of an eye for an eye.

154. A system of 'one person, one vote, one value' is an expression of:
(A) Political equality
(B) Social equality
(C) Economic equality
(D) Legal equality

155. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I (Concept):
P. Negative Liberty,
Q. Difference Principle,
R. Alienation,
S. Deconstruction
List II (Associated Tradition):
1. Marxism,
2. Postmodernism,
3. Liberalism,
4. Theory of Justice (Rawls)
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

156. The three 'generations' of rights correspond roughly to which set of ideas from the French Revolution?
(A) Monarchy, Aristocracy, Democracy
(B) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
(C) War, Famine, Pestilence
(D) Executive, Legislative, Judiciary

157. A 'plebiscite' or 'referendum' is a tool of which form of democracy?
(A) Representative democracy
(B) Elitist democracy
(C) Direct democracy
(D) Consociational democracy

158. The study of power that focuses on who benefits from the system, even in the absence of active conflict, is characteristic of:
(A) The pluralist approach.
(B) The first face of power.
(C) The Weberian approach to authority.
(D) The third face of power.

159. A central debate in citizenship theory is between the liberal and _____ traditions.
(A) Republican
(B) Marxist

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(C) Anarchist
(D) Postmodern

160. Arrange the following texts in the chronological order of their publication:
1. A Theory of Justice (John Rawls)
2. The Prince (Niccolò Machiavelli)
3. On Liberty (John Stuart Mill)
4. Two Treatises of Government (John Locke)

Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

161. F. A. Hayek, a prominent neoliberal thinker, was a strong critic of:
(A) Free markets
(B) Central economic planning and the welfare state
(C) Individual liberty
(D) The rule of law

162. 'One-Nation Conservatism', associated with Benjamin Disraeli, is a form of:
(A) Paternalistic conservatism using social welfare to preserve national cohesion.
(B) Libertarian conservatism that seeks to dismantle the state.
(C) Radical conservatism that seeks revolutionary change.
(D) Socially liberal, fiscally conservative ideology.

163. The term 'proletariat' in Marxism refers to:
(A) The owners of capital.
(B) The rural peasantry.
(C) The class of wage-earners who do not own the means of production.
(D) The state bureaucracy.

164. What is the main argument of Simone de Beauvoir's 'The Second Sex'?
(A) Women are biologically inferior to men.
(B) Women's oppression is solely due to capitalism.
(C) Women should retreat from society into female-only communes.
(D) One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman, through a process of social construction.

165. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Postmodernism is often described as being 'anti-foundational'.
Reason (R): It rejects the idea that there are universal, objective foundations or first principles upon which knowledge and society can be built.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. A key distinction in ecologism is between 'light green' and 'dark green' views. 'Dark green' views are more likely to be:
(A) Reformist and pro-capitalist.
(B) Radically opposed to industrialism and anthropocentrism.
(C) Focused on technological solutions to environmental problems.
(D) Supportive of the existing political and social order.

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167. Bhikhu Parekh, in his work on multiculturalism, argues for a 'dialogical' approach, which means:
(A) Minority cultures should assimilate into the majority culture.
(B) All cultural practices are morally equivalent and should not be questioned.
(C) The state should be strictly neutral and ignore cultural differences.
(D) A genuine intercultural dialogue is necessary to shape the norms of the shared public realm.

168. Which concept is NOT central to liberalism?
(A) Class Struggle
(B) Individualism
(C) Universalism
(D) Consent

169. Given below are two statements regarding J.S. Mill's views on liberty:
Statement I: For J.S. Mill, liberty of thought and expression is absolute and should never be

curtailed.
Statement II: Mill argues that even false opinions should be allowed, as they force us to reaffirm and better understand the truth.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

170. Consider the following rights:
1. Right to life
2. Right to vote
3. Right to education
4. Right to hold public office
5. Right to work

Which of the above are considered 'political rights'?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2 and 5 only

171. The 'veil of ignorance' in Rawls's theory serves to:
(A) Hide the true principles of justice from the people.
(B) Allow individuals to bargain based on their own self-interest.
(C) Justify existing inequalities in society.
(D) Ensure that the principles of justice are chosen impartially.

172. The term 'anarchy' in international relations theory, meaning the absence of a higher authority, is analogous to which liberal thinker's concept of the 'state of nature'?
(A) John Rawls
(B) Thomas Hobbes
(C) T.H. Green
(D) John Stuart Mill

173. The 'Iron Law of Oligarchy', which suggests that all forms of organization, including democratic ones, inevitably develop oligarchic tendencies, was formulated by:
(A) Robert Dahl
(B) C. Wright Mills
(C) Robert Michels
(D) Vilfredo Pareto

174. Which concept emphasizes the capacity of the state and its institutions, rather than just the preferences of the people?
(A) Power
(B) Authority
(C) Legitimacy
(D) Governance

175. Consider the following statements about Conservatism:
1. It values pragmatism over abstract principles.
2. It views the French Revolution as a model for good political change.
3. It has a pessimistic view of human nature.
4. It supports an 'organic' view of society.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 3 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

176. Which political tradition views the state as an instrument for the oppression of one class by another?
(A) Liberalism
(B) Marxism
(C) Conservatism
(D) Multiculturalism

177. The term 'third-wave' feminism is associated with:
(A) A focus on suffrage and property rights.
(B) An embrace of diversity, intersectionality, and a critique of second-wave feminism's essentialism.
(C) A universalizing concept of 'sisterhood'.
(D) The complete rejection of political engagement.

178. 'Social ecology', associated with Murray Bookchin, argues that environmental problems are rooted in:
(A) Social hierarchies and relations of domination
(B) Overpopulation
(C) Flawed technology
(D) A lack of spiritual awareness

179. A criticism often leveled against postmodernism is that it leads to:

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(A) Dogmatism and absolutism.
(B) A strong sense of universal morality.
(C) Relativism and nihilism, undermining the basis for political action.
(D) Excessive faith in scientific progress.

180. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I (Theory of Power):
P. Pluralism,
Q. Elitism,
R. Marxism,
S. Post-structuralism
List II (Proponent / Key Idea):
1. C. Wright Mills
2. Michel Foucault
3. Robert Dahl
4. Class as the basis of power
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

181. A key contribution of modern liberalism to classical liberal thought is the idea that:
(A) Property rights are absolute.
(B) The state must be as small as possible.
(C) True liberty may require state intervention to create enabling conditions.
(D) Tradition is the surest guide to political action.

182. A 'social contract' theorist who described life in the state of nature as "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short" was:
(A) John Locke
(B) Thomas Hobbes
(C) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
(D) John Rawls

183. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Equality of Outcome: Socialism/Marxism
(B) Equality of Opportunity: Liberalism
(C) Legal Equality: Liberalism
(D) Foundational Equality: Conservatism

184. The entitlement theory of justice is associated with:
(A) Robert Nozick
(B) John Rawls
(C) Michael Walzer
(D) Amartya Sen

185. Third-generation rights, such as the right to a clean environment or the right to development, are also known as:
(A) Civil rights
(B) Political rights
(C) Solidarity rights
(D) Natural rights

186. A country with deep ethnic and linguistic divides adopts a power-sharing arrangement where all major groups are represented in the executive. This is an example of:
(A) Consociational Democracy
(B) Majoritarian Democracy
(C) Direct Democracy
(D) Totalitarian Democracy

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187. The capacity of a political system to engender and maintain the belief that the existing political institutions are the most appropriate ones for the society is called:
(A) Power
(B) Coercion
(C) Sovereignty
(D) Legitimacy

188. Which citizenship model prioritizes duties over rights and emphasizes the importance of active participation for the common good?
(A) Liberal model
(B) Republican model
(C) Libertarian model
(D) Cosmopolitan model

189. Which tradition would be most critical of the concept of 'human rights' as a form of Western cultural imperialism?
(A) Liberalism
(B) Conservatism
(C) Some strands of Postmodernism and Postcolonialism
(D) Socialism

190. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Feminism is not a single, monolithic ideology but encompasses a wide

range of different perspectives.
Reason (R): Liberal, socialist, radical, and postmodern feminists, among others, offer different analyses of the causes of women's oppression and propose different solutions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

191. Who among the following is a key theorist of conservative thought?
(A) Edmund Burke
(B) John Stuart Mill
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Thomas Paine

192. For Marx, the primary contradiction of capitalism is between:
(A) The state and the individual.
(B) Social production and private appropriation.
(C) Tradition and modernity.
(D) Different religious groups.

193. The reformist approach to environmental problems, which seeks to harness capitalism and technology for green ends, is often termed:
(A) Deep Ecology
(B) Ecological Modernization
(C) Social Ecology
(D) Ecosocialism

194. The 'clash of civilizations' thesis, which can be seen as a critique of liberal cosmopolitanism and multiculturalism, was proposed by:
(A) Samuel Huntington
(B) Francis Fukuyama
(C) Will Kymlicka
(D) Charles Taylor

195. Consider the following:
1. Deconstruction
2. Anti-foundationalism
3. Meta-narrative
4. Universal Truth
5. Genealogy

Which of the above are considered key tenets or tools of Postmodernism?
(A) 1, 2 and 5 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

196. C. B. Macpherson's critique of liberalism is based on the concept of:
(A) Natural rights
(B) The harm principle
(C) The minimal state
(D) Possessive individualism

197. The concept of "complex equality" where injustice is defined as dominance in one sphere being used to create advantages in another, was developed by:
(A) John Rawls
(B) Robert Nozick
(C) Michael Walzer
(D) Ronald Dworkin

198. The right to self-determination is typically considered a:
(A) First-generation right
(B) Third-generation right
(C) Second-generation right
(D) Fourth-generation right

199. J.J. Rousseau's concept of the 'General Will' can be seen as an antecedent to which concept?
(A) Negative Liberty
(B) Anarchy
(C) Polyarchy
(D) Positive Liberty

200. Consider the following statements regarding Feminism:
1. It is a political tradition that seeks to understand and end the subordination of women.
2. It agrees that gender is socially constructed, not a biological destiny.
3. All feminists agree that a 'gender-neutral' society is the ultimate goal.
4. It is comprised of various schools of thought, like liberal, radical, and socialist.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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201. Which thinker argued that power is most effectively exercised when it is least visible, by shaping people's thoughts and desires?
(A) Robert Dahl
(B) Max Weber
(C) Steven Lukes
(D) Niccolò Machiavelli

202. The liberal nationalist view of citizenship links it inextricably to:
(A) Membership in a specific nation-state
(B) Membership in a global community.
(C) A specific ethnic or racial group.
(D) A particular social class.

203. The 'Neo-Marxist' school of thought, exemplified by the Frankfurt School, differs from classical Marxism by:
(A) Rejecting the importance of class struggle entirely.
(B) Advocated for free-market capitalism.
(C) Supporting traditional social hierarchies.
(D) Placing a greater emphasis on culture, ideology, and psychology in maintaining capitalist domination.

204. Which of the following represents a conservative argument against radical change?
(A) Radical change is exciting and leads to progress.
(B) Society is too complex and unpredictable for grand, rationalist schemes to work as intended.
(C) Human beings are perfectible and can create a utopia.
(D) All existing institutions are oppressive and must be destroyed.

205. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I (Political Tradition):
P. Liberalism,
Q. Conservatism,
R. Socialism,
S. Marxism
List II (View on Human Nature):
1. Pessimistic; human imperfection,
2. Optimistic; social, cooperative beings,
3. Optimistic; individuals as rational actors,
4. Malleable; shaped by social conditions, currently alienated
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

206. 'Eco-anarchism' advocates for:
(A) A strong, centralized state to manage the environment.
(B) A global environmental government.
(C) Green capitalism as the solution to ecological crisis.
(D) A return to small-scale, decentralized, and self-sufficient communities in harmony with nature.

207. A policy of 'affirmative action' or 'positive discrimination' is an attempt to realize:
(A) Substantive equality or equality of outcome
(B) Formal equality
(C) Legal equality
(D) Absolute equality

208. The postmodern concept of 'genealogy', particularly associated with Foucault, is:
(A) The study of family trees.
(B) A method showing how concepts are products of historical power relations.
(C) A linguistic search for the original and pure meaning of a concept.
(D) A belief in historical progress towards a final goal.

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209. The distinction between 'sex' (biological) and 'gender' (social construct) is central to most schools of:
(A) Marxism
(B) Feminism
(C) Conservatism
(D) Liberalism

210. Arrange the following political ideologies in the order they became prominent:
1. Postmodernism
2. Liberalism
3. Ecologism
4. Marxism
Select the correct answer from the codes given below:
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4

(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

211. Which of the following is NOT a core principle of liberalism?
(A) Constitutionalism
(B) Rule of Law
(C) Collective ownership of property
(D) Toleration

212. Given below are two statements regarding power and authority:
Statement I: Power is the ability to achieve a desired outcome.
Statement II: Authority is legitimate power, where people obey because they believe it is right to do so.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

213. The idea that a just society is a "property-owning democracy" is associated with:
(A) Robert Nozick
(B) Karl Marx
(C) John Rawls
(D) Edmund Burke

214. Which right is considered the cornerstone of all other rights, as without it, no other rights can be enjoyed?
(A) Right to property
(B) Right to life
(C) Right to vote
(D) Right to education

215. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Many socialist thinkers are critical of capitalism's impact on human nature.
Reason (R): They argue that the competitive and individualistic nature of capitalism fosters selfishness and greed, while a socialist system would encourage cooperation and altruism.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

216. In democratic theory, 'accountability' refers to:
(A) The requirement for rulers to explain and justify their actions to the ruled.
(B) The ability of citizens to choose their leaders.
(C) The counting of votes in an election.
(D) The absolute power of the elected government.

217. A 'stateless person' is an individual who is:
(A) An anarchist
(B) A citizen of a microstate.
(C) Not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law.
(D) A frequent traveler.

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218. The 'New Left' movement of the 1960s was critical of both Soviet-style communism and:
(A) The consumerist and bureaucratic nature of Western capitalism.
(B) Traditional conservatism.
(C) Classical liberal principles of liberty.
(D) The welfare state.

219. Michael Oakeshott's critique of 'rationalism in politics' is a classic statement of:
(A) Liberal ideology
(B) Marxist theory
(C) Feminist thought
(D) Conservative philosophy

220. Consider the following statements regarding the ideology of Multiculturalism:
1. Cultural diversity is a positive value for society.
2. The 'melting pot' model of assimilation is desirable.
3. Some forms of group-differentiated rights may be necessary to ensure justice for minority cultures.
4. All cultures should eventually merge into a single global culture.
5. It challenges the idea of a culturally neutral state.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 1, 3 and 5 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 4 and 5 only

221. 'Ecosocialism' blends ecological concerns with:

(A) Free-market capitalism
(B) Conservative social values
(C) A Marxist critique of capitalism
(D) A postmodern rejection of truth

222. The term 'discourse' in postmodern thought, particularly in Foucault, refers to:
(A) A formal speech or debate.
(B) An objective description of reality.
(C) The irrational aspect of human nature.
(D) A framework of knowledge and language that shapes what can be said, thought, and done within a particular field.

223. What is the fundamental difference between liberty and license?
(A) Liberty is freedom constrained by law and respect for the rights of others, while license is unchecked, socially irresponsible freedom.
(B) There is no difference; they are synonyms.
(C) Liberty is a political concept, while license is a legal one.
(D) Liberty applies to individuals, while license applies to groups.

224. The principle of 'lex talionis' (an eye for an eye) is most closely associated with which type of justice?
(A) Distributive Justice
(B) Retributive Justice
(C) Procedural Justice
(D) Restorative Justice

225. Consider the following statements regarding 'democracy':
1. Rule by the people, either directly or through representatives.
2. A single, unchallengeable source of political authority.
3. Guaranteed protection for basic individual freedoms.
4. A competitive party system.

Which of the above statements is/are correct?
(A) 1, 3 and 4 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

226. 'Rights' are often described as 'trumps' in the political philosophy of:
(A) Ronald Dworkin
(B) Jeremy Bentham
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Edmund Burke

227. Power exercised through the control of information and ideas aligns with which concept?
(A) Coercion
(B) Authority
(C) Hegemony
(D) Sovereignty

228. The concept of 'global citizenship' is closely linked to:
(A) Nationalism
(B) Jingoism
(C) Parochialism
(D) Cosmopolitanism

229. A key assumption of the liberal tradition is:
(A) Human imperfection
(B) The importance of class conflict
(C) Rationality of the individual
(D) The organic nature of society

230. Match List I with List II and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
List I (Thinker):
P. Robert Nozick,
Q. Michael Oakeshott,
R. Will Kymlicka,
S. Murray Bookchin
List II (Associated Idea):
1. Conservative critique of rationalism,
2. Liberal multiculturalism,
3. Libertarian entitlement theory,
4. Social Ecology
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

231. The conservative principle of 'paternalism' suggests that:
(A) The state should not interfere in people's lives.
(B) All individuals are equal and should be treated identically.
(C) The government is an oppressive institution that should be abolished.

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(D) The duty of the privileged to care for the less fortunate.

232. In the Marxist framework, 'ideology' primarily serves to:
(A) Legitimate the rule of the dominant class and obscure exploitation.
(B) Reveal the truth of social relations.
(C) Promote revolutionary consciousness.
(D) Function as a neutral tool of communication.

233. The 'Gaia hypothesis', which views the Earth as a single, self-regulating living organism, is an example of what kind of thinking within ecologism?
(A) Anthropocentric
(B) Mechanistic
(C) Holistic and ecocentric
(D) Individualistic

234. A 'hermeneutics of suspicion' is a phrase often used to describe the methodology of:
(A) Postmodernism
(B) Liberalism
(C) Conservatism
(D) Positivism

235. The concept of equality which seeks to ensure that the outcomes of life are made more equal is called:
(A) Equality of welfare
(B) Equality of opportunity
(C) Foundational equality
(D) Equality of outcome

236. Who is the author of 'On Liberty'?
(A) John Locke
(B) John Stuart Mill
(C) Isaiah Berlin
(D) Thomas Hobbes

237. The idea that there are 'no rights without duties, and no duties without rights' highlights the _____ nature of rights.
(A) Absolute
(B) Natural
(C) Reciprocal
(D) Negative

238. Benjamin Barber's 'Jihad vs. McWorld' thesis describes the tension between:
(A) Religious fundamentalism and secularism.
(B) The East and the West.
(C) Socialism and capitalism.
(D) Traditional tribalism and globalizing consumer capitalism.

239. The 'First Wave' of feminism was primarily focused on achieving:
(A) The right to vote and legal equality.
(B) Sexual liberation and reproductive rights.
(C) Deconstruction of gender roles.
(D) Equal pay for equal work.

240. Given below are two statements: one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Liberalism has been a dominant political ideology in the modern era.
Reason (R): It provides a powerful justification for the institutions of market capitalism and constitutional democracy, which have been central to modern Western societies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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241. What is the most fundamental value for socialists?
(A) Liberty
(B) Equality
(C) Justice
(D) Order

242. Rational-legal authority, according to Weber, is based on:
(A) A belief in the legality of enacted rules and the right of those in authority to issue commands.
(B) Personal devotion to a leader.
(C) Long-standing customs and traditions.
(D) Divine right.

243. The political tradition that is most skeptical of grand theories and abstract principles is:
(A) Marxism
(B) Liberalism
(C) Conservatism
(D) Socialism

244. The postmodern condition is characterized by a loss of faith in:
(A) Local traditions
(B) Individual experiences
(C) The importance of language
(D) Meta-narratives or grand narratives

245. Consider the following statements about Rights:
1. Natural rights are believed to be God-given or inherent to human nature.
2. Legal rights are those recognized and enforced by the state.
3. Human rights are a modern, globalized version of natural rights.
4. Rights are always absolute and cannot be limited by the state.
5. The concept of rights is uncontested and has a single definition.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 4 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

246. Which of the following is a key work of John Rawls?
(A) The Social Contract
(B) A Theory of Justice
(C) The Prince
(D) Leviathan

247. The concept of citizenship as a status bestowed by the state is central to which tradition?
(A) Republican
(B) Communitarian
(C) Anarchist
(D) Liberal

248. The phrase 'tyranny of the majority' was popularized by:
(A) Alexis de Tocqueville
(B) John Rawls
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Robert Dahl

249. Which political ideology places the highest value on tradition, authority, and organic society?
(A) Liberalism
(B) Socialism
(C) Conservatism
(D) Feminism

250. The core idea of Postmodernism is a critique of:
(A) Critique of Enlightenment faith in reason, progress, and universal truth.
(B) The pre-modern era's reliance on religion and tradition.
(C) Critique of the economic and social inequalities inherent in capitalism.
(D) The patriarchal structures of society.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of liberty is a cornerstone of political theory, yet its interpretation has been a subject of profound debate, most famously articulated through the distinction between negative and positive liberty. Negative liberty is primarily concerned with the absence of external coercion or interference. It defines a sphere of personal autonomy where an individual can act without being obstructed by others, particularly by the state. Proponents of this view, often associated with classical liberalism, argue that the primary role of government is to protect this private sphere, not to intrude upon it. Conversely, positive liberty refers to the capacity and opportunity to act in order to take control of one's life and realize one's fundamental purposes. It is not merely about being left alone, but about possessing the power and resources to fulfill one's potential. This conception suggests that freedom may require state intervention to overcome social and economic obstacles, such as poverty or lack of education, which can be as constraining as any physical barrier. Critics, however, caution that the pursuit of positive liberty can be paternalistic and may justify authoritarian measures in the name of a supposed 'higher' or 'real' freedom for individuals, potentially leading to a tyranny of the collective over the individual.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which of the following statements best encapsulates the idea of negative liberty as described in the paragraph?
(A) The state's duty is to provide resources for individual self-realization.
(B) Freedom is defined by the absence of external obstacles and state interference.
(C) Liberty is achieved through collective action and social empowerment.

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(D) An individual's freedom is dependent on their economic and social status.

252. According to the source, a proponent of positive liberty would most likely advocate for:
(A) State-funded programs to reduce poverty and improve education.
(B) A minimal state focused solely on preventing physical coercion.
(C) The complete abolition of state structures to maximize individual autonomy.
(D) A policy of non-interference in the economic affairs of citizens.

253. What potential danger of positive liberty is highlighted in the paragraph?
(A) It could lead to social and economic inequality.
(B) It may weaken the state's ability to protect national security.
(C) It might justify authoritarianism in the pursuit of a collective good.
(D) It could result in excessive individualism and social fragmentation.

254. The fundamental difference between negative and positive liberty, as presented in the text, lies in their view on:
(A) The importance of democratic elections.
(B) The necessity of a written constitution.
(C) The value of individual rights over community needs.
(D) The role and extent of state intervention.

255. Based on the passage, an argument that poverty can be as significant a constraint on freedom as a legal prohibition is an argument for:
(A) A stricter definition of negative liberty.
(B) The primacy of the state over the individual.
(C) The relevance of positive liberty.
(D) The rejection of classical liberalism.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The political concept of equality is multifaceted, with a central debate revolving around the distinction between equality of opportunity and equality of outcome. Equality of opportunity posits that all individuals should have the same chance to compete for societal rewards and positions, regardless of their background, gender, or race. This approach seeks to create a level playing field, primarily by removing discriminatory barriers and ensuring fair processes. It aligns with the meritocratic ideal that success should be based on individual talent and effort. However, critics argue that merely formal equality of opportunity is insufficient because it ignores pre-existing systemic disadvantages, such as inherited wealth or socio-cultural capital, which give some individuals a significant head start. This critique leads to the concept of equality of outcome, which is concerned with the actual distribution of resources and success in society. Proponents of this view argue that true equality requires not just fair procedures but also a reduction in the disparities of wealth and status. This often entails substantive state intervention, such as progressive taxation, welfare programs, or affirmative action policies, to correct for deep-seated inequalities and ensure a more equitable final distribution. The tension between these two ideals reflects a deeper ideological divide on the scope of justice and the role of the state.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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256. Which of the following best defines "equality of opportunity" as presented in the source?
(A) Ensuring that all individuals achieve the same level of success.
(B) Removing discriminatory barriers to ensure a fair competition for societal rewards.
(C) Implementing policies to redistribute wealth from the rich to the poor.
(D) Guaranteeing a minimum standard of living for all citizens through state intervention.

257. According to the paragraph, what is the primary criticism leveled against the concept of formal equality of opportunity?
(A) It leads to excessive state intervention in the economy.
(B) It undermines the principle of meritocracy.
(C) It focuses too much on group rights rather than individual rights.
(D) It fails to account for pre-existing systemic disadvantages.

258. A policy of progressive taxation, where higher incomes are taxed at a higher rate, would be an instrument for achieving:

(A) Equality of outcome.
(B) Formal equality of opportunity.
(C) A purely meritocratic society.
(D) The removal of procedural barriers.

259. The passage suggests that the main difference between equality of opportunity and equality of outcome is the focus on:
(A) Individual rights versus community duties.
(B) Political equality versus social equality.
(C) Processes versus results.
(D) Negative liberty versus positive liberty.

260. An advocate for "equality of outcome" would most likely agree with which statement?
(A) Significant disparities in wealth and status are a sign of societal injustice.
(B) The state's only role is to ensure the rules of competition are fair for everyone.
(C) Individual talent and effort are the only legitimate determinants of success.
(D) Affirmative action policies create reverse discrimination and are unjust.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concept of justice, particularly distributive justice, is often analyzed through the contrasting lenses of procedural and substantive justice. Procedural justice emphasizes the fairness of the processes, rules, and procedures by which outcomes are determined. From this perspective, a distribution of goods is considered just if the method used to arrive at it was fair and impartial, regardless of the final allocation. It prioritizes the "rules of the game," ensuring that no one is subject to arbitrary treatment and that everyone is treated equally under the law. This approach is often associated with libertarian and classical liberal thought, which values individual rights and minimal state interference. In contrast, substantive justice is concerned with the fairness of the outcomes themselves. It assesses the actual distribution of resources, opportunities, and wealth in a society, arguing that just procedures can still produce unjust results, especially if they fail to account for existing inequalities. This perspective suggests that justice may require a redistribution of resources to ensure that fundamental human needs are met and that the least advantaged members of society are not left behind. This concern for the well-being of the most vulnerable is a central theme in theories of "justice as fairness," which attempt to synthesize the importance of individual liberty with a commitment to social and economic equality.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, what is the primary focus of procedural justice?
(A) The final distribution of wealth in a society.
(B) The need to compensate for historical inequalities.
(C) The well-being of the least advantaged members of society.
(D) The fairness of the rules and methods used to allocate resources.

262. A political theorist arguing that a society with vast wealth disparities is unjust, even if no laws were broken in acquiring the wealth, is emphasizing:
(A) Procedural justice.
(B) Substantive justice.
(C) The principle of minimal state interference.
(D) The primacy of individual rights.

263. The paragraph associates the perspective of procedural justice primarily with which political tradition?
(A) Socialism.
(B) Feminism.
(C) Classical liberalism.
(D) Ecologism.

264. What is the core argument of those who advocate for substantive justice over purely procedural justice?
(A) Fair rules are impossible to create in any complex society.
(B) Individual liberty is less important than state authority.
(C) The "rules of the game" should benefit the most talented individuals.
(D) Just procedures can still lead to unfair and unequal outcomes.

265. The concept of "justice as fairness," as hinted at in the text, attempts to create a balance between:
(A) Individual liberty and social equality.
(B) State authority and international law.
(C) Procedural justice and authoritarian rule.

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(D) Majority rule and minority dissent.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The discourse on rights in political theory has evolved significantly, moving from classical notions of natural rights to a more complex, multi-generational framework. The theory of natural rights, prominent in early liberal thought, posits that individuals possess certain inalienable rights (such as life, liberty, and property) simply by virtue of being human. These rights are considered pre-political, meaning they are not granted by the state and cannot be legitimately taken away by it. In contrast, the legal rights tradition views rights as entitlements conferred and protected by a legal system. From this perspective, a right only exists if it is recognized and enforced by the state. Modern political discourse has expanded upon this by categorizing rights into "generations." First-generation rights, primarily negative in nature, are the classic civil and political rights that protect individuals from state overreach; these include freedom of speech, religion, and assembly. Second-generation rights are socio-economic and cultural, such as the right to education, healthcare, and employment. These are positive rights that often require state action to be fulfilled. More recently, a concept of third-generation or solidarity rights has emerged, encompassing collective rights like the right to a clean environment, peace, and development, which belong to communities or humanity as a whole.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the fundamental characteristic of "natural rights" as described in the paragraph?
(A) They are granted and defined by the state's legal code.
(B) They are inherent to individuals and exist independently of government.
(C) They are exclusively concerned with economic and social welfare.
(D) They belong to communities rather than individuals.

267. According to the text, the key difference between the natural rights and legal rights traditions is whether rights are:
(A) Universal or culturally specific.
(B) Pre-political or state-conferred.
(C) Individual or collective.
(D) Negative or positive in nature.

268. The right to education and healthcare would fall under which category mentioned in the source?
(A) Second-generation rights.
(B) First-generation rights.
(C) Natural rights.
(D) Third-generation rights.

269. Based on the description, first-generation rights primarily function to:
(A) Ensure the economic well-being of citizens.
(B) Promote collective development for entire communities.
(C) Protect individuals from arbitrary state interference.
(D) Obligate the state to provide social services.

270. The emergence of third-generation rights, such as the right to a clean environment, signifies a shift towards:
(A) A reinforcement of purely individual, negative rights.
(B) A rejection of the concept of socio-economic rights.
(C) A return to the classical theory of natural rights.
(D) A focus on rights that are collective in nature.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Democracy, literally "rule by the people," is a contested concept whose meaning extends beyond the simple act of voting in elections. A crucial distinction is often made between procedural and substantive democracy. Procedural democracy focuses on the institutional mechanisms and formal processes of governance. It considers a country democratic if it holds regular, free, and fair elections, guarantees political competition, and upholds the rule of law. The emphasis is on the "how" of governance—the methods by which leaders are chosen and decisions are made. While essential, critics argue that this view is incomplete. Substantive democracy, in contrast, is concerned with the actual outcomes of the political process and the extent to which they promote equality,

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justice, and the well-being of the populace. It asks whether the "will of the people" is truly being served and whether political power is exercised in a way that reduces social and economic inequalities. A further evolution in democratic theory is the concept of deliberative democracy. This model challenges the idea that democracy is merely the aggregation of pre-existing preferences through voting. Instead, it emphasizes the importance of public reason, dialogue, and reasoned argumentation in shaping political decisions, aiming for a consensus built on rational persuasion rather than the sheer force of numbers.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. A country that holds regular elections but has high levels of economic inequality and limited citizen participation in policy-making could be described as:
(A) Having a strong substantive democracy but a weak procedural one.
(B) Lacking both procedural and substantive democratic elements.
(C) Having a strong procedural democracy but a weak substantive one.
(D) Being a model of deliberative democracy.

272. What is the central focus of substantive democracy, according to the paragraph?
(A) The formal institutions and rules of political competition.
(B) The quality and fairness of outcomes for the population.
(C) The process of aggregating individual votes to determine a winner.
(D) The protection of the state from external threats.

273. How does deliberative democracy differ from a model based purely on the aggregation of preferences?
(A) It rejects the idea of universal suffrage.
(B) It focuses exclusively on economic outcomes.
(C) It advocates for a one-party system to streamline decision-making.
(D) It prioritizes public reason and rational dialogue in decision-making.

274. The passage defines procedural democracy primarily in terms of:
(A) The presence of specific institutional mechanisms like free elections.
(B) The achievement of rational consensus among citizens.
(C) The promotion of social and economic justice.
(D) The level of citizen satisfaction with government performance.

275. An inference from the text is that a complete understanding of democracy requires:
(A) A rejection of procedural mechanisms in favor of substantive goals.
(B) The belief that voting is the only meaningful form of political participation.
(C) A consideration of both the processes of governance and their real-world outcomes.
(D) The acceptance that only experts should engage in political deliberation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Liberalism, as a political tradition, is characterized by its commitment to the individual, liberty, and reason, but it is not a monolithic ideology. Its historical development reveals a significant internal evolution, most notably the shift from classical to modern (or social) liberalism. Classical liberalism, emerging from the Enlightenment, championed negative liberty and advocated for a minimal state—a 'night-watchman' state—whose functions were limited to protecting property rights, enforcing contracts, and defending against foreign invasion. It placed immense faith in the free market (laissez-faire economics) as a self-regulating mechanism that would produce prosperity and social order without state interference. However, as the industrial revolution created vast social inequalities and economic instability, a new strand of thought emerged. Modern liberalism, or social liberalism, acknowledged that genuine liberty required more than just the absence of legal restraint. It argued that poverty, ignorance, and poor health were significant obstacles to freedom. Consequently, modern liberals accepted a more expansive role for the state, including social welfare provisions, regulation of the economy, and the pursuit of equality of opportunity. This represents a move

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towards endorsing positive liberty, where the state actively intervenes to empower individuals and enable them to achieve self-realization, while still upholding core liberal values like constitutionalism and individual rights.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the primary function of the 'night-watchman' state advocated by classical liberalism?
(A) To protect individual property and enforce contracts with minimal interference.
(B) To provide comprehensive social welfare and regulate the economy.
(C) To promote a specific moral or religious doctrine.
(D) To actively pursue social and economic equality among citizens.

277. The development from classical to modern liberalism was significantly influenced by:
(A) The rise of absolute monarchies.
(B) The success of laissez-faire economic policies in eliminating poverty.
(C) The philosophical movement of postmodernism.
(D) The social and economic consequences of the industrial revolution.

278. According to the source, how does modern liberalism's view of liberty differ from that of classical liberalism?
(A) Modern liberalism completely rejects the concept of individual liberty.
(B) Modern liberalism incorporates the idea of positive liberty, requiring state action to overcome obstacles like poverty.
(C) Modern liberalism defines liberty strictly as the absence of government coercion.
(D) Modern liberalism argues that liberty is only achievable through a state-controlled economy.

279. A key economic principle of classical liberalism mentioned in the passage is:
(A) Progressive taxation.
(B) State ownership of industry.
(C) Laissez-faire.
(D) Social welfare provision.

280. Which statement best summarizes the evolution within the liberal tradition as described in the text?
(A) A movement from advocating for democracy to supporting authoritarian rule.
(B) A transition from valuing individual rights to prioritizing collective rights.
(C) A complete abandonment of Enlightenment values in favor of socialist principles.
(D) A shift from a belief in a minimal state to one that accepts a larger role in social and economic life.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Marxism presents a radical critique of liberal-capitalist society, grounding its analysis in a materialist conception of history. The core of this analysis is historical materialism, which posits that the economic base—comprising the forces of production (technology, labor) and the relations of production (class structure)—fundamentally determines the social, political, and intellectual superstructure of society. This superstructure includes institutions like the state, law, and religion, which are seen as instruments for maintaining the dominance of the ruling economic class. According to Marxism, history progresses not through the evolution of ideas, but through a series of conflicts between antagonistic social classes. In the capitalist mode of production, this primary conflict is between the bourgeoisie, who own the means of production, and the proletariat, the wage-laborers who sell their labor power to survive. This relationship is inherently exploitative, leading to the alienation of workers from their labor, their products, and themselves. Marxism predicts that this class struggle will inevitably intensify, leading to a proletarian revolution that will overthrow the capitalist system. The ultimate goal is the establishment of a classless, communist society in which the means of production are communally owned, exploitation and alienation are abolished, and the state, as an instrument of class oppression, withers away.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. In Marxist theory, what constitutes the "economic base" of society?
(A) The forces and relations of production.

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(B) The political and legal institutions.
(C) The prevailing religious and cultural ideas.
(D) The military and police forces of the state.

282. According to the paragraph, the Marxist view of the state in a capitalist society is that it is:
(A) A neutral arbiter between competing social classes.
(B) An instrument used by the ruling class to maintain its dominance.
(C) A benevolent provider of welfare and social goods for all.
(D) A product of a rational social contract among equal individuals.

283. The central driver of historical change, according to the Marxist perspective described, is:
(A) The moral development of humanity.
(B) The conflict between opposing social classes.
(C) The peaceful competition of political ideas.
(D) The will of great political leaders.

284. What is the predicted outcome of the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat in Marxist theory?
(A) A revolution leading to a classless, communist society.
(B) A gradual reform of the capitalist system.
(C) The establishment of a permanent welfare state.
(D) The creation of a global free-market system.

285. The concept of "alienation" in Marxism, as mentioned in the text, refers to the:
(A) Feeling of political powerlessness experienced by voters.
(B) Cultural isolation of minority ethnic groups.
(C) Estrangement of workers from their labor and its products.
(D) Rejection of traditional religious beliefs.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Feminism is a diverse political tradition united by the central belief that society is characterized by patriarchy—a system of male power and domination—and by the normative goal of advancing gender equality. The historical development of feminist thought is often conceptualized in "waves." First-wave feminism, prominent in the 19th and early 20th centuries, focused primarily on achieving formal, legal equality for women. Its main objective was suffrage, the right to vote, along with rights to education and property ownership, challenging women's exclusion from the public sphere. Second-wave feminism, which gained momentum in the 1960s, expanded the critique of patriarchy with the influential slogan, "the personal is political." It argued that gender inequality was not confined to the public realm but was deeply embedded in private life, including family structures, sexuality, and domestic labor. This wave challenged traditional gender roles and brought issues like reproductive rights and violence against women to the forefront. More recently, third-wave feminism emerged, critiquing the often universalizing tendencies of the second wave. It emphasizes diversity, difference, and intersectionality, recognizing that women's experiences of oppression are shaped by the interplay of gender with other identities such as race, class, and sexuality. It often incorporates post-structuralist ideas to deconstruct fixed notions of gender and identity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. Which of the following was the primary goal of first-wave feminism, according to the source?
(A) Challenging gender roles within the family structure.
(B) Analyzing the intersection of race and gender.
(C) Deconstructing the concept of gender itself.
(D) Securing women's right to vote and legal equality.

287. The slogan "the personal is political" is most closely associated with which phase of feminism?
(A) First-wave feminism.
(B) Third-wave feminism.
(C) Second-wave feminism.
(D) Pre-feminist thought.

288. According to the text, what is the core contribution of third-wave feminism?
(A) It was the first to demand the right to vote for women.
(B) It focuses on the importance of diversity

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and intersectionality.
(C) It argues that gender inequality only exists in the public sphere.
(D) It rejects the idea that patriarchy is a system of male domination.

289. The_central concept that unites the diverse strands of feminism described in the paragraph is the critique of:
(A) Capitalism.
(B) The state.
(C) Liberalism.
(D) Patriarchy.

290. An analysis of how the experience of a working-class black woman differs from that of a middle-class white woman due to the interplay of race, class, and gender is an example of:
(A) The third-wave concept of intersectionality.
(B) The first-wave focus on suffrage.
(C) The second-wave universalizing tendency.
(D) A purely post-structuralist approach.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Ecologism, or green politics, has emerged as a distinct political tradition that challenges the anthropocentric (human-centered) paradigm dominant in most other ideologies. Within ecologism, a fundamental ideological divide exists between "shallow" and "deep" ecology. Shallow ecologism, also known as environmentalism, takes an anthropocentric stance. It views the natural world primarily as a resource for human beings and advocates for environmental protection largely because ecological degradation threatens human prosperity and survival. This approach seeks to manage environmental problems through policy reforms, technological solutions, and the promotion of "sustainable development" within the existing political and economic structures of industrial society. It does not demand a radical change in human values or social organization. In stark contrast, deep ecologism presents a more radical, ecocentric (ecology-centered) perspective. It rejects the idea that humans are the pinnacle of creation and instead assigns intrinsic value to all forms of life and to nature itself, independent of their utility to humans. Deep ecologists argue that the environmental crisis is a cultural and spiritual crisis stemming from anthropocentrism. Consequently, they call for a fundamental transformation of human consciousness, a significant reduction in human population, and a dismantling of industrial society in favor of a new paradigm based on ecological harmony and respect for nature's inherent worth.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the core difference between the stances of shallow and deep ecologism?
(A) Shallow ecologism is political, while deep ecologism is purely scientific.
(B) Shallow ecologism rejects technology, while deep ecologism embraces it.
(C) Shallow ecologism is anthropocentric, while deep ecologism is ecocentric.
(D) Shallow ecologism is a recent trend, while deep ecologism is an ancient philosophy.

292. A person who advocates for installing solar panels to reduce carbon emissions in order to secure a stable energy future for humanity would be reflecting the principles of:
(A) Shallow ecologism.
(B) Deep ecologism.
(C) Postmodernism.
(D) Marxism.

293. According to the passage, deep ecologism attributes the environmental crisis primarily to:
(A) A failure of government policy and regulation.
(B) Insufficient technological development.
(C) The unequal distribution of natural resources.
(D) The cultural and spiritual problem of anthropocentrism.

294. The concept of "sustainable development" within existing economic structures is a hallmark of:
(A) The ecocentric perspective.
(B) Environmentalism or shallow ecologism.
(C) Deep ecologism.
(D) The call for a dismantling of industrial society.

295. An argument that a rainforest has a right to exist for its own sake, regardless of its value to humans, is an expression of:

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(A) An anthropocentric viewpoint.
(B) The shallow ecology perspective.
(C) The concept of intrinsic value central to deep ecology.
(D) The principle of sustainable development.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Multiculturalism as a political tradition challenges the ideal of a culturally homogenous nation-state and the traditional liberal notion of a universal, difference-blind citizenship. At its core, multiculturalism is concerned with the "politics of recognition," arguing that identity and culture are crucial to human dignity and that the failure to recognize and respect group differences can be a form of oppression. It contends that a supposedly neutral public sphere often reflects the values of the dominant cultural group, thereby marginalizing minority cultures. To remedy this, multicultural theorists advocate for "group-differentiated rights," which are rights granted to individuals by virtue of their membership in a particular cultural group. These can be categorized into several types. Polyethnic rights are intended to help ethnic groups and religious minorities express and maintain their cultural distinctiveness within the larger society, often through financial support for cultural practices or exemptions from certain laws. Self-government rights are claimed by national minorities or indigenous peoples, demanding a degree of political autonomy or territorial jurisdiction. Finally, special representation rights aim to address the under-representation of minority groups in public institutions by reserving seats or otherwise ensuring their voice is heard in the political process. This approach seeks a form of integration that respects, rather than assimilates, cultural diversity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What core concept does multiculturalism challenge, according to the paragraph?
(A) The importance of human rights.
(B) The principle of democratic governance.
(C) The need for a strong national defense.
(D) The idea of a universal, difference-blind citizenship.

297. The "politics of recognition" as described in the text is primarily concerned with:
(A) Granting respect and acknowledgement to group identities and cultures.
(B) Ensuring economic equality between all groups.
(C) Assimilating all minority groups into the dominant culture.
(D) Promoting a single, unified national identity.

298. A demand by an indigenous people for control over their ancestral lands and local governance would be an example of which type of right?
(A) Polyethnic rights.
(B) Self-government rights.
(C) Special representation rights.
(D) Universal citizenship rights.

299. According to the passage, why do multiculturalists argue against a supposedly neutral public sphere?
(A) Because it leads to economic inefficiency.
(B) Because it often reflects and privileges the dominant culture.
(C) Because it is impossible to achieve in practice.
(D) Because it undermines the authority of the state.

300. The purpose of "special representation rights" is to:
(A) Address the under-representation of minority groups in political bodies.
(B) Grant financial support for cultural festivals.
(C) Allow religious minorities exemption from certain laws.
(D) Provide a universal basic income to all citizens.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The absence of external constraints or coercion by other individuals or the state.
Negative liberty focuses on the area within which an individual is left to do what they want without interference. It represents the absence of obstacles, barriers, or constraints imposed by external agents such as government bodies or other people. This conceptualization emphasizes freedom from interference rather than the internal capacity to achieve goals. It remains a foundational pillar of classical liberal thought and individual rights frameworks today.

2. (A) 1 and 2 only
Classical liberalism prioritizes individual liberty and advocates for a minimal state restricted to protective functions. This night-watchman state ensures security and contract enforcement while avoiding economic regulation. These tenets emphasize that individual freedom should generally prevail over collective equality in social organization. Conversely, belief in market regulation and emphasis on tradition are traits associated with modern liberalism and conservatism respectively, rather than core classical liberal philosophy.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Formal equality centers on equal legal and political status for all citizens, ensuring that laws apply uniformly regardless of background. It seeks to remove discriminatory barriers to participation. Meanwhile, substantive equality focuses on the actual outcomes by addressing existing socio-economic disparities. It recognizes that equal treatment may not suffice if initial conditions are vastly unequal. Together, these concepts provide a comprehensive framework for understanding egalitarianism in theory.

4. (D) The entitlement theory of justice based on historical acquisition.
John Rawls developed a theory of justice centered on fairness, using the original position and the veil of ignorance as thought experiments. These tools help determine the two principles of justice, including the difference principle, which justifies inequalities only if they benefit the least advantaged. In contrast, the entitlement theory of justice based on historical acquisition is the hallmark of libertarian thought, specifically associated with Robert Nozick.

5. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Political theory contains several landmark concepts linked to specific thinkers. Isaiah Berlin is famous for his lecture on the two concepts of liberty. John Stuart Mill formulated the harm principle to define the limits of state authority. John Locke is the father of natural rights theory, emphasizing life, liberty, and property. Finally, T.H. Green is a key figure in modern liberalism who championed the idea of positive liberty.

6. (B) Athenian or Direct Democracy
Direct democracy involves citizens personally participating in the decision-making processes of the state. Unlike representative models where individuals elect officials to act on their behalf, direct democracy allows for immediate involvement in legislation and policy. The ancient Athenian model is the most famous historical example of this system. It emphasizes active civic engagement and the collective responsibility of all members of the political community in governance matters.

7. (D) Legitimacy
Legitimacy refers to the popular acceptance of an authority or a governing regime. When a leader's power is viewed as rightful and justified, they possess legitimacy, which distinguishes their command from mere coercion or brute force. This concept is vital for stable governance because it ensures that citizens obey laws out of a sense of duty rather than fear. It is often derived from traditional, charismatic, or legal-rational sources.

8. (A) Republican Citizenship
Republican citizenship emphasizes the importance of active participation in the political life of the community. It views citizenship not just as a set of legal rights, but as a commitment to the common good through civic engagement.

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This model stresses that freedom is maintained through the collective vigilance and involvement of the citizenry. It contrasts with more passive or individualistic models of citizenship that prioritize private interests over public duties.

9. (C) It emphasizes the importance of tradition, established institutions, and human imperfection.
Conservatism is a political ideology that prioritizes the preservation of established traditions and institutions. It is based on a skeptical view of radical change and human reason, suggesting that society should evolve gradually rather than through revolutionary upheavals. Conservatives believe that existing social structures contain the accumulated wisdom of past generations. They often emphasize social stability, order, and the inherent limitations of human nature in designing perfect social systems.

10. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The history of feminist thought reflects an evolution in priorities and methods. Liberal feminism emerged first, focusing on suffrage and legal equality. Socialist feminism then integrated class analysis with gender concerns. Radical feminism followed during the second wave, identifying patriarchy as the root cause of oppression. Postmodern feminism emerged more recently, challenging the essentialist categories of gender. This chronological progression illustrates the broadening scope of feminist theory over the past two centuries.

11. (D) The conflict between economic classes rooted in the mode of production.
Marxist theory posits that history is driven by the material conditions of society. The relationship between the forces of production and the relations of production creates a specific economic base. Conflict inevitably arises between the class that owns the means of production and the class that provides labor. This class struggle is considered the primary engine of historical change, leading to the eventual transformation of one social system into another.

12. (B) The relationship between humanity and nature, viewing the environment as intrinsically valuable.
Ecologism is a distinct political ideology that moves beyond simple environmental protection. It challenges anthropocentric views by suggesting that nature has value independent of human needs or economic utility. The core of this thought lies in understanding the interconnectedness of all life forms and the limitations of the planet's resources. It advocates for a sustainable way of living that respects ecological limits and ensures the long-term health of the biosphere.

13. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Multiculturalism seeks the recognition and accommodation of cultural diversity within a single political framework. It promotes the idea that different cultural identities should be respected and supported by the state. However, the ideology faces criticism from those who believe it may lead to social fragmentation or the undermining of universal human rights. These critics argue that prioritizing group rights can weaken national unity and individual freedoms in a democratic society.

14. (D) Skepticism towards meta-narratives and foundationalist claims.
Postmodernism in political theory is characterized by a deep skepticism toward universal truths and grand narratives. It rejects the idea that there is a single, objective reality or a rational path to progress. Instead, postmodernists emphasize the role of language, power, and historical context in shaping our understanding of the world. They challenge foundationalist claims that attempt to ground knowledge in absolute certainties, favoring local and pluralistic perspectives instead.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Isaiah Berlin warned that the concept of positive liberty could be dangerous when taken to extremes. While it refers to self-mastery, it can be manipulated by authorities to claim they are acting for an individual's "true" self. This logic has historically been used to justify coercion and totalitarianism, as the state might force citizens to conform to a collective goal. Thus, the pursuit of self-realization can paradoxically lead to oppression.

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16. (B) Everyone should have an equal chance to achieve success, regardless of their starting point in life.
Equality of opportunity is a central principle in liberal thought. it suggests that the social and economic outcomes for individuals should depend on their own talents and efforts rather than their circumstances of birth. By removing barriers such as discrimination and providing access to education, society ensures a level playing field. This concept does not guarantee equal results but focuses on the fairness of the competition itself for all participants.

17. (B) The establishment of fair and transparent rules and processes for making decisions.
Procedural justice focuses on the fairness of the methods used to reach decisions and distribute resources. It emphasizes the importance of following consistent, transparent, and impartial rules. The idea is that if the process is fair, the outcome should be accepted as just, regardless of what it is. This approach is common in legal systems and administrative processes, where the adherence to established procedures is viewed as the primary measure of justice.

18. (A) All rights are absolute and can never be limited.
Rights are typically understood as entitlements that individuals possess against the state or other individuals. While they provide essential protections, most political theorists agree that rights are not absolute and can be limited to protect the rights of others or the public interest. The concept often implies corresponding duties, meaning that one person's right creates an obligation for others. Natural rights are specifically seen as inherent to human beings by nature.

19. (C) Modern representative democracies where power is dispersed among multiple competing groups.
Robert Dahl used the term polyarchy to describe the actual functioning of modern representative democracies. He argued that these systems are characterized by competition between multiple groups and elites rather than rule by a single person or a small clique. Polyarchy involves high levels of political participation and contestation. It serves as a realistic model of democracy that accounts for the complexity and diversity of interests found in contemporary large-scale societies.

20. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Steven Lukes identified three dimensions or faces of power. The first is visible decision-making during conflicts. The second involves agenda-setting, where powerful actors prevent certain issues from reaching the discussion stage. The third is the most subtle, involving the ideological shaping of preferences so that people act against their own interests. Statements claiming the first face is the most effective or that power is only exercised by the state are theoretically incorrect.

21. (C) Civil, Political, Social
T.H. Marshall's framework outlines the historical development of citizenship rights in modern societies. He identified three distinct stages, beginning with civil rights such as individual liberty and property in the eighteenth century. This was followed by the expansion of political rights, including the right to vote and hold office, in the nineteenth century. Finally, social rights, encompassing economic welfare and social security, emerged in the twentieth century, completing the modern conception of citizenship.

22. (B) Community, cooperation, and social equality.
Socialism is an ideology that emphasizes the importance of the community and social equality. Unlike liberalism, which prioritizes individual liberty and private property, socialism advocates for collective action and cooperation to address social problems. It seeks to reduce economic disparities and ensure that resources are distributed more equily among all members of society. This tradition believes that true freedom can only be achieved through social solidarity and the elimination of class-based oppression.

23. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Edmund Burke is considered the father of modern conservatism, but his thought is not purely reactionary. He did not seek an impossible return to a golden age; instead, he advocated for gradual, organic reform. Burkean conservatism is characterized by a pragmatic approach to politics and a deep skepticism of radical, abstract theories. He believed in the value of inherited institutions

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and the accumulated wisdom of tradition as the safest guides for societal development.

24. (A) Estrangement of workers from their products and humanity under capitalism.
In Marxist theory, alienation describes the process by which workers lose control over their labor and the products they create. Under capitalism, work becomes a repetitive task performed for a wage, leading workers to feel disconnected from their creative potential and from each other. This estrangement results in the loss of human essence, as workers become mere cogs in an economic machine. Alienation is viewed as a fundamental consequence of the capitalist mode of production.

25. (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
Radical feminism identifies patriarchy as the most fundamental system of oppression, predating and underlying other forms like capitalism. A key claim is that the personal is political, meaning that domestic and private power dynamics are inherently political issues. To achieve liberation, radical feminists argue for a revolutionary transformation of society that dismantles patriarchal structures. The belief that capitalism is the primary source of oppression is more characteristic of socialist feminism than the radical tradition.

26. (A) Ecologism
Sustainable development is a concept that emphasizes meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. It is closely associated with ecologism, which focuses on the relationship between humanity and the environment. This ideology advocates for economic and social practices that respect ecological limits and preserve natural resources. The goal is to create a balance between economic progress, social equity, and the long-term health of the planet.

27. (D) Multiculturalism
The politics of recognition is a central theme in multiculturalism, focusing on the importance of acknowledging the distinct identities of cultural groups. Theorists like Charles Taylor argue that an individual's identity is shaped by the recognition they receive from others. Misrecognition or a lack of recognition can lead to social and psychological harm. Therefore, multiculturalism advocates for policies that respect and accommodate cultural diversity, ensuring that all groups feel valued and included within the broader society.

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28. (B) Jacques Derrida
Jacques Derrida is the postmodern philosopher most famously associated with the method of deconstruction. This approach involves analyzing texts and concepts to reveal the hidden contradictions and instabilities within them. Derrida argued that language is not a neutral tool for representing reality, but is instead full of binary oppositions that privilege one term over another. Deconstruction seeks to uncover these hierarchies and show that meaning is always fluid and subject to multiple interpretations.

29. (C) Hierarchical Equality
Equality is a multifaceted concept in political theory, appearing in several recognized forms. Equality of opportunity focuses on the fairness of life's starting points, while foundational equality posits that all humans have equal worth. Equality of outcome seeks to minimize disparities in wealth and status. However, hierarchical equality is a contradiction in terms, as hierarchy implies a structured inequality or ranking, which is the direct opposite of the egalitarian principles found in democratic theory.

30. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Different political ideologies prioritize distinct core values. Socialism is fundamentally linked to the concept of community and collective well-being. Conservatism places high value on tradition and the preservation of established institutions. Liberalism is defined by its commitment to individual liberty and freedom. Feminism uses patriarchy as a central concept to analyze and challenge the social and political subordination of women. These mappings represent the defining characteristics of each major ideological tradition.

31. (A) A libertarian theory of justice based on entitlement.
Robert Nozick's work is a foundational text for modern libertarianism. He argued for a minimal state and an entitlement theory of justice, where individuals have absolute rights to the property

they have justly acquired or received through fair transfer. Nozick opposed wealth redistribution, claiming that compulsory taxation for social welfare is equivalent to forced labor. His theory emphasizes individual self-ownership and the importance of historical process in determining the justice of any given distribution of resources.

32. (B) The role of reasoned public debate and argumentation in shaping political decisions.
Deliberative democracy emphasizes the importance of reasoned discussion among citizens as the primary basis for political legitimacy. Unlike models that focus solely on voting to aggregate preferences, deliberative democracy encourages individuals to engage in public debate and argumentation. This process aims to transform individual perspectives and reach a consensus based on the best reasons. The goal is to ensure that political decisions are the result of collective deliberation and reflect the common good.

33. (B) Power as sovereignty: Michel Foucault
Michel Foucault is known for his critique of traditional views of power, including the idea of power as centralized sovereignty. Instead, he argued that power is a diffuse and productive force that operates throughout society in various practices and discourses. Robert Dahl is associated with the decision-making model of power. Bachrach and Baratz introduced the idea of agenda-setting as a face of power. Steven Lukes developed the concept of power as ideological and psychological control.

34. (A) Humanity as a whole.
Cosmopolitan citizenship suggests that individuals are members of a global community and have moral obligations that extend beyond national borders. This concept emphasizes the shared humanity of all people, regardless of their nationality, ethnicity, or culture. Cosmopolitans argue that certain universal values and duties, such as the protection of human rights and the environment, should guide our actions. This perspective challenges the traditional focus on the nation-state as the primary site of citizenship.

35. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Classical and modern liberalism differ significantly regarding the role of the state. Classical liberalism advocates for a minimal state that protects individual property and negative liberty. In contrast, modern liberalism supports state intervention to address social and economic inequalities. This shift involves an endorsement of positive liberty, suggesting that the state should provide resources and opportunities to enable individuals to realize their potential. Therefore, modern liberalism views the state as a tool for social progress.

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36. (D) Gradual reform and empirical reality.
Edmund Burke, a key figure in conservative thought, emphasized the importance of gradual reform over radical innovation. He believed that society should be guided by empirical reality and the accumulated wisdom of tradition rather than abstract rationalism. Burke was skeptical of revolutionary attempts to rebuild society from scratch, which he saw as dangerous and likely to lead to chaos. His philosophy advocates for a pragmatic approach to politics that respects existing institutions while allowing for slow improvement.

37. (C) Communism, as envisioned by Karl Marx
The principle of distribution based on need is a central feature of the higher stage of communism in Marxist theory. Marx envisioned a future society where the development of productive forces would lead to such abundance that the narrow horizon of bourgeois right could be crossed. In this stateless and classless society, individuals would contribute according to their abilities and receive according to their needs. This reflects the ultimate socialist goal of total human emancipation and collective well-being.

38. (B) Political, legal, cultural, and ideological institutions.
In the Marxist framework, the superstructure refers to the non-economic institutions of society, such as the state, legal systems, and cultural beliefs. Marx argued that the economic base, consisting of the means and relations of production, determines the nature of the superstructure. These institutions serve to legitimate and reinforce the existing power dynamics of the economic system. The superstructure plays a crucial role in maintaining the dominance of the ruling class through ideological and legal means.

39. (D) Overlapping systems of discrimination like race, class, and gender identity.
Intersectionality is a framework for understanding how various social identities, such as race, gender, and class, interact to create unique experiences of discrimination and privilege. Coined by Kimberlé Crenshaw, this concept challenges the idea that oppression is a single, uniform experience. Instead, it highlights how different systems of power overlap and intersect, affecting individuals in complex ways. Intersectionality is essential for developing inclusive political strategies that address the specific needs of diverse groups within society.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Deep ecologists argue that a fundamental shift in human consciousness and social structures is necessary to address the environmental crisis. They believe that the root of the problem lies in anthropocentrism, which places humans at the center of the world and views nature as a resource for human use. Deep ecology advocates for an ecocentric perspective that recognizes the intrinsic value of all life. This radical change is seen as essential for achieving ecological sustainability.

41. (C) A liberal defense of multiculturalism and minority rights.
Will Kymlicka is a prominent theorist who has developed a liberal framework for understanding multiculturalism. He argues that individual liberty is tied to cultural membership, as culture provides the necessary context for making choices. Therefore, the state should provide special protections and rights for minority groups to ensure their cultures remain viable. Kymlicka's work attempts to reconcile the principles of liberalism with the recognition of group-differentiated rights within a diverse democratic society.

42. (A) Meta-narratives
Jean-François Lyotard famously defined postmodernism as an incredulity toward meta-narratives. Meta-narratives are grand, overarching stories that attempt to provide a universal explanation for history, science, and social progress. Lyotard argued that these narratives, such as Marxism or Enlightenment rationalism, have lost their credibility in the contemporary world. Postmodernism instead favors local, pluralistic, and fragmented accounts of reality. This shift reflects a broader skepticism toward universal truths and absolute foundations in political and social thought.

43. (D) Freedom consists in being one's own master and realizing one's true potential.
Positive liberty is the freedom to act upon one's own will and realize one's true potential. It goes beyond the simple absence of external constraints, focusing instead on the internal capacity for self-mastery and self-realization. This concept often implies that individuals need certain social and economic resources to be truly free. Positive liberty is associated with modern liberalism and socialism, which advocate for state intervention to empower citizens and promote personal and collective growth.

44. (B) All theories of justice agree on what constitutes a 'just' distribution.
Justice is a central but contested concept in political theory, and there is no single agreement on what constitutes a just distribution of benefits and burdens. Different ideologies, such as liberalism, socialism, and libertarianism, offer varying accounts of justice. While most agree that justice is important, they differ on whether it should focus on individual rights, social equality, or procedural fairness. The complexity of justice reflects the broader debates about values and priorities in organized political communities.

45. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
Modern representative democracy is characterized by several essential features, including the accountability of rulers, the protection of minority rights, and universal adult franchise. Regular and fair elections are also fundamental to this system. However, the fusion of legislative and executive powers is not an essential feature and is more specific to parliamentary systems. Many democracies, such as presidential ones, emphasize the separation of these powers to ensure a system of checks and balances.

46. (D) A fundamental and natural right
The right to life is considered a fundamental and natural right, inherent to all human beings by

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virtue of their humanity. It is often seen as the most basic of all rights, as it is a prerequisite for the enjoyment of all other freedoms. The concept of natural rights suggests that these entitlements exist independently of any government or legal system. The right to life is a central component of international human rights law and national constitutions.

47. (A) Power
Power is defined as the ability to influence or control the behavior of others, often making them do something they would not otherwise do. It can be exercised through various means, including coercion, persuasion, or authority. Power is a central concept in political analysis, as it underlies the functioning of all social and political institutions. Understanding how power is distributed and exercised is essential for analyzing the dynamics of conflict and cooperation in society.

48. (B) Dual or multiple citizen
A person who holds the legal status of a citizen in more than one country simultaneously is known as a dual or multiple citizen. This can occur through various means, such as being born in one country to parents from another or through naturalization. Dual citizenship allows individuals to enjoy the rights and fulfill the duties of multiple states. While it is increasingly common in a globalized world, it can also raise questions about loyalty and conflicting obligations.

49. (B) Classical Liberalism
Adam Smith's work is a foundational text for classical liberalism, particularly its economic dimension. Smith argued for a free-market system where individuals pursuing their own self-interest would lead to the prosperity of the whole society. This "invisible hand" mechanism suggests that government interference in the economy should be minimized. Smith's ideas about trade, labor, and the role of the state have profoundly influenced liberal thought and the development of modern capitalist economies worldwide.

50. (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
The New Right emerged as a political movement that combined neoliberal economics with social conservatism. It advocated for a strong but minimal state that focuses on order and security while leaving the economy to the free market. The New Right was also characterized by a critique of the welfare state and what it saw as the moral permissiveness of the era. It emphasized individual responsibility and traditional values, rejecting collectivist solutions to social and economic problems.

51. (C) Gradual reform, democratic processes, and parliamentary politics.
Democratic socialism seeks to achieve the goals of social equality and collective well-being through peaceful and democratic means. Unlike revolutionary socialism, it advocates for gradual reform and participation in parliamentary politics. This tradition believes that socialist changes should be implemented with the consent of the people and through existing democratic institutions. Democratic socialists aim to combine the principles of socialism with a commitment to political pluralism, individual rights, and the rule of law.

52. (D) Marxism
Historical materialism is a core component of Marxist theory, suggesting that the material conditions of society are the primary drivers of historical change. It focuses on the relationship between the economic base and the social superstructure. According to this view, the development of the forces of production leads to changes in the relations of production and the overall social order. Historical materialism provides a framework for analyzing the evolution of different modes of production throughout human history.

53. (C) Equal rights and opportunities for women within the existing political and economic framework.
Liberal feminists focus on achieving gender equality through legal and political reforms. They advocate for equal rights and opportunities for women within the current social and economic system, rather than seeking its revolutionary overthrow. Key goals include suffrage, equal pay, and an end to discriminatory practices. Liberal feminism emphasizes individual autonomy and the importance of ensuring that women have the

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same access to the public sphere and professional life as men do.

54. (B) The problem of individual rational actors depleting a shared resource.
The tragedy of the commons describes a situation where individuals acting independently and rationally according to their own self-interest behave contrary to the common good of all users by depleting a shared resource. This concept is often used in environmental theory to illustrate the challenges of managing collective resources, such as clean air or oceans. It highlights the need for collective action and regulation to prevent the overexploitation and destruction of vital environmental assets.

55. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Several foundational texts in political theory are associated with key thinkers. John Rawls wrote a theory of justice, introducing principles of fairness. John Locke's two treatises of government developed the idea of natural rights. Karl Marx and Friedrich Engels co-authored the communist manifesto, outlining the theory of class struggle. John Stuart Mill's on liberty is a classic defense of individual freedom. These works have shaped the development of major political ideologies and traditions.

56. (A) Pluralism
Pluralism is the idea that multiple cultural, religious, and political groups should coexist within a single society while maintaining their distinct identities. It advocates for the recognition and respect of diversity, suggesting that the presence of different perspectives enriches the community. Pluralism contrasts with models of assimilation or integration that expect minority groups to adopt the norms of the dominant culture. It is a central concept in modern democratic theory and multicultural discussions.

57. (C) Power as a diffuse, productive, and disciplinary force operating throughout society.
Michel Foucault's analysis of power challenges traditional views that see it as a centralized or purely repressive force. Instead, he argued that power is diffuse and operates through various social practices, institutions, and discourses. Power is productive, shaping individuals' identities and behaviors in subtle ways. Foucault's work focuses on how disciplinary techniques and knowledge systems create a sense of order and control within modern societies, often without the need for overt coercion.

58. (A) The state providing free higher education to enable citizens to develop their capacities.
Positive liberty involves the ability to realize one's potential and act as one's own master. A state providing resources such as free higher education is an example of promoting positive liberty, as it empowers individuals to develop their capacities and make meaningful choices in life. This contrasts with negative liberty, which focuses on the absence of interference. Providing enabling conditions is a key feature of modern liberal and socialist approaches to freedom and justice.

59. (D) Economic inequalities are only permissible if they benefit the least advantaged members of society.
The difference principle is a key part of John Rawls's theory of justice. it states that social and economic inequalities should be arranged so that they are to the greatest benefit of the least advantaged members of society. This principle ensures that any disparities in wealth or status serve a broader social purpose and help those who are most vulnerable. It reflects Rawls's commitment to fairness and his attempt to reconcile individual liberty with egalitarian concerns.

60. (A) 4, 2, 3, 1
The chronological order of major works by these thinkers reflects the historical development of political theory. Niccolò Machiavelli wrote during the Renaissance, followed by John Locke in the late seventeenth century. Karl Marx's work emerged in the nineteenth century, responding to the Industrial Revolution. John Rawls's influential theory of justice was published in the late twentieth century. This timeline illustrates the evolution of ideas from early modern realism to classical liberalism, socialism, and contemporary egalitarianism.

61. (C) Inherent to human beings by virtue of their humanity.
The theory of natural rights posits that individuals possess certain rights simply because

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they are human. These rights are believed to be inherent, universal, and inalienable, meaning they cannot be granted or revoked by any state or authority. Natural rights are often associated with thinkers like John Locke, who identified life, liberty, and property as fundamental. This concept has provided a moral and philosophical basis for modern human rights and constitutional protections around the world.

62. (D) Elitist and procedural.
Joseph Schumpeter's theory of democracy is often described as elitist and procedural because it focuses on the competition between leaders for the people's vote. He argued that democracy is not about the direct participation of citizens in decision-making, but about the selection of representatives through a competitive process. In this view, the role of the people is limited to choosing between different sets of elites. This model emphasizes the institutional and procedural aspects of democratic governance.

63. (A) Authority is a form of legitimate or rightful power.
While power and authority are related, they are not identical. Power is the ability to influence others, while authority is power that is recognized as legitimate or rightful. People obey authority because they believe the command is justified and that they have a duty to comply. Legitimacy can be based on tradition, law, or the personal qualities of a leader. Understanding this distinction is crucial for analyzing how political systems maintain order and secure the consent of citizens.

64. (B) It overemphasizes individual rights at the expense of community bonds and shared values.
Communitarian critics of liberal citizenship argue that it places too much emphasis on individual rights and autonomy. They believe that this focus can lead to social atomism and a weakening of the bonds that hold a community together. Communitarians stress the importance of shared values, traditions, and the common good. They argue that citizenship should be understood in the context of our social identities and our obligations to the communities to which we belong.

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65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Marxism is considered a teleological theory because it posits that history has a final goal or end-point. This goal is communism, a classless and stateless society where exploitation is eliminated. Marx argued that history moves inevitably toward this stage through the process of class struggle and the contradictions within different modes of production. This perspective view history as a purposeful and directed process leading to the ultimate emancipation of humanity from economic and social oppression.

66. (A) A strong belief in promoting democracy abroad, sometimes through military intervention.
Neoconservatism is a variant of conservatism that emerged in the United States, characterized by a proactive and often interventionist foreign policy. Neoconservatives believe that their nation should use its power to promote democracy and protect its interests abroad, including the use of military force. This approach contrasts with more isolationist or realist forms of conservatism. Neoconservatism also tends to emphasize traditional moral values and is skeptical of large-scale social welfare programs at home.

67. (C) The gradual and peaceful transition to socialism through parliamentary reforms.
Fabian socialism is a British socialist tradition that advocates for the gradual transition to socialism through peaceful, democratic means. Instead of a violent revolution, Fabians believe in using parliamentary politics and social reforms to achieve socialist goals over time. This approach had a significant influence on the British Labour Party. The Fabians emphasized the role of experts and gradual bureaucratic change in transforming society, reflecting a pragmatic and reformist path toward a more equal social order.

68. (D) The working class's failure to perceive their exploitation under capitalism.
In Marxist theory, false consciousness occurs when the working class accepts the ideology of the ruling class, which obscures the reality of their own exploitation. This prevents them from recognizing their true interests and organizing for revolutionary change. False consciousness is maintained through the cultural and ideological institutions of society, which portray the

capitalist system as natural and beneficial for all. Overcoming false consciousness is a necessary step for the development of revolutionary class consciousness.

69. (C) The dual forces of capitalism and patriarchy.
Socialist feminism argues that women's oppression is the result of both the capitalist economic system and the system of patriarchy. They believe that gender and class are inextricably linked, and that liberation requires the dismantling of both structures. Socialist feminists focus on how the exploitation of women's labor, both in the workplace and in the domestic sphere, benefits capitalism. This tradition seeks to address the economic and social foundations of gender inequality through a comprehensive socialist transformation.

70. (B) 2, 3 and 5 only
Ecologism is characterized by several key concepts, including holism, which emphasizes the interconnectedness of all life forms. Sustainability is another central principle, focusing on maintaining ecological balance for the long term. Biocentrism is the belief that all living things have intrinsic value, regardless of their utility to humans. In contrast, anthropocentrism and industrialism are often the targets of ecological critique, as they are seen as contributing to environmental degradation and the exploitation of the natural world.

71. (D) Individual rights and group rights.
A central tension in multiculturalism is the conflict between individual rights and group-differentiated rights. While liberal societies focus on the rights of the individual, multiculturalism argues that certain cultural groups may need special rights to preserve their identities and practices. This raises questions about how to balance the protection of individual autonomy with the recognition of collective cultural interests. This debate is at the heart of discussions about justice, equality, and inclusion in diverse democratic states.

72. (A) Power
Postmodern thinkers like Michel Foucault argue that knowledge and power are inextricably linked. Foucault coined the term power/knowledge to suggest that what we accept as truth is often a product of existing power relations. Knowledge systems and discourses shape our understanding of the world and regulate behavior, while power uses knowledge to legitimate and maintain itself. This perspective challenges the idea of objective, value-free knowledge and emphasizes the role of political and social context in shaping truth.

73. (C) To prevent harm to others.
The harm principle, articulated by J.S. Mill, suggests that the only legitimate reason for the state or society to interfere with an individual's freedom is to prevent harm to others. Mill argued that individuals should be free to act as they wish in matters that only affect themselves. This principle is a cornerstone of classical liberalism and provides a clear limit on the authority of the state. It emphasizes personal autonomy and the importance of individual liberty in a free society.

74. (A) Formal equality
Equality before the law is an example of formal equality, where all individuals are subject to the same legal rules and procedures regardless of their status or background. This principle ensures that the legal system treats everyone uniformly and without discrimination. Formal equality is a fundamental requirement for the rule of law and a core value in democratic societies. While it ensures equal treatment, it does not necessarily address the underlying socio-economic disparities that may affect individuals' actual opportunities.

75. (A) 1, 2 and 4 only
Distributive justice deals with the fair allocation of resources, while retributive justice focuses on the punishment of wrongdoing. For John Rawls, the principles of justice are chosen from an original position behind a veil of ignorance to ensure impartiality. However, Robert Nozick's entitlement theory is an example of a procedural, non-patterned principle of justice, rather than a patterned, end-state one. Nozick argued that any distribution is just as long as it arises from fair processes and voluntary exchange.

76. (B) Socio-economic and cultural rights.
The classification of human rights into three generations places socio-economic and cultural rights in the second generation. These rights, such as the right to education, healthcare, and

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an adequate standard of living, emerged in the twentieth century and focus on ensuring economic and social security for all individuals. They contrast with first-generation civil and political rights, which emphasize individual liberty. Second-generation rights require active state intervention to provide the necessary resources and services to protect and promote human well-being.

77. (C) A monopoly of power by a single political party.
Democratic systems are characterized by several key features, including free and fair elections, the protection of civil liberties, and the rule of law. A monopoly of power by a single political party is the opposite of democracy and is typical of authoritarian or totalitarian regimes. In a democracy, political power is contested between multiple parties and groups, ensuring that there is accountability and a variety of perspectives represented in the government and the broader political arena.

78. (D) Charismatic Authority
Max Weber identified charismatic authority as being based on the exceptional personal qualities or heroism of a leader. This type of authority arises from the perceived extraordinary character of an individual, which inspires devotion and obedience among followers. Unlike traditional authority based on custom or rational-legal authority based on law, charismatic authority is often unstable and temporary, as it depends on the continued success and appeal of the leader. It can be a powerful force for social and political change.

79. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
Historically, the concept of citizenship has often been exclusionary, denying rights to many groups such as women, slaves, and foreigners. The inclusive ideal of citizenship, extending rights to all residents, is a relatively modern development. In ancient societies, citizenship was a privileged status reserved for a select few. The history of citizenship is characterized by a gradual struggle to expand the boundaries of the political community and achieve universal recognition and participation for all members of society.

80. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Major political traditions are associated with specific key concepts. Postmodernism is linked to the method of deconstruction, while ecologism focuses on the principle of sustainability. Multiculturalism is characterized by the politics of recognition, emphasizing the importance of acknowledging cultural identities. Marxism is based on historical materialism, which analyzes the role of economic conditions in driving social and historical change. These concepts represent the core theoretical frameworks and priorities of each of these diverse political traditions.

81. (B) T.H. Green
T.H. Green is a key figure in the development of modern liberalism. He moved away from the classical liberal focus on negative liberty and a minimal state, advocating instead for positive liberty and state intervention. Green argued that true freedom involves the ability to realize one's potential and contribute to the common good. His ideas laid the groundwork for the modern welfare state and the belief that the government should actively promote social and economic well-being for all citizens.

82. (A) Organic
The conservative view of society is often described as organic, suggesting that society is a complex, living entity that has evolved over time. Like a biological organism, its parts are interconnected and mutually dependent. This perspective emphasizes the importance of tradition, custom, and established institutions in maintaining social stability and order. Conservatives are skeptical of radical changes that might disrupt the delicate balance of the social organism, favoring instead gradual reform that respects the wisdom of the past.

83. (C) The view that productive property causes inequality and requires collective control.
Socialists generally view the private ownership of productive property, such as factories and land, as a primary source of economic inequality and exploitation. They argue that these resources should be under collective or social control to ensure that they are used for the benefit of the whole community rather than for private profit. This perspective is a central tenet of socialist thought and informs its advocacy for

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wealth redistribution and the creation of a more equitable economic system.

84. (D) A transitional period where the working class suppresses counter-revolutionary forces.
In Marxist theory, the dictatorship of the proletariat refers to a transitional stage between capitalism and the final stage of communism. During this period, the working class holds political power and uses it to dismantle the capitalist state and suppress counter-revolutionary elements. This stage is intended to lead to the eventual abolition of classes and the state. While the term sounds authoritarian today, it was meant to describe the rule of the majority over the former exploiting minority.

85. (C) Second-wave Feminism
The slogan "the personal is political" originated within second-wave feminism in the 1960s and 1970s. It emphasizes that personal experiences, particularly in the domestic and private spheres, are inherently political and shaped by broader power dynamics in society. This concept challenged the traditional distinction between the public and private realms, highlighting how issues like household labor, domestic violence, and reproductive rights are essential concerns for feminist political struggle and the achievement of gender equality.

86. (B) Shallow ecology is anthropocentric, while deep ecology is ecocentric or biocentric.
The distinction between shallow and deep ecology is fundamental to environmental political theory. Shallow ecology is anthropocentric, focusing on protecting the environment for human benefit and economic sustainability. In contrast, deep ecology is ecocentric or biocentric, arguing that the natural world has intrinsic value independent of human needs. Deep ecologists advocate for a fundamental change in human consciousness and a move away from the belief that humans are superior to and separate from nature.

87. (D) It enriches society by exposing it to diverse perspectives and practices.
A key argument in favor of multiculturalism is that it enriches society by bringing together a variety of diverse perspectives, cultures, and practices. This exposure is seen as fostering a more vibrant, creative, and tolerant community. Multiculturalism encourages individuals to learn from one another and challenges cultural narrow-mindedness. By valuing and accommodating diversity, multicultural societies can create a more inclusive environment where all citizens feel their cultural identities are respected and acknowledged as valuable contributions.

88. (A) The inability to distinguish reality from simulation and spectacle.
Jean Baudrillard's concept of hyperreality refers to a condition where simulations and images become more real than reality itself. In a media-saturated world, the distinction between what is real and what is a simulation is blurred, leading to a state of hyperreality where we interact with signs and spectacles rather than tangible reality. This postmodern concept highlights the role of technology and mass communication in shaping our perceptions and the increasingly artificial nature of contemporary social life.

89. (C) Freedom and law
A key tension within the concept of liberty is the relationship between freedom and law. While some view law as a constraint on liberty, others, such as John Locke, argue that law is necessary to protect and preserve freedom. Without law, individual liberty would be vulnerable to the arbitrary power of others. This debate centers on the proper balance between individual autonomy and the need for social order and the protection of rights through a legal framework.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
John Rawls's theory of justice is a classic example of liberal egalitarianism. He attempts to reconcile the core liberal value of individual liberty with an egalitarian concern for social and economic equality. Rawls's two principles of justice, including the difference principle, provide a framework for ensuring that inequalities only exist if they benefit the least advantaged. This approach seeks to create a just society that respects both individual rights and the importance of social fairness.

91. (D) Foundational equality
Foundational equality is the belief that all human beings are born with equal worth and dignity, regardless of their background, status, or abilities.

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This concept is a core value in democratic theory and provides the moral basis for many other forms of equality, such as legal and political equality. It suggests that every individual is entitled to equal respect and consideration. Foundational equality is often associated with the idea of universal human rights and the inherent value of every person.

92. (B) The Difference Principle
The difference principle is a principle of distributive justice, rather than a fundamental human right. It is part of John Rawls's theory of justice and states that social and economic inequalities should be arranged to benefit the least advantaged. In contrast, the right to freedom of speech, the right to life, and the right to a fair trial are considered fundamental rights that individuals possess. While the difference principle addresses the distribution of resources, fundamental rights focus on individual liberties and protections.

93. (C) Women
Carole Pateman's influential work, the sexual contract, argues that the original social contract was not a universal agreement among all individuals, but was instead based on the exclusion and subordination of women. She suggests that the contract created a system of patriarchal rule where men held power over women in both the public and private spheres. Pateman's critique challenges traditional social contract theory and highlights the gendered nature of political authority and the historical exclusion of women from citizenship.

94. (D) Robert Dahl
The theory of polyarchy was developed by the political scientist Robert Dahl to describe the functioning of modern representative democracies. Dahl argued that these systems are characterized by multiple centers of power and competition between different groups and elites. Polyarchy involves a high level of political participation and the presence of institutions that ensure accountability and contestation. It serves as a realistic model of democracy that accounts for the complexity of power dynamics in large-scale contemporary societies.

95. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Conservatism is based on several fundamental concepts, including a belief in human imperfection and the importance of an organic society. It values tradition and custom as the accumulated wisdom of the past. Conversely, abstract rationalism and radical change are generally rejected by conservatives, who favor gradual reform and a pragmatic approach to politics. These core ideas emphasize social stability, order, and a skeptical view of grand, rationalist schemes to rebuild society based on abstract principles.

96. (A) Third dimension
The third face or dimension of power, as identified by Steven Lukes, involves the ability to shape people's desires, beliefs, and perceptions. This ideological power can lead individuals to accept their role in the existing order and even act against their own interests. It is the most subtle and effective form of power, as it operates by influencing the very way people think and understand their world, often without the need for overt conflict or coercion.

97. (B) Being born within the territory of the state.
The principle of jus soli, or the right of soil, means that citizenship is acquired by being born within the territory of a state. This is one of the two main ways that citizenship is determined at birth, the other being jus sanguinis, or the right of blood. Jus soli is a common principle in many countries, particularly in the Americas, and reflects an inclusive approach to citizenship that is based on birthplace rather than ancestry or descent.

98. (A) Classical Liberalism and Modern Liberalism
John Stuart Mill is considered a transitional figure between classical and modern liberalism. While he shared the classical liberal commitment to individual liberty and the harm principle, his later work showed an increasing concern for social and economic equality. Mill's openness to state intervention to promote well-being and his advocacy for women's rights and educational reform paved the way for the development of modern liberal thought and its more active view of the role of the state.

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99. (C) The familiar to the unknown.
Michael Oakeshott, a prominent conservative thinker, argued for a pragmatic approach to politics that values the familiar over the unknown. He was skeptical of rationalist attempts to design society based on abstract blueprints, favoring instead the accumulated wisdom found in established traditions and customs. Oakeshott's philosophy emphasizes the importance of practical experience and the value of maintaining social stability through a commitment to the things that have been tried and tested over time.

100. (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
Marxist ideas are based on the belief that the economic base determines the social superstructure and that the state is an instrument of the ruling class. Marx also argued that capitalism is prone to internal contradictions, such as the conflict between social production and private appropriation, which would eventually lead to its collapse. Conversely, class harmony is not a Marxist concept, as the theory is fundamentally based on the idea of inevitable class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat.

101. (C) Revising Marxist theory to work towards socialism through gradual, democratic means.
Revisionist socialism, associated with Eduard Bernstein, argued that the conditions of the working class were improving under capitalism and that a violent revolution was not inevitable. Instead, he proposed revising Marxist theory to advocate for the achievement of socialist goals through gradual, democratic processes and parliamentary reforms. This approach emphasized the importance of working within existing political systems to secure social and economic changes, marking a shift toward more moderate and reformist paths within the socialist tradition.

102. (B) Zero-wave feminism focusing on pre-modern matriarchal societies.
The history of feminism is typically categorized into three main waves, but zero-wave feminism is not a recognized historical wave. The first wave focused on suffrage and legal rights, while the second wave addressed broader issues like sexual liberation and domestic power. The third wave emerged to critique the essentialism of previous waves and embrace diversity and intersectionality. While there is interest in pre-modern societies, they are not categorized as a distinct wave within the formal framework of feminist theory.

103. (D) The ecosystem as a whole, including its non-living parts, has intrinsic value.
Ecocentrism is the belief that the entire ecosystem, including all living and non-living components, possesses intrinsic value. This perspective rejects anthropocentrism, which views the environment only in terms of its utility to humans. Ecocentrists argue that we have a moral obligation to protect the health and integrity of the planet as a whole. This holistic approach is central to deep ecology and advocates for a fundamental shift in how we understand our relationship with the natural world.

104. (A) Multiculturalism
The metaphors of the melting pot, salad bowl, and mosaic are used to describe different approaches to cultural diversity within multicultural societies. The melting pot model suggests that different cultures should eventually assimilate into a single, unified national culture. In contrast, the salad bowl or mosaic models advocate for the preservation of distinct cultural identities while coexisting within a broader community. These metaphors highlight the ongoing debates about integration, assimilation, and the recognition of diversity in multicultural political theory.

105. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Key postmodern thinkers are associated with specific influential concepts. Michel Foucault explored the relationship between power and knowledge. Jacques Derrida developed the method of deconstruction to analyze texts and hierarchies. Jean-François Lyotard famously defined postmodernism as an incredulity toward meta-narratives. Jean Baudrillard introduced the ideas of simulacra and hyperreality to describe our media-saturated world. These concepts have profoundly shaped contemporary political and social theory, challenging traditional views of truth, power, and reality itself.

106. (A) Positive Liberty
Providing social welfare services like unemployment benefits and healthcare is

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consistent with the principle of positive liberty. This concept of freedom emphasizes the importance of having the resources and opportunities necessary to realize one's potential and achieve self-mastery. By providing a social safety net, the state enables individuals to lead more autonomous and fulfilling lives. This approach is a hallmark of modern liberalism and social democracy, which view the state as an active participant in promoting citizens' well-being.

107. (D) Equality of opportunity
Equality of opportunity is the concept that all individuals should have the same starting point in life, with barriers like discrimination removed. It suggests that success should be based on an individual's own talents and efforts rather than their circumstances of birth. By ensuring a level playing field, society provides an equal chance for everyone to achieve their goals. This principle is a central tenet of liberal thought and focuses on the fairness of the competition itself for all participants.

108. (B) Individuals' real freedoms and abilities to achieve their valued functionings.
Amartya Sen's capability approach shifts the focus of justice from the possession of goods to individuals' actual abilities to lead the lives they value. He argues that justice should be measured by the real freedoms, or capabilities, that people have to achieve various functionings, such as being healthy or participating in community life. This approach provides a more comprehensive and human-centered way of evaluating well-being and social arrangements, emphasizing the importance of individual agency and diverse life paths.

109. (C) 1948
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. It was a landmark document that established a common standard of fundamental human rights for all people and nations. The declaration was a response to the atrocities of World War II and aimed to promote global peace, justice, and human dignity. It has since become the foundation of international human rights law and continues to guide efforts to protect and promote rights worldwide.

110. (B) 2, 3, 1
T.H. Marshall's framework describes the historical evolution of citizenship rights in three stages. He identified the eighteenth century as the era of civil rights, followed by the expansion of political rights in the nineteenth century. Social rights, including welfare and economic security, emerged in the twentieth century. This chronological progression illustrates how the concept of citizenship has expanded over time to encompass a broader range of protections and entitlements for individuals within modern democratic societies.

111. (A) Majoritarian or simple democracy
The tyranny of the majority is a criticism often leveled against majoritarian or simple democracy, where the interests and rights of minorities can be overlooked or suppressed by the will of the majority. This concern highlights the need for constitutional protections and institutional checks to ensure that the power of the majority is limited and that all citizens' rights are respected. Many democratic systems incorporate mechanisms such as bills of rights and judicial review to prevent such outcomes.

112. (B) C. Wright Mills
The term power elite was coined by the sociologist C. Wright Mills to describe a small, interconnected group of top leaders who hold significant influence over major decisions in society. Mills argued that this elite is drawn from the highest levels of the corporate, military, and political spheres. This perspective challenges pluralist models of democracy by suggesting that power is concentrated in the hands of a few rather than being widely dispersed among competing groups and citizens.

113. (B) Blood ties or descent
Jus sanguinis, or the right of blood, is the principle that citizenship is acquired through blood ties or descent from parents who are citizens. This is one of the two main ways that citizenship is determined at birth, the other being jus soli, or birthplace. Jus sanguinis is a common principle in many countries, particularly in Europe and Asia, and emphasizes a shared ethnic or national identity as the basis for membership in the political community.

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114. (A) Friedrich Hayek
Friedrich Hayek, a prominent neoliberal and classical liberal thinker, developed the idea of spontaneous order. He argued that complex social systems, such as markets and legal frameworks, often emerge from the independent actions of individuals without the need for central planning or design. This order is the result of human action but not of human design. Hayek was a strong advocate for free markets and a minimal state, believing that decentralized processes are more efficient than government intervention.

115. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Edmund Burke's differing views on the American and French Revolutions reflect his core conservative philosophy. He supported the American Revolution as a defense of traditional rights against British overreach. However, he condemned the French Revolution as a radical attempt to rebuild society based on abstract principles, which he believed would lead to chaos and tyranny. Burke's position highlights his commitment to gradual, organic change and his skepticism of revolutionary upheavals that disregard history and established traditions.

116. (D) Prioritize collective goals to the detriment of individual freedom and economic efficiency.
A primary liberal critique of socialism is that its emphasis on collective goals and social equality can undermine individual freedom and economic efficiency. Liberals argue that state control of the economy and wealth redistribution can stifle innovation and personal initiative. They believe that a free-market system, while creating inequalities, is more effective at generating prosperity and protecting individual autonomy. This debate highlights the fundamental tension between the values of liberty and equality in political and economic theory.

117. (C) The unpaid labor of the worker.
In Marxist economic theory, surplus value is the value created by a worker in excess of their own labor-cost, which is then appropriated by the capitalist as profit. Marx argued that this is the primary source of exploitation under capitalism, as workers are not paid for the full value of their labor. The extraction of surplus value is viewed as an inherent feature of the capitalist mode of production, leading to the accumulation of wealth for the bourgeoisie.

118. (B) Radical Feminism
Kate Millett's sexual politics is a foundational text of radical feminism, identifying patriarchy as a pervasive system of male dominance that operates in both the public and private spheres. Millett argued that power relations between men and women are political and that liberation requires the dismantling of patriarchal structures. Her work was instrumental in developing the concept of gender as a social construct and highlighting the importance of addressing domestic and sexual oppression as core political issues.

119. (D) Animist
An animist is someone who believes that natural objects, such as rocks, rivers, and trees, possess a spiritual essence or rights. This perspective is common in many indigenous cultures and contrasts with the anthropocentric view that nature is merely a resource for human use. Animism shares some common ground with deep ecology in its recognition of the intrinsic value of the natural world. This worldview emphasizes the interconnectedness of all life and the importance of living in harmony with nature.

120. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Multiculturalism challenges the ideal of a culturally homogenous nation-state and advocates for the recognition of diversity. It often supports group-differentiated rights to ensure justice for minority cultures. Multiculturalism can be divided into liberal, pluralist, and cosmopolitan forms. However, it is not universally accepted as compatible with liberalism, and its primary focus is on cultural recognition and accommodation rather than economic redistribution. This ideology seeks to create a more inclusive and respectful environment for diverse cultural groups.

121. (C) The individual 'subject' is a social and linguistic construct.
The postmodern critique of the subject challenges the idea of the individual as a stable, rational, and autonomous entity. Postmodernists argue that the subject is a social and linguistic construct, shaped by existing power relations and discourses. Our sense of self is not inherent but is created through

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our interactions with society and the language we use. This perspective emphasizes the fluid and fragmented nature of identity and the role of historical and social context in shaping who we are.

122. (A) Classical Liberalism / Libertarianism
Classical liberalism and libertarianism advocate for a minimal state, often referred to as a night-watchman state. This model suggests that the role of the government should be limited to the protection of individual rights, such as life, liberty, and property, and the enforcement of contracts. These ideologies emphasize the importance of free markets and personal autonomy, believing that individuals are best able to pursue their own interests when government interference is kept to a bare minimum.

123. (D) The Original Position and the Two Principles of Justice
The two great pillars of John Rawls's theory of justice are the thought experiment of the original position and the two principles of justice that emerge from it. The original position, behind a veil of ignorance, ensures that the principles are chosen impartially. The two principles focus on equal basic liberties and the arrangement of social and economic inequalities to benefit the least advantaged. Together, these elements provide a comprehensive and influential framework for understanding justice as fairness in modern society.

124. (B) Second-generation (social/economic) right
The right to form trade unions and bargain collectively is considered a second-generation social and economic right. These rights emerged to protect workers' interests and ensure fair treatment in the workplace. They are part of the broader group of socio-economic rights that aim to provide economic security and social justice for all individuals. Second-generation rights often require state protection and regulation to ensure that the power balance between employers and employees is managed fairly and that workers' voices are heard.

125. (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
Power is defined as the ability to achieve a desired outcome and can involve coercion, influence, or authority. It is a central concept in political analysis, as it underlies the functioning of all social and political institutions. However, power is not always held and exercised by the government; it is distributed throughout society in various forms and among different actors. Understanding how power is exercised and contested is essential for analyzing the dynamics of any political and social system.

126. (D) Plutocracy
A plutocracy is a form of government or social order where power is held by the wealthy. In such a system, political influence is often tied to economic resources, leading to a situation where the interests of the rich are prioritized. Plutocracy can emerge within different types of regimes, including those that are nominally democratic. This concept highlights the potential for economic inequality to undermine political equality and the fair functioning of democratic institutions in a society.

127. (A) Democratic
Max Weber identified three types of legitimate authority: traditional, charismatic, and rational-legal. Traditional authority is based on long-standing custom, charismatic authority on a leader's exceptional personal qualities, and rational-legal authority on established laws and rules. While democracy is a system of government, it is not one of Weber's specific types of authority. Instead, modern democracies are primarily based on rational-legal authority, where the legitimacy of the government is derived from its adherence to legal procedures and constitutional rules.

128. (B) A person who enjoys certain rights as a resident of a country but lacks full citizenship rights, such as voting.
A denizen is a person who has residency in a country and enjoys many of its rights and protections, such as access to healthcare and the legal system, but does not have full citizenship status. This status is often held by long-term residents or those who have been granted partial membership in the political community. Denizenship highlights the different levels of membership and the complex nature of citizenship in an increasingly globalized and mobile world.

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129. (B) Neoliberalism and Neoconservatism
The New Right is a political ideology that emerged from the fusion of neoliberal economics and neoconservatism. Neoliberalism focuses on free-market principles, deregulation, and a minimal state in the economic sphere. Neoconservatism emphasizes traditional moral values, social order, and a more assertive foreign policy. Together, these strands created a powerful political movement that advocated for a shift away from the post-war consensus on the welfare state and toward a more individualistic and market-oriented social and economic order.

130. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different feminist traditions focus on distinct primary concerns. Liberal feminism seeks equal rights and legal reforms within the existing system. Socialist feminism analyzes the intersection of capitalism and patriarchy as the dual source of women's oppression. Radical feminism identifies patriarchy and the personal is political as core issues. Postmodern feminism focuses on the deconstruction of gender identity and challenging essentialist categories. These diverse perspectives offer different analyses and solutions for achieving gender equality and liberation in contemporary society.

131. (C) Reform seeks to improve the existing system gradually, while revolution aims to overthrow it completely.
The primary difference between reform and revolution lies in the scope and pace of change. Reform seeks to improve and update the existing social and political system through gradual, peaceful means, often working within established institutions. Revolution, in contrast, aims for the complete and often violent overthrow of the current order and its replacement with a fundamentally different system. This distinction is central to the debates between conservative, liberal, and socialist approaches to social and political transformation.

132. (D) Thinkers who proposed ideal societies without analyzing how to achieve them.
The term utopian socialism was used by Marx and Engels to describe early socialist thinkers who proposed idealized versions of society but failed to provide a realistic analysis of how to achieve them. These thinkers often relied on moral persuasion and the creation of small-scale experimental communities. Marx and Engels contrasted this with their own scientific socialism, which they believed was based on a rigorous analysis of class struggle and the material conditions of historical development.

133. (C) The class that owns the means of production in a capitalist society.
In Marxist theory, the bourgeoisie is the ruling class that owns the means of production, such as factories, land, and capital, in a capitalist society. They employ the working class, or proletariat, and derive their wealth from the extraction of surplus value. The bourgeoisie is viewed as the dominant economic and political force under capitalism, using its power to maintain the system and protect its interests through the institutions of the state and the broader social superstructure.

134. (B) It universally advocates for limitless economic growth.
Ecologism is characterized by its critique of industrialism and the assumption of limitless economic growth. This ideology emphasizes that the Earth's resources are finite and that human activity must respect ecological limits to ensure sustainability. Ecologists advocate for a shift toward more sustainable practices and a move away from the obsession with material accumulation. While different strands of ecologism exist, they all share a concern for the long-term health of the environment and the preservation of natural resources.

135. (D) Multiculturalism
Charles Taylor's essay the politics of recognition is a fundamental text for understanding multiculturalism. He argues that our identities are shaped by the recognition we receive from others and that misrecognition can lead to social and psychological harm. Taylor advocates for the recognition of the distinct cultural identities of different groups within a diverse society. This perspective challenges the idea of a culturally neutral state and emphasizes the importance of acknowledging and valuing cultural diversity for achieving justice.

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136. (A) The belief in certain, unshakable foundations for knowledge, truth, or morality.
The postmodern rejection of foundationalism is a critique of the idea that there are absolute, objective foundations for knowledge, truth, or morality. Postmodernists argue that all claims to truth are socially and historically constructed and are inextricably linked to existing power relations. This perspective challenges the Enlightenment faith in reason and universal principles, favoring instead a more pluralistic and context-dependent understanding of the world. Anti-foundationalism is a key feature of postmodern political and social theory.

137. (C) Paternalism
Liberalism is based on several core values, including individualism, reason, and consent. It emphasizes personal autonomy and the importance of individuals making their own choices. Paternalism, which involves the state or another authority making decisions for individuals for their own good, is generally rejected by liberals as a violation of personal freedom. While some modern liberals may support certain social protections, the core liberal tradition focuses on individual liberty and the right of people to lead their lives as they see fit.

138. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Isaiah Berlin famously distinguished between negative and positive liberty. He argued that negative liberty, the absence of interference, is less susceptible to authoritarian abuse. Positive liberty, the freedom to be one's own master, can be twisted by the state to claim it is forcing individuals to conform to their higher or more rational selves. This logic has historically been used to justify coercion and totalitarianism, leading Berlin to emphasize the importance of protecting the sphere of individual freedom from state interference.

139. (D) Equality of Opportunity
Making public buildings wheelchair accessible is an action that promotes equality of opportunity by removing physical barriers to participation. It ensures that individuals with disabilities have an equal chance to access services and engage in the public sphere. This approach focuses on creating a level playing field so that everyone has the same possibilities for success and involvement, regardless of their physical abilities. It reflects the liberal commitment to ensuring that individual potential is not limited by arbitrary obstacles or circumstances.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Robert Nozick's entitlement theory of justice is radically anti-redistributive because it prioritizes individual property rights and voluntary exchange. He argues that any distribution of resources is just as long as it arises from fair initial acquisition and voluntary transfers. Nozick opposes compulsory taxation for social programs, viewing it as a violation of self-ownership and equivalent to forced labor. His theory provides a powerful libertarian critique of the welfare state and any attempts to pattern the distribution of wealth.

141. (C) Karel Vasak
The concept of three generations of human rights was first proposed by the jurist Karel Vasak in 1979. He used this framework to classify rights based on their historical emergence and key themes. The first generation focuses on civil and political rights, the second on social and economic rights, and the third on collective or solidarity rights. This classification corresponds to the three ideals of the French Revolution: liberty, equality, and fraternity. Vasak's framework has become a standard way of understanding the development of human rights.

142. (D) Preferences
Deliberative democracy emphasizes the transformation of individual preferences through reasoned public debate and discussion. Unlike models that focus on aggregating pre-existing preferences through voting, deliberative democracy encourages citizens to engage in a process of mutual learning and argumentation. This process aims to reach a consensus based on the best reasons and the common good. The goal is to ensure that political decisions reflect the result of collective deliberation and the transformation of individual perspectives into a shared understanding of justice.

143. (A) The second face of power (agenda-setting)
The second face of power, as identified by Bachrach and Baratz, involves the ability to set the political

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agenda and prevent certain issues or grievances from being discussed. This form of power is exercised by controlling which topics reach the decision-making stage, thereby maintaining the status quo and avoiding challenges to the existing order. Agenda-setting is a more subtle form of power than visible decision-making, as it operates by excluding certain perspectives and concerns from the public arena altogether.

144. (B) Globalization
In contemporary debates, the concept of citizenship is significantly challenged by the phenomenon of globalization. The increasing flow of people, capital, and ideas across national borders has raised questions about the relevance and exclusivity of the nation-state as the primary site of citizenship. Globalization has led to the emergence of multiple citizenships, the rise of global human rights, and a growing sense of cosmopolitan responsibility. These developments challenge traditional understandings of membership and the rights and duties of individuals in a connected world.

145. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Alienation, surplus value, and class struggle are central concepts in the Marxist analysis of capitalism. Alienation refers to the worker's estrangement from their labor and humanity, while surplus value is the primary source of capitalist profit through the exploitation of workers. Class struggle is the fundamental driver of historical and social change. In contrast, the harm principle is a liberal concept, and the idea of an organic society is associated with conservatism. These Marxist concepts provide a critical framework for analyzing capitalist dynamics.

146. (A) A welfare state to promote positive liberty.
A core tenet of modern liberalism, which distinguishes it from classical liberalism, is its acceptance of a welfare state to promote positive liberty. Modern liberals argue that the state should actively intervene to provide the resources and opportunities necessary for individuals to realize their potential. This includes support for healthcare, education, and social security. This shift reflects a more active view of the state's role in promoting social and economic well-being and ensuring that all citizens have a real chance to succeed.

147. (C) The New Right / Neoliberalism
A conservative who emphasizes free-market principles and minimal state intervention in the economy aligns with the tradition of the New Right or neoliberalism. This approach combines traditional conservative concerns for social order with a strong belief in the efficiency and personal freedom provided by a market-based economy. Neoliberals advocate for deregulation, privatization, and a reduction in the size of the welfare state. This strand of conservatism has been highly influential in many Western democracies since the late twentieth century.

148. (D) The lower stage of communism (socialism)
The principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work" is associated with the lower stage of communism, often referred to as socialism. In this transitional phase, individuals are rewarded based on the amount of labor they contribute to society. This stage still retains some of the limitations of bourgeois right. It is only in the higher stage of communism that the principle of distribution based on need is fully realized, as the development of productive forces leads to abundance for all.

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149. (C) A social system where men hold primary political, moral, and social power.
Patriarchy is defined as a social system where men hold primary power and dominate in roles of political leadership, moral authority, social privilege, and control of property. In feminist theory, patriarchy is viewed as a pervasive system of male dominance that operates in both the public and private spheres. This concept is used to analyze the systematic subordination of women and the various ways that gender inequality is maintained and reproduced through social, cultural, and political institutions.

150. (B) 2 and 4 only
Ecologism is characterized by its critique of industrialism and the assumption of limitless economic growth. The concept of sustainability is another central principle, focusing on balancing environmental, social, and economic needs for the long term. Ecologism is not a unified ideology and has many internal disagreements,

particularly between shallow and deep ecology. Deep ecology is ecocentric or biocentric, rather than anthropocentric. These principles highlight the core concerns of environmental political theory and the pursuit of a sustainable future.

151. (D) Charles Taylor
Charles Taylor is the theorist known for distinguishing between the politics of equal dignity and the politics of difference in the context of multiculturalism. The politics of equal dignity focuses on the universal rights and status of all citizens, while the politics of difference emphasizes the recognition and accommodation of distinct cultural identities. Taylor argues that both are necessary for a just society, as individuals' identities are shaped by the recognition they receive from their cultural communities and the broader society.

152. (A) Jacques Derrida
The postmodern idea that there is nothing outside the text is famously associated with Jacques Derrida. This concept suggests that our understanding of reality is always mediated by language and texts. We cannot access a pure reality that is independent of the signs and meanings we use to describe it. Derrida's approach highlights the instability and fluidity of meaning and the role of discourse in shaping our world. It is a central idea in the method of deconstruction and postmodern philosophy.

153. (C) The impartial application of established laws and legal procedures.
Legal justice refers to the impartial application of established laws and legal procedures within a society. It focuses on ensuring that all individuals are treated fairly according to the rules of the legal system and that decisions are made based on objective evidence rather than personal bias or arbitrary power. Legal justice is a fundamental component of the rule of law and is essential for maintaining order and protecting the rights of citizens in a democratic and just political community.

154. (A) Political equality
A system of "one person, one vote, one value" is a core expression of political equality. It ensures that every citizen has an equal voice in the political process and that their vote carries the same weight as everyone else's. Political equality is a fundamental principle of democratic theory and is essential for ensuring that the government is accountable to all citizens. This concept highlights the importance of fair and equal participation in the selection of leaders and the making of decisions.

155. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Landmarks in political theory are associated with specific traditions. Negative liberty is a foundational concept in liberalism. The difference principle is a key part of John Rawls's theory of justice. Alienation is a central theme in the Marxist critique of capitalism. Deconstruction is a method of analysis associated with postmodernism. These concepts represent the core theoretical frameworks and priorities of each of these diverse political traditions, shaping our understanding of freedom, justice, exploitation, and truth in contemporary thought.

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156. (B) Liberty, Equality, Fraternity
The three generations of human rights correspond roughly to the three ideals of the French Revolution: liberty, equality, and fraternity. The first generation of civil and political rights represents liberty. The second generation of social and economic rights represents equality. The third generation of collective or solidarity rights represents fraternity. This mapping provides a historical and philosophical framework for understanding the evolution of human rights and their connection to the foundational values of modern democratic and egalitarian thought.

157. (C) Direct democracy
A plebiscite or referendum is a tool of direct democracy, allowing citizens to vote directly on specific issues or laws rather than through elected representatives. These mechanisms give the people a more immediate role in decision-making and are often used for significant constitutional changes or important policy matters. Direct democracy emphasizes the importance of active civic participation and the direct expression of the popular will. These tools are used in various forms in many modern democratic systems alongside representative institutions.

158. (D) The third face of power.
The third face of power, as identified by Steven Lukes, focuses on the ideological and psychological influence that shapes people's preferences and beliefs. This form of power can lead individuals to accept the existing system even if it does not benefit them, often in the absence of active conflict. It operates by making certain outcomes seem natural or inevitable. The third face of power is the most subtle and effective form, as it influences people's very understanding of their own interests.

159. (A) Republican
A central debate in citizenship theory is between the liberal and republican traditions. The liberal model focuses on the rights and legal status of individuals, viewing citizenship as a set of entitlements against the state. The republican model emphasizes the importance of active participation and duties to the community, viewing citizenship as an engagement for the common good. This debate highlights the different priorities of individual autonomy versus civic involvement and the nature of our obligations within a democratic political community.

160. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The chronological order of these influential texts reflects the historical development of political theory. Niccolò Machiavelli's the prince was written in the early sixteenth century. John Locke's two treatises of government was published in the late seventeenth century. John Stuart Mill's on liberty appeared in the mid-nineteenth century. John Rawls's a theory of justice was published in 1971. This timeline illustrates the evolution of ideas from early modern realism to classical liberalism and contemporary egalitarianism in Western political thought.

161. (B) Central economic planning and the welfare state
Friedrich Hayek was a prominent neoliberal thinker and a strong critic of central economic planning and the welfare state. He argued that these forms of state intervention interfere with the efficient functioning of the free market and pose a threat to individual liberty. Hayek believed that decentralized processes and the price mechanism are more effective at coordinating social and economic activity than government control. His ideas have been highly influential in the development of modern neoliberal thought and policy.

162. (A) Paternalistic conservatism using social welfare to preserve national cohesion.
One-nation conservatism, associated with Benjamin Disraeli, is a form of paternalistic conservatism that advocates for social welfare to preserve national cohesion and social stability. This approach suggests that the privileged have a duty to care for the less fortunate to prevent social unrest and maintain the integrity of the nation. One-nation conservatives seek to bridge the gap between different social classes through moderate social reform. This tradition has been a significant influence in British politics and conservative thought.

163. (C) The class of wage-earners who do not own the means of production.
In Marxist theory, the proletariat refers to the class of wage-earners who do not own the means of production and must sell their labor-power to survive. They are the working class under capitalism, exploited by the bourgeoisie who extract surplus value from their labor. Marx argued that the proletariat is the revolutionary class that will eventually overthrow capitalism and lead to the creation of a classless society. This concept is central to the Marxist analysis of class struggle and historical change.

164. (D) One is not born, but rather becomes, a woman, through a process of social construction.
Simone de Beauvoir's the second sex is a foundational work of modern feminism. Her famous statement that "one is not born, but rather becomes, a woman" highlights the idea that gender is a social construct rather than a biological destiny. De Beauvoir argued that women have historically been defined as the "Other" in relation to men and that their oppression is rooted in social and cultural norms. Her work provided a powerful critique of patriarchal structures and the construction of feminine identity.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Postmodernism is described as anti-foundational because it rejects the idea of universal, objective

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foundations for knowledge and society. Postmodernists argue that all claims to truth are socially and historically constructed and are inextricably linked to existing power relations. This perspective challenges the Enlightenment faith in reason and universal principles, favoring instead a more pluralistic and context-dependent understanding of the world. Anti-foundationalism is a key theoretical commitment in postmodern political and social thought, shaping its critique of grand narratives.

166. (B) Radically opposed to industrialism and anthropocentrism.
Dark green views in ecologism are characterized by a radical opposition to industrialism and anthropocentrism. This perspective, often associated with deep ecology, argues for a fundamental shift in human consciousness and a move away from the belief that humans are superior to and separate from nature. Dark green ecologists advocate for significant changes in social and economic structures to achieve ecological sustainability. They contrast with light green or reformist views that seek to address environmental problems within the existing system.

167. (D) A genuine intercultural dialogue is necessary to shape the norms of the shared public realm.
Bhikhu Parekh advocates for a dialogical approach to multiculturalism, suggesting that a genuine intercultural dialogue is necessary to shape the norms of the shared public realm. He argues that no culture is perfect and that every culture can learn from others. This dialogue allows different groups to understand each other's perspectives and reach a consensus on common values and practices. Parekh's approach emphasizes the importance of intercultural engagement and the creative possibilities of diversity for building a just and inclusive society.

168. (A) Class Struggle
Class struggle is not a central concept in liberalism, as the ideology focuses on individual autonomy, reason, and consent. Liberalism views society as a collection of individuals pursuing their own interests, and it emphasizes personal liberty and the rule of law. In contrast, class struggle is a fundamental theme in Marxism and other socialist traditions, which analyze society in terms of the conflict between different economic classes. The core liberal values prioritize the individual rather than collective class identities.

169. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
For J.S. Mill, the liberty of thought and expression is essential for the pursuit of truth and the development of individuality. He argued that even false opinions should be allowed, as the process of challenging and refuting them forces us to better understand and reaffirm the truth. Mill's defense of free speech is based on the belief that a diversity of opinions is necessary for a vibrant and rational society. This principle is a cornerstone of liberal democratic thought and individual freedom.

170. (B) 2 and 4 only
Political rights are those that enable individuals to participate in the political process and the governance of the state. These include the right to vote and the right to hold public office. In contrast, the right to life is a fundamental or natural right, and the right to education and the right to work are considered social and economic rights. Understanding these different categories of rights is essential for analyzing the diverse protections and entitlements that citizens enjoy in modern democratic societies.

171. (D) Ensure that the principles of justice are chosen impartially.
The veil of ignorance in John Rawls's theory of justice is a thought experiment designed to ensure that the principles of justice are chosen impartially. By imagining individuals in an original position where they do not know their social status, talents, or personal preferences, Rawls argues that they will choose principles that are fair to all. This device prevents individuals from bargaining based on their own self-interest and ensures that the resulting social arrangement is just for every member of the community.

172. (B) Thomas Hobbes
The term anarchy in international relations, meaning the absence of a higher authority to enforce rules, is analogous to Thomas Hobbes's concept of the state of nature. Hobbes described life without a common power as a state of "war of every man against every man," where life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." This

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perspective highlights the need for a strong central authority, or a social contract, to ensure order and security among self-interested and potentially conflicting actors.

173. (C) Robert Michels
The iron law of oligarchy was formulated by the sociologist Robert Michels. He argued that all large organizations, even those that are nominally democratic, inevitably develop oligarchic tendencies. This occurs because the need for efficiency and leadership leads to the concentration of power in the hands of a small group of experts and leaders. Michels's theory highlights the challenges of maintaining true democracy in complex social and political institutions and the potential for elite dominance within all forms of organization.

174. (D) Governance
Governance refers to the capacity of the state and its institutions to manage social and political affairs effectively, rather than just the preferences of the people. It encompasses the processes, rules, and structures through which power is exercised and decisions are made. Governance focuses on the quality and efficiency of the administration and the state's ability to achieve collective goals. This concept is increasingly important in analyzing the functioning of modern states and international organizations in a complex and interconnected world.

175. (A) 1, 3 and 4 only
Conservatism values pragmatism and has a pessimistic view of human nature, leading to an emphasis on order and stability. It supports an organic view of society, where established institutions and traditions are seen as essential for social health. Conversely, conservatives generally condemned the French Revolution as a radical and dangerous disruption of the social order. These core principles highlight the conservative commitment to gradual change and a skeptical view of abstract rationalist schemes for social and political transformation.

176. (B) Marxism
Marxism views the state as an instrument for the oppression of one class by another. According to this perspective, the state in a capitalist society serves the interests of the bourgeoisie and maintains the system of exploitation. Marx argued that the state would eventually wither away in the final stage of communism, as class divisions are abolished and the need for a coercive apparatus of rule disappears. This critical view of the state is a central component of Marxist political theory.

177. (B) An embrace of diversity, intersectionality, and a critique of second-wave feminism's essentialism.
Third-wave feminism is associated with an embrace of diversity and intersectionality, challenging the perceived essentialism and universalizing claims of second-wave feminism. Third-wave feminists focus on the diverse experiences of women from different racial, ethnic, and social backgrounds. They also emphasize individual agency and the importance of addressing a wide range of issues, including those related to identity, culture, and sexuality. This wave represents an evolution in feminist thought toward more inclusive and pluralistic perspectives on gender and oppression.

178. (A) Social hierarchies and relations of domination
Social ecology, associated with Murray Bookchin, argues that environmental problems are rooted in social hierarchies and relations of domination. Bookchin believed that the way we treat nature reflects the way we treat each other. To solve the ecological crisis, he argued that we must dismantle all forms of social hierarchy, including those based on class, gender, and race. Social ecology advocates for a decentralized, non-hierarchical society where people live in harmony with each other and the natural world.

179. (C) Relativism and nihilism, undermining the basis for political action.
A criticism often leveled against postmodernism is that its rejection of universal truths and grand narratives can lead to relativism and nihilism. Critics argue that if there are no objective foundations for knowledge or morality, it becomes difficult to justify any specific political or social action. This perspective can undermine the basis for collective struggle and the pursuit of justice. The challenge for postmodern theory is to provide a framework for ethical and political engagement without relying on absolute certainties.

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180. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Different theories of power emphasize distinct actors and mechanisms. Pluralism, associated with Robert Dahl, focuses on the competition between multiple groups. Elitism, exemplified by C. Wright Mills, highlights the role of a small, interconnected elite. Marxism views economic class as the primary basis of power and social conflict. Post-structuralism, particularly in the work of Michel Foucault, analyzes power as a diffuse and productive force operating throughout society. These diverse perspectives offer different frameworks for understanding power.

181. (C) True liberty may require state intervention to create enabling conditions.
A key contribution of modern liberalism is the idea that true liberty may require state intervention to create the enabling conditions for individuals to realize their potential. This shift from negative to positive liberty emphasizes that freedom is more than just the absence of interference; it also involves having the resources and opportunities to act. This perspective provided the philosophical basis for the development of the welfare state and the more active role of government in promoting social well-being.

182. (B) Thomas Hobbes
Thomas Hobbes is the social contract theorist who famously described life in the state of nature as "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." He believed that in the absence of a strong central authority, human beings would exist in a state of perpetual conflict and fear. This pessimistic view of human nature led Hobbes to argue for the necessity of an absolute sovereign to ensure order and security through a social contract where individuals surrender their power.

183. (D) Foundational Equality: Conservatism
Foundational equality is not a core value of conservatism, which tends to emphasize tradition, hierarchy, and human imperfection. In contrast, foundational equality is a central tenet of liberalism and democratic theory. Other pairs are correctly matched: equality of outcome is a socialist goal, equality of opportunity is a key liberal principle, and legal equality is a fundamental liberal and democratic value. These distinctions highlight the different priorities and perspectives on equality within major political traditions and ideologies.

184. (A) Robert Nozick
The entitlement theory of justice is associated with Robert Nozick. He argued that as long as holdings are justly acquired and transferred, any resulting distribution of resources is just. Nozick's theory emphasizes individual property rights and voluntary exchange, and he was a strong critic of wealth redistribution by the state. His work provides a foundational libertarian perspective on justice, focusing on the historical process and the importance of individual self-ownership and autonomy in the distribution of wealth.

185. (C) Solidarity rights
Third-generation rights, such as the right to a clean environment, peace, and development, are often referred to as solidarity or collective rights. These rights emerged to address global and communal challenges that require cooperation among nations and groups. They reflect the ideal of fraternity from the French Revolution and emphasize our shared responsibilities as members of a global community. Third-generation rights expand the scope of human rights to include issues that affect the collective well-being of humanity as a whole.

186. (A) Consociational Democracy
Consociational democracy is a power-sharing arrangement in countries with deep ethnic, linguistic, or religious divides. It ensures that all major groups are represented in the executive and have a say in decision-making. Key features include grand coalitions, proportional representation, and group autonomy. This model aims to maintain social stability and prevent conflict in diverse societies by ensuring that no single group can dominate the others. Consociationalism provides a framework for cooperation and inclusion in fragmented political communities.

187. (D) Legitimacy
Legitimacy is the popular belief that the existing political institutions are the most appropriate and rightful ones for a society. It is the quality that transforms power into authority, ensuring that citizens obey the government out of a sense of duty rather than fear. Legitimacy can be derived

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from tradition, law, or the perceived effectiveness and fairness of the political system. It is essential for the stability and continued functioning of any government and the broader political order.

188. (B) Republican model
The republican model of citizenship prioritizes duties over rights and emphasizes the importance of active participation for the common good. It views citizenship as an engagement in the political life of the community and stresses the importance of civic virtue. This model contrasts with the liberal approach, which focuses more on individual rights and legal status. The republican tradition highlights the role of the citizenry in maintaining a free and healthy democratic society through their collective involvement.

189. (C) Some strands of Postmodernism and Postcolonialism
Some strands of postmodernism and postcolonialism are critical of the concept of human rights, viewing them as a form of Western cultural imperialism. They argue that universal rights often reflect Western values and interests, ignoring the diverse cultural and social contexts of non-Western societies. These critics advocate for a more pluralistic and context-sensitive approach to rights that respects cultural differences and challenges the dominance of Western perspectives in international law and political discourse. This debate is central to contemporary human rights.

190. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Feminism is not a single, monolithic ideology but encompasses a wide range of diverse perspectives. Liberal, socialist, radical, and postmodern feminists, among others, offer different analyses of the causes of women's oppression and propose different solutions. This variety reflects the complex nature of gender inequality and the different theoretical frameworks used to understand and challenge it. The diversity within feminism allows for a rich and multifaceted debate about how to achieve gender equality and liberation for all.

191. (A) Edmund Burke
Edmund Burke is a key theorist and the father of modern conservative thought. He emphasized the importance of tradition, established institutions, and gradual reform. Burke was a strong critic of radical change and abstract rationalism, particularly as seen in the French Revolution. His philosophy advocates for a pragmatic approach to politics that respects the accumulated wisdom of the past. Burke's ideas continue to be a significant influence on conservative ideology and the pursuit of social stability and order.

192. (B) Social production and private appropriation.
For Marx, the primary contradiction of capitalism is the conflict between social production and private appropriation. While production is a collective and social process involving many workers, the products and profits are appropriated by a small class of private owners. This contradiction leads to periodic economic crises and the systematic exploitation of the working class. Marx argued that this fundamental tension would eventually lead to the collapse of capitalism and the transition to a more rational and equitable socialist system.

193. (B) Ecological Modernization
Ecological modernization is a reformist approach to environmental problems that seeks to harness capitalism and technology for green ends. It argues that economic growth and environmental protection can be compatible through the development of cleaner technologies and more efficient management of resources. This perspective emphasizes the role of innovation and policy change within the existing system. Ecological modernization is often criticized by more radical ecologists who believe that fundamental changes in social and economic structures are necessary for sustainability.

194. (A) Samuel Huntington
The clash of civilizations thesis was proposed by the political scientist Samuel Huntington. He argued that in the post-Cold War world, the primary source of conflict would be cultural and religious differences between major civilizations rather than ideological or economic ones. This perspective can be seen as a critique of liberal cosmopolitanism and multiculturalism, suggesting that deep-seated cultural identities are more significant than universal values. Huntington's thesis has been highly controversial

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and has sparked extensive debate in international relations.

195. (A) 1, 2 and 5 only
Deconstruction, anti-foundationalism, and genealogy are considered key tenets or tools of postmodernism. Deconstruction is a method for analyzing texts and hierarchies, anti-foundationalism is the rejection of universal truths, and genealogy is a method for showing how concepts are products of historical power relations. In contrast, universal truth and meta-narratives are targets of postmodern critique. These concepts represent the core theoretical commitments and analytical methods used in postmodern political and social thought to challenge traditional views.

196. (D) Possessive individualism
C. B. Macpherson's critique of liberalism is based on the concept of possessive individualism. He argued that the liberal tradition views the individual as essentially the proprietor of their own person and capacities, owing nothing to society. This perspective leads to an emphasis on private property and market relations, which Macpherson believed undermines a true sense of community and social equality. His work provides a critical perspective on the historical and philosophical foundations of liberal democratic thought.

197. (C) Michael Walzer
The concept of complex equality was developed by the political philosopher Michael Walzer. He argued that justice is not about a single distribution of goods but about the autonomous operation of different spheres of life. Injustice occurs when dominance in one sphere, such as wealth, is used to create advantages in another, such as political power or education. Complex equality aims to ensure that no single group dominates across all spheres, respecting the distinct meanings and values of different social goods.

198. (B) Third-generation right
The right to self-determination is typically considered a third-generation human right. These rights, also known as solidarity or collective rights, emerged to address the interests of groups and nations in a global context. The right to self-determination emphasizes the ability of peoples to freely determine their political status and pursue their own economic, social, and cultural development. It is a central principle in international law and has been a key theme in decolonization and nationalist movements worldwide.

199. (D) Positive Liberty
J.J. Rousseau's concept of the general will can be seen as an antecedent to the idea of positive liberty. The general will refers to the collective interest of the community, and Rousseau argued that true freedom is achieved by conforming to this will. This perspective emphasizes self-mastery through participation in the collective life of the state. Positive liberty, which focuses on realizing one's potential and being one's own master, shares this emphasis on active self-realization and the importance of the common good.

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200. (A) 1, 2 and 4 only
Feminism is a political tradition that seeks to understand and end the subordination of women, with many schools of thought agreeing that gender is socially constructed. However, not all feminists agree that a gender-neutral society is the ultimate goal; some argue for the recognition of essential differences or the value of feminine qualities. Feminism is comprised of various schools of thought, like liberal, radical, and socialist, which offer different analyses of the causes of and solutions for gender inequality.

201. (C) Steven Lukes
Steven Lukes argued that power is most effectively exercised when it is least visible, by shaping people's thoughts and desires. This third face of power involves ideological and psychological influence that leads individuals to accept the existing social and political order. By influencing the very way people understand their interests, powerful actors can maintain their dominance without the need for overt conflict or coercion. This concept is a central theme in Lukes's influential work on the dimensions of power.

202. (A) Membership in a specific nation-state
The liberal nationalist view of citizenship links it inextricably to membership in a specific nation-state. This perspective suggests that citizenship

provides a sense of identity and belonging that is rooted in a shared national culture and political community. Liberal nationalists argue that the nation-state is the primary site for the protection of rights and the exercise of democratic participation. This approach attempts to reconcile the universal principles of liberalism with the particularistic identities and loyalties of national membership.

203. (D) Placing a greater emphasis on culture, ideology, and psychology in maintaining capitalist domination.
The Neo-Marxist school of thought, exemplified by the Frankfurt School, differs from classical Marxism by placing a greater emphasis on culture, ideology, and psychology. Neo-Marxists argued that capitalist domination is maintained not only through economic force but also through the pervasive influence of the culture industry and ideological institutions. This focus on the superstructure allowed for a more complex analysis of how modern societies secure the consent of the people and suppress revolutionary consciousness through cultural and psychological means.

204. (B) Society is too complex and unpredictable for grand, rationalist schemes to work as intended.
A primary conservative argument against radical change is that society is a complex and organic entity that has evolved over time. Conservatives believe that grand, rationalist schemes to rebuild society based on abstract principles are likely to fail or lead to unintended and dangerous consequences. This skeptical view of human reason emphasizes the importance of maintaining social stability and order by respecting established traditions and institutions rather than pursuing revolutionary upheavals that disregard history.

205. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Major political traditions hold different views on human nature. Liberalism sees individuals as rational actors, while conservatism has a more pessimistic view, emphasizing human imperfection. Socialism views humans as essentially social and cooperative beings. Marxism argues that human nature is malleable and shaped by social and economic conditions, leading to alienation under capitalism. These diverse perspectives on what it means to be human provide the foundational assumptions for each ideology's theories of society, politics, and justice.

206. (D) A return to small-scale, decentralized, and self-sufficient communities in harmony with nature.
Eco-anarchism, often associated with Murray Bookchin's social ecology, advocates for a return to small-scale, decentralized, and self-sufficient communities. This perspective argues that environmental problems are rooted in social hierarchies and that a sustainable future requires the abolition of all forms of domination. Eco-anarchists promote a vision of society where people live in harmony with each other and the natural world, based on principles of mutual aid, direct democracy, and ecological balance within local communities.

207. (A) Substantive equality or equality of outcome
Affirmative action and positive discrimination are policies intended to achieve substantive equality or equality of outcome. These measures go beyond formal or legal equality by actively addressing the historical and systemic disadvantages faced by certain groups. By providing special opportunities or protections, the state aims to ensure that marginalized groups can achieve more equitable results in areas like education and employment. This approach focuses on the actual impact of social arrangements and the pursuit of a more equal society.

208. (B) A method showing how concepts are products of historical power relations.
The postmodern concept of genealogy, associated with Michel Foucault, is a method for showing how concepts and knowledge are products of historical power relations. It involves tracing the historical development of ideas to reveal how they have been shaped by political and social interests. Genealogy challenges the idea of objective or universal truth by highlighting the contingent and power-laden nature of our understanding of the world. It is a central analytical tool in postmodern political and social theory.

209. (B) Feminism
The distinction between sex as biological and gender as a social construct is central to most

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schools of feminism. This concept highlights how social and cultural norms shape our understanding of masculinity and femininity, often leading to the subordination of women. By challenging the idea that gender roles are natural or inevitable, feminists open up possibilities for personal and social transformation. This distinction is essential for analyzing and addressing the systematic inequalities and power dynamics that characterize gender relations.

210. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The chronological order in which these ideologies became prominent reflects historical developments. Liberalism emerged in the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, followed by Marxism in the nineteenth century. Ecologism became a distinct political movement in the late twentieth century, and postmodernism emerged around the same time as a critique of modern thought. This timeline illustrates the evolving priorities and theoretical challenges that have shaped political discourse from the Enlightenment to the contemporary era in Western political theory.

211. (C) Collective ownership of property
Collective ownership of property is not a core principle of liberalism, as the ideology emphasizes individual autonomy and private property rights. In contrast, liberalism is based on principles such as constitutionalism, the rule of law, and toleration. These values focus on protecting individual liberty and limiting the power of the state. Collective ownership is a central tenet of socialism and other communal ideologies, which view the private ownership of resources as a source of inequality and social conflict.

212. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Power is the ability to achieve a desired outcome, while authority is power that is recognized as legitimate and rightful. These concepts are central to political analysis, as they help us understand how social and political order is maintained and how decisions are made. Authority ensures that people obey not out of fear but out of a sense of duty and belief in the rightness of the command. Understanding the relationship between power and authority is crucial for analyzing political systems.

213. (C) John Rawls
The idea of a property-owning democracy is associated with John Rawls. He argued that a just society should ensure a wide distribution of property and capital to prevent the concentration of power in the hands of a small elite. A property-owning democracy aims to provide all citizens with the resources necessary to participate fully in the economic and political life of the community. This concept is part of Rawls's broader attempt to reconcile individual liberty with egalitarian concerns and social justice.

214. (B) Right to life
The right to life is considered the cornerstone of all other rights, as it is a prerequisite for the enjoyment of any other freedom. Without the protection of life, no other rights, such as freedom of speech or the right to vote, can be meaningful. This fundamental right is inherent to all human beings and is a central component of national and international human rights frameworks. It emphasizes the primary importance of personal security and the inherent value of every individual.

215. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Many socialist thinkers are critical of capitalism's impact on human nature, arguing that its competitive and individualistic nature fosters selfishness and greed. They believe that a socialist system, based on cooperation and collective well-being, would instead encourage altruism and social solidarity. This perspective highlights the socialist belief that human behavior is malleable and shaped by the social and economic conditions of society. The pursuit of a socialist order is seen as a way to create a more compassionate and harmonious community.

216. (A) The requirement for rulers to explain and justify their actions to the ruled.
Accountability is a fundamental concept in democratic theory, referring to the requirement for rulers to explain and justify their actions to the citizens they govern. This process ensures that those in power are held responsible for their decisions and can be removed if they fail to represent the public interest. Accountability is maintained through various mechanisms, such as regular elections, the free press, and judicial

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oversight. It is essential for ensuring that the government remains responsive to the people.

217. (C) Not considered as a national by any state under the operation of its law.
A stateless person is an individual who is not considered a national by any state under the operation of its law. This status can arise from various reasons, such as conflict between nationality laws, discrimination, or the loss of citizenship. Statelessness leaves individuals without the protections and rights associated with citizenship, making them particularly vulnerable. Addressing statelessness is an important issue in international law and human rights, highlighting the importance of the legal link between an individual and a state.

218. (A) The consumerist and bureaucratic nature of Western capitalism.
The New Left movement of the 1960s was critical of both Soviet-style communism and the consumerist and bureaucratic nature of Western capitalism. It advocated for a more participatory and democratic form of socialism and focused on a wide range of issues, including civil rights, peace, and personal liberation. The New Left challenged the traditional focus on economic production and highlighted the importance of addressing alienation and social alienation in modern industrial societies. It had a significant influence on contemporary social movements.

219. (D) Conservative philosophy
Michael Oakeshott's critique of rationalism in politics is a classic statement of conservative philosophy. He argued that political activity should be guided by practical experience and the accumulated wisdom of tradition rather than by abstract, rationalist blueprints. Oakeshott was skeptical of attempts to design society based on universal principles, favoring instead a pragmatic and empirical approach to governance. His work emphasizes the importance of social stability and the value of maintaining established practices and institutions in a complex world.

220. (B) 1, 3 and 5 only
Multiculturalism posits that cultural diversity is a positive value for society and challenges the idea of a culturally neutral state. It often advocates for group-differentiated rights to ensure justice for minority cultures. In contrast, multiculturalism rejects the melting pot model of assimilation and the idea that all cultures should merge into a single global culture. These principles reflect the core concerns of multicultural political theory and its focus on the recognition and accommodation of diversity in contemporary society.

221. (C) A Marxist critique of capitalism
Ecosocialism blends ecological concerns with a Marxist critique of capitalism. This perspective argues that the environmental crisis is an inherent feature of the capitalist system, which prioritizes profit and accumulation over ecological sustainability. Ecosocialists advocate for a socialist transformation of society that is grounded in ecological principles. They believe that only a planned and democratic economic system can address the contradictions of capitalism and ensure the long-term health of the planet and the well-being of all people.

222. (D) A framework of knowledge and language that shapes what can be said, thought, and done within a particular field.
In postmodern thought, particularly in the work of Michel Foucault, discourse refers to a framework of knowledge and language that shapes our understanding of reality and regulates behavior. Discourses determine what is considered true or false, normal or deviant, within a particular social or historical context. This perspective highlights the role of language and power in creating a sense of order and control. Analyzing discourse is a central task for postmodern theorists in their critique of traditional truth.

223. (A) Liberty is freedom constrained by law and respect for the rights of others, while license is unchecked, socially irresponsible freedom.
The fundamental difference between liberty and license is that liberty is freedom constrained by law and respect for the rights of others, while license is unchecked and socially irresponsible freedom. This distinction is central to liberal and democratic theory, emphasizing that true liberty requires a framework of rules and mutual obligations. Without these constraints, freedom can lead to chaos and the violation of others' rights. Understanding this difference is essential for analyzing the limits of personal autonomy in a society.

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224. (B) Retributive Justice
The principle of lex talionis, or an eye for an eye, is most closely associated with retributive justice. This type of justice focuses on the punishment of wrongdoing as a matter of deserved retribution. The idea is that the punishment should be proportional to the harm caused. Retributive justice is a traditional approach to criminal law and is based on the belief that offenders should be held accountable for their actions and that justice requires a proportional response to their crimes.

225. (A) 1, 3 and 4 only
Democracy is characterized by rule by the people, either directly or through representatives, and the protection of basic individual freedoms. A competitive party system is also a fundamental feature of modern democratic systems. Conversely, a single, unchallengeable source of political authority is the opposite of democracy and is typical of authoritarian regimes. These principles highlight the core values of democracy, including popular sovereignty, accountability, and the importance of institutional checks on power in a free and fair political community.

226. (A) Ronald Dworkin
In the political philosophy of Ronald Dworkin, rights are described as "trumps." This concept suggests that individual rights should take precedence over collective interests or the pursuit of social goals. Dworkin argued that the state has a fundamental duty to treat every citizen with equal concern and respect, and that protecting individual rights is essential for fulfilling this obligation. His theory provides a powerful liberal defense of rights and their role in a just and egalitarian democratic society.

227. (C) Hegemony
Hegemony refers to power that is exercised through the control of information, ideas, and culture, rather than through overt coercion. This concept, associated with Antonio Gramsci, highlights how a dominant class maintains its rule by shaping the common sense and worldview of the rest of society. Hegemony ensures that the existing social and political order is accepted as natural and legitimate. This subtle form of power is essential for maintaining the stability of a regime and securing the consent.

228. (D) Cosmopolitanism
The concept of global citizenship is closely linked to cosmopolitanism, which suggests that individuals have moral obligations that extend beyond national borders. Cosmopolitans argue that we are members of a global community and should be guided by universal values, such as the protection of human rights and the environment. Global citizenship emphasizes our shared humanity and the importance of addressing global challenges through collective action and responsibility. This perspective challenges the traditional focus on the nation-state as the primary site of citizenship.

229. (C) Rationality of the individual
A key assumption of the liberal tradition is the rationality of the individual. Liberals believe that human beings are capable of using reason to understand the world and make their own choices. This belief underlies the liberal emphasis on personal autonomy, consent, and individual rights. It also provides the basis for the liberal commitment to education and the pursuit of truth through reasoned debate. The focus on individual rationality is a defining feature of liberal thought and its approach to politics.

230. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Landmarks in political theory are associated with specific thinkers and their ideas. Robert Nozick developed the libertarian entitlement theory. Michael Oakeshott provided a conservative critique of rationalism in politics. Will Kymlicka is a key theorist of liberal multiculturalism. Murray Bookchin formulated the framework of social ecology. These thinkers and concepts represent the diverse theoretical contributions and priorities within major political traditions, shaping our understanding of justice, tradition, diversity, and the relationship between society and the natural world.

231. (D) The duty of the privileged to care for the less fortunate.
The conservative principle of paternalism suggests that the privileged and those in authority have a duty to care for the less fortunate members of society. This approach is based on an organic view of society and the belief that social stability is maintained through mutual obligations and a sense of shared responsibility. Paternalistic

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conservatives often support moderate social welfare and reform to bridge the gap between social classes and prevent social unrest. This tradition emphasizes the role of leadership.

232. (A) Legitimate the rule of the dominant class and obscure exploitation.
In the Marxist framework, ideology serves to legitimate the rule of the dominant class and obscure the reality of exploitation. It provides a set of beliefs and values that portray the existing social and political order as natural and beneficial for all. Ideology functions as a form of false consciousness, preventing the working class from recognizing their true interests and organizing for revolutionary change. Overcoming ideological domination is a necessary step for the development of revolutionary class consciousness and social transformation.

233. (C) Holistic and ecocentric
The Gaia hypothesis, which views the Earth as a single, self-regulating living organism, is an example of holistic and ecocentric thinking within ecologism. This perspective emphasizes the interconnectedness of all life forms and the importance of maintaining the health and integrity of the planet as a whole. Ecocentrism rejects the anthropocentric view that nature is merely a resource for human use, arguing instead that the ecosystem has intrinsic value. This holistic approach is central to deep ecology.

234. (A) Postmodernism
A hermeneutics of suspicion is a phrase often used to describe the methodology of postmodernism. This approach involves a skeptical and critical analysis of texts, concepts, and grand narratives to reveal the hidden contradictions and power relations within them. Postmodernists are suspicious of claims to objective truth and universal principles, seeking instead to uncover the social and historical interests that shape our understanding of the world. This critical methodology is essential for challenging established knowledge and exploring the fluidity.

235. (D) Equality of outcome
Equality of outcome is a concept of equality that seeks to ensure that the actual results of life, such as wealth and status, are made more equal among individuals. This approach goes beyond equality of opportunity by focusing on reducing the disparities in the distribution of resources and benefits. Equality of outcome is a central goal for many socialist and egalitarian traditions, which argue that true justice requires a more equitable distribution of the fruits of social and economic activity.

236. (B) John Stuart Mill
John Stuart Mill is the author of the influential work on liberty, published in 1859. This text is a classic defense of individual freedom and is famous for its articulation of the harm principle. Mill argued that individuals should be free to act as they wish, provided their actions do not harm others. His work has profoundly shaped liberal democratic thought and continues to be a central text for understanding the limits of state authority and the importance of personal autonomy.

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237. (C) Reciprocal
The idea that there are "no rights without duties, and no duties without rights" highlights the reciprocal nature of rights. This concept suggests that the entitlements we possess as individuals create corresponding obligations for others and for the state. Conversely, our duties to the community are tied to the protections and benefits we receive as members of society. Understanding the reciprocity of rights and duties is essential for analyzing the nature of our social and political commitments in a democratic state.

238. (D) Traditional tribalism and globalizing consumer capitalism.
Benjamin Barber's Jihad vs. McWorld thesis describes the tension between traditional tribalism and globalizing consumer capitalism. He argued that both forces pose a threat to democracy. Jihad represents parochial identities and religious fundamentalism, while McWorld represents the homogenizing influence of global markets and consumer culture. Barber's thesis highlights the challenges of maintaining democratic institutions and a healthy public sphere in a world caught between these two powerful and often conflicting forces of fragmentation and globalization.

239. (A) The right to vote and legal equality.
The first wave of feminism, which emerged in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries,

was primarily focused on achieving the right to vote and legal equality for women. These goals were seen as essential for ensuring women's participation in the political process and protecting their basic rights within the legal system. The first wave laid the groundwork for subsequent feminist movements by challenging the historical exclusion of women from citizenship and establishing the importance of achieving formal equality.

240. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Liberalism has been a dominant political ideology in the modern era, providing a powerful justification for the institutions of market capitalism and constitutional democracy. These systems have been central to modern Western societies, and the liberal focus on individual liberty, reason, and the rule of law has shaped the development of contemporary political and economic life. The success and widespread influence of liberalism reflect its ability to provide a compelling theoretical framework for organizing and governing modern society.

241. (B) Equality
Equality is the most fundamental value for socialists, who argue that social and economic disparities are a primary source of injustice and conflict. Socialists advocate for a more equitable distribution of resources and opportunities to ensure that all members of society can lead fulfilling and autonomous lives. This commitment to equality informs the socialist critique of capitalism and its pursuit of a more just and cooperative social order. For socialists, true freedom can only be achieved through social equality.

242. (A) A belief in the legality of enacted rules and the right of those in authority to issue commands.
Rational-legal authority, according to Max Weber, is based on a belief in the legality of enacted rules and the right of those in authority to issue commands within a defined legal framework. This type of authority is characteristic of modern states and bureaucratic organizations, where legitimacy is derived from adherence to impersonal laws and procedures rather than from tradition or the personal qualities of a leader. Rational-legal authority ensures a predictable and stable system of governance and administration.

243. (C) Conservatism
Conservatism is the political tradition that is most skeptical of grand theories and abstract principles. Conservatives favor a pragmatic and empirical approach to politics, prioritizing the accumulated wisdom of tradition and established institutions over rationalist blueprints for social transformation. This perspective highlights the conservative commitment to social stability and gradual change, reflecting a belief that human nature is imperfect and that society is too complex to be rebuilt according to abstract, universal principles or rationalist schemes.

244. (D) Meta-narratives or grand narratives
The postmodern condition is characterized by a loss of faith in meta-narratives or grand narratives, as famously defined by Jean-François Lyotard. These universal explanations for history, science, and social progress are seen as no longer credible in the contemporary world. Postmodernism instead favors local, pluralistic, and fragmented accounts of reality. This shift reflects a broader skepticism toward universal truths and absolute foundations, leading to a more multifaceted and context-dependent understanding of the world and political thought.

245. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Natural rights are believed to be inherent to human nature, legal rights are those recognized by the state, and human rights are a modern version of natural rights. However, rights are not always absolute and can be limited by the state to protect others or the public interest. The concept of rights is highly contested and has multiple definitions across different ideologies. These principles highlight the diverse ways that rights are understood and the ongoing debates about their nature and limits.

246. (B) A Theory of Justice
A theory of justice, published in 1971, is a key work of the political philosopher John Rawls. In this influential text, Rawls developed his theory of justice as fairness, using the thought experiments of the original position and the veil of ignorance to derive principles of justice. His work has profoundly shaped contemporary political theory

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and has been a central text for discussions about equality, liberty, and the nature of a just social and political order.

247. (D) Liberal
The concept of citizenship as a status bestowed by the state is central to the liberal tradition. This perspective views citizenship as a set of legal rights and entitlements that individuals possess against the state. Liberalism emphasizes the importance of protecting personal autonomy and the rule of law. This status-based approach to citizenship focuses on the formal relationship between the individual and the state, ensuring that every citizen is treated with equal concern and respect within the legal framework.

248. (A) Alexis de Tocqueville
The phrase "tyranny of the majority" was popularized by the political thinker Alexis de Tocqueville in his work democracy in america. He used this term to describe the potential for the majority in a democratic society to suppress the rights and interests of minorities. This concern highlights the need for constitutional protections and institutional checks to ensure that the power of the majority is limited and that all citizens' rights are respected in a healthy and free democratic system.

249. (C) Conservatism
Conservatism is the political ideology that places the highest value on tradition, authority, and an organic society. It emphasizes the importance of preserving established institutions and the accumulated wisdom of the past to maintain social stability and order. Conservatives have a skeptical view of radical change and abstract rationalism, favoring instead gradual reform that respects the complexity and historical development of society. This perspective prioritizes social harmony and the inherent value of established social and political structures.

250. (A) Critique of Enlightenment faith in reason, progress, and universal truth.
The core idea of postmodernism is a critique of the Enlightenment faith in reason, progress, and universal truth. Postmodernists argue that these grand narratives are socially and historically constructed and are inextricably linked to existing power relations. They reject the idea of an objective reality and a single path to social improvement, favoring instead a more pluralistic and fragmented understanding of the world. Postmodernism challenges the absolute foundations of modern thought and emphasizes the role of context and language.

251. (B) Freedom is defined by the absence of external obstacles and state interference.
Negative liberty focuses on individual autonomy by emphasizing the absence of external coercion. This perspective suggests that individuals are free when they can act without being obstructed by others or the state. It defines a private sphere where personal actions remain protected from interference, allowing people to pursue their own goals without being hindered by institutional or physical barriers.

252. (A) State-funded programs to reduce poverty and improve education.
Advocates of positive liberty believe that true freedom requires more than just being left alone. It involves possessing the resources and capacity to achieve one's potential. State-funded programs designed to eliminate social and economic obstacles, such as poverty or lack of education, are essential in this view because they empower individuals to take control of their lives.

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253. (C) It might justify authoritarianism in the pursuit of a collective good.
Critics of positive liberty express concern that pursuing a specific vision of self-realization can lead to paternalism. This pursuit might justify authoritarian measures by claiming to act in the interest of an individual's higher or real freedom. Such an approach carries the risk of collective goals overriding individual autonomy, potentially resulting in a tyranny over the individual.

254. (D) The role and extent of state intervention.
The fundamental distinction between these two concepts of liberty centers on the appropriate role and extent of state intervention. While one perspective demands that the government remains out of a private sphere to ensure autonomy, the other suggests that active state involvement is necessary to provide the tools and conditions required for individuals to reach their full potential.

255. (C) The relevance of positive liberty.
Viewing poverty as a significant barrier to freedom aligns with the concept of positive liberty. This perspective argues that internal or socio-economic constraints are just as restrictive as external legal prohibitions. Therefore, achieving real freedom necessitates addressing these social obstacles, moving beyond the mere absence of state interference to actively enabling individuals to fulfill their fundamental life purposes.

256. (B) Removing discriminatory barriers to ensure a fair competition for societal rewards.
Equality of opportunity is a concept focused on creating a level playing field for all individuals. It emphasizes the removal of discriminatory barriers and the establishment of fair processes so that everyone has an equal chance to compete for rewards. This approach ensures that success is determined by merit, talent, and effort rather than by background or identity.

257. (D) It fails to account for pre-existing systemic disadvantages.
The primary criticism of formal equality of opportunity is that it fails to address pre-existing systemic disadvantages. Simply removing legal barriers does not account for differences in inherited wealth or social capital that give some individuals an unfair advantage. Critics argue that without addressing these deep-seated disparities, a truly level playing field cannot exist for all competing individuals.

258. (A) Equality of outcome.
Progressive taxation is a mechanism used to achieve equality of outcome by redistributing resources within a society. Unlike focus on procedural fairness, this approach is concerned with the actual distribution of wealth and success. By taxing higher incomes at a higher rate, the state attempts to reduce economic disparities and ensure a more equitable final allocation of resources.

259. (C) Processes versus results.
The debate between equality of opportunity and equality of outcome highlights a focus on processes versus results. One ideal prioritizes the fairness of the competition and the rules governing social advancement. The other ideal focuses on the actual distribution of wealth and status, arguing that justice requires substantive efforts to ensure that final societal outcomes are more balanced.

260. (A) Significant disparities in wealth and status are a sign of societal injustice.
An advocate for equality of outcome views significant disparities in wealth and status as clear indicators of societal injustice. They believe that true equality is not achieved through fair procedures alone but requires actual balance in the distribution of resources. Consequently, they support state interventions to correct deep-seated inequalities and ensure that everyone achieves a comparable level of success.

261. (D) The fairness of the rules and methods used to allocate resources.
Procedural justice emphasizes that the fairness of an outcome depends entirely on the fairness of the methods used to reach it. It focuses on the rules, processes, and procedures that govern the allocation of resources. From this viewpoint, a distribution is just if it follows impartial rules and treats everyone equally under the law, regardless of the final result.

262. (B) Substantive justice.
Emphasizing the injustice of vast wealth disparities, even when legal rules are followed, reflects the principles of substantive justice. This perspective prioritizes the fairness of actual outcomes over the fairness of procedures. It argues that just results are necessary for a society to be considered fair, often requiring the redistribution of resources to meet fundamental human needs.

263. (C) Classical liberalism.
The perspective of procedural justice is most closely associated with the classical liberal and libertarian traditions. These ideologies place a high value on individual rights, the rule of law, and minimal state interference. They argue that as long as the rules of the game are fair and non-arbitrary, the resulting social and economic outcomes are inherently just.

264. (D) Just procedures can still lead to unfair and unequal outcomes.
Proponents of substantive justice argue that even the most impartial procedures can lead

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to outcomes that are fundamentally unfair or unequal. They contend that focusing solely on rules ignores existing social disparities and the vulnerability of certain groups. Therefore, achieving true justice requires looking beyond the process to ensure that the final distribution of resources is equitable.

265. (A) Individual liberty and social equality.
The concept of justice as fairness seeks to reconcile the importance of individual liberty with a commitment to social equality. It attempts to find a balance where personal freedoms are protected while ensuring that the least advantaged members of society are supported. This approach integrates procedural respect for rights with substantive concerns about the fairness of social arrangements.

266. (B) They are inherent to individuals and exist independently of government.
Natural rights are defined as inherent entitlements that individuals possess simply by being human. These rights are considered pre-political, meaning they exist independently of any government or legal system. Unlike rights granted by the state, natural rights are viewed as inalienable and cannot be legitimately taken away, forming a core foundation for early liberal political thought.

267. (B) Pre-political or state-conferred.
The primary distinction between the natural rights and legal rights traditions lies in whether rights are pre-political or state-conferred. Natural rights are seen as existing prior to the formation of political society and are not granted by law. Conversely, the legal rights tradition maintains that rights are only valid and existent when recognized and enforced by a state.

268. (A) Second-generation rights.
The right to education and healthcare belongs to the category of second-generation rights. These are socio-economic and cultural rights that focus on the well-being and social security of individuals. Unlike negative rights that require state restraint, these are positive rights that often necessitate active state intervention and the provision of resources to be effectively fulfilled.

269. (C) Protect individuals from arbitrary state interference.
First-generation rights are primarily negative in nature and serve to protect individuals from arbitrary state interference. These rights, which include freedom of speech, religion, and assembly, establish a sphere of personal autonomy. They are designed to limit the power of the government, ensuring that citizens can engage in political and civil life without fear of overreach.

270. (D) A focus on rights that are collective in nature.
The emergence of third-generation rights signifies a shift toward recognizing rights that are collective or solidarity-based in nature. These rights, such as the right to a clean environment or peace, belong to entire communities or humanity as a whole rather than just individuals. They represent an evolution in political thought that addresses global and communal challenges.

271. (C) Having a strong procedural democracy but a weak substantive one.
A country with regular, fair elections but high economic inequality demonstrates a strong procedural democracy but a weak substantive one. While the formal institutional mechanisms of governance are functioning, the outcomes of the political process do not promote social equality or widespread well-being. This situation highlights the gap between having fair rules and achieving fair results.

272. (B) The quality and fairness of outcomes for the population.
Substantive democracy focuses on the actual quality and fairness of the outcomes produced by the political process. It goes beyond the formal mechanisms of voting to ask whether the results truly serve the interests of the people and reduce inequalities. The emphasis is on achieving social and economic justice and ensuring the general well-being of the entire population.

273. (D) It prioritizes public reason and rational dialogue in decision-making.
Deliberative democracy differs from an aggregative model by prioritizing public reason and rational dialogue in the decision-making process. Rather than simply totaling pre-existing individual preferences through voting, it emphasizes the importance of open discussion

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and argumentation. This approach aims to reach a consensus based on persuasion and the force of the better argument among citizens.

274. (A) The presence of specific institutional mechanisms like free elections.
Procedural democracy is defined by the existence of specific institutional mechanisms and formal rules of governance. Its core components include holding regular, free, and fair elections, ensuring political competition, and maintaining the rule of law. This perspective focuses on the methods through which leaders are chosen and decisions are made, rather than the final policy outcomes.

275. (C) A consideration of both the processes of governance and their real-world outcomes.
A comprehensive understanding of democracy involves considering both the procedural mechanisms of governance and their real-world substantive outcomes. It requires evaluating the fairness of the electoral process while also assessing the extent to which policy decisions promote equality and justice. Combining these perspectives ensures that both the "how" and "what" of political rule are scrutinized for legitimacy.

276. (A) To protect individual property and enforce contracts with minimal interference.
The 'night-watchman' state in classical liberalism is designed to protect individual property and enforce contracts with minimal interference in society. Its primary responsibilities are restricted to defense against foreign threats and the maintenance of internal order. This model limits the government's role to ensuring a secure environment where individuals can freely pursue their own private interests.

277. (D) The social and economic consequences of the industrial revolution.
The transition from classical to modern liberalism was largely driven by the social and economic consequences of the industrial revolution. Massive inequalities, urban poverty, and economic instability demonstrated that a minimal state and a self-regulating market were insufficient for ensuring true freedom. Consequently, liberal thinkers began to advocate for state intervention to address these systemic challenges.

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278. (B) Modern liberalism incorporates the idea of positive liberty, requiring state action to overcome obstacles like poverty.
Modern liberalism differs from classical liberalism by incorporating the concept of positive liberty into its framework. While classical liberals view freedom as the absence of state coercion, modern liberals argue that genuine freedom requires the state to help individuals overcome obstacles like poverty and ignorance. This shift justifies state intervention to empower citizens and facilitate their self-realization.

279. (C) Laissez-faire.
Laissez-faire is a central economic principle of classical liberalism, advocating for a free market with no government interference. Classical liberals believe that the market is a self-regulating mechanism that generates prosperity and maintains social order through the pursuit of individual self-interest. They argue that state intervention in economic affairs is detrimental to overall efficiency and personal liberty.

280. (D) A shift from a belief in a minimal state to one that accepts a larger role in social and economic life.
The evolution of the liberal tradition is characterized by a shift from supporting a minimal state to accepting a larger role for the state in social and economic life. Starting with a focus on negative liberty and market self-regulation, liberalism developed to prioritize positive liberty. This change allowed for state-led welfare and regulation to ensure equal opportunities for all.

281. (A) The forces and relations of production.
In Marxist theory, the economic base of society consists of the forces of production and the relations of production. The forces include labor and technology, while the relations refer to the class structure. This foundation is crucial because it determines the nature of the legal, political, and cultural superstructure, shaping the entire social order and its historical development.

282. (B) An instrument used by the ruling class to maintain its dominance.
The Marxist perspective views the state in a capitalist society as an instrument used by the ruling class to maintain its dominance over other social classes. Rather than being a neutral entity,

the state protects the interests of those who own the means of production. It serves to enforce the legal and political structures that perpetuate economic exploitation.

283. (B) The conflict between opposing social classes.
According to the Marxist conception of historical materialism, the primary driver of historical change is the conflict between opposing social classes. History progresses through the struggle between those who own the means of production and those who sell their labor. These antagonistic relationships inevitably lead to transformations in the economic base and, consequently, changes in the entire social superstructure.

284. (A) A revolution leading to a classless, communist society.
Marxist theory predicts that the class struggle between the bourgeoisie and the proletariat will lead to a revolution. This upheaval is expected to overthrow the capitalist system and result in a classless, communist society. In this final stage, the means of production are communally owned, exploitation is abolished, and the state eventually withers away as class antagonisms disappear.

285. (C) Estrangement of workers from their labor and its products.
The concept of alienation in Marxism describes the estrangement of workers from their labor and the products they create. In a capitalist system, workers lack control over the production process, leading to a sense of disconnection from their own essence and their work. This process separates individuals from the fruits of their toil and from their fellow human beings.

286. (D) Securing women's right to vote and legal equality.
The primary objective of first-wave feminism was to secure formal legal equality for women, with a major focus on the right to vote. This movement challenged women's exclusion from the public sphere and sought rights related to education and property ownership. Its goal was to dismantle legal barriers that prevented women from participating fully in political and civil life.

287. (C) Second-wave feminism.
The slogan "the personal is political" is closely associated with second-wave feminism. It expresses the idea that gender inequality is not limited to public laws but is deeply rooted in private life and personal relationships. This perspective brought issues such as domestic labor, family structures, and reproductive rights into the realm of political analysis and activism.

288. (B) It focuses on the importance of diversity and intersectionality.
Third-wave feminism is characterized by its focus on diversity and intersectionality. It critiques the universalizing tendencies of previous movements by recognizing that women's experiences of oppression are shaped by multiple factors, including race, class, and sexuality. This wave emphasizes that there is no single, monolithic female experience, advocating for a more nuanced and inclusive approach to gender equality.

289. (D) Patriarchy.
The core concept uniting diverse feminist traditions is the critique of patriarchy, which is understood as a systemic structure of male power and domination. While different waves and schools of thought have different focuses, they all share the goal of analyzing and dismantling the ways in which society privileges men and subordinates women across public and private spheres.

290. (A) The third-wave concept of intersectionality.
Analyzing how race, class, and gender interact to shape the unique experiences of different women is a central application of the third-wave concept of intersectionality. This approach moves beyond a singular focus on gender to understand how overlapping identities create distinct forms of disadvantage or privilege. It highlights the importance of recognizing the diversity of women's social locations.

291. (C) Shallow ecologism is anthropocentric, while deep ecologism is ecocentric.
The core difference between shallow and deep ecologism lies in their perspective on human importance. Shallow ecologism is anthropocentric, valuing nature as a resource for human benefit and survival. Deep ecologism is ecocentric, rejecting human-centeredness and assigning intrinsic value to all life forms. While one seeks to manage environmental issues for

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humans, the other demands radical cultural transformation.

292. (A) Shallow ecologism.
Advocating for solar panels to ensure a stable energy future for humanity reflects the principles of shallow ecologism. This anthropocentric approach focuses on technological solutions and policy reforms to address environmental degradation because it threatens human prosperity. The goal is to sustain human civilization and economic stability by managing natural resources more efficiently within existing social structures.

293. (D) The cultural and spiritual problem of anthropocentrism.
Deep ecologism attributes the environmental crisis primarily to the cultural and spiritual problem of anthropocentrism. It argues that the belief in human superiority over nature drives the destruction of the planet. Therefore, solving the crisis requires a fundamental shift in human consciousness and the adoption of values that respect the inherent worth and harmony of the entire ecosystem.

294. (B) Environmentalism or shallow ecologism.
The concept of sustainable development within existing economic structures is a hallmark of environmentalism, also known as shallow ecologism. This approach aims to reconcile economic growth with environmental protection through reform and technology. It does not call for the dismantling of industrial society but rather seeks to manage it more responsibly to prevent ecological collapse from harming human interests.

295. (C) The concept of intrinsic value central to deep ecology.
The argument that a rainforest has a right to exist for its own sake, independent of its utility to humans, expresses the concept of intrinsic value central to deep ecology. This ecocentric view rejects the idea that nature only has worth if it serves human needs. It advocates for the protection of the environment based on its inherent right to flourish.

296. (D) The idea of a universal, difference-blind citizenship.
Multiculturalism challenges the traditional liberal idea of a universal, difference-blind citizenship. It argues that treating everyone the same in a "neutral" public sphere often ignores the cultural needs of minority groups. Instead, multiculturalism advocates for the recognition of group differences, suggesting that true equality requires acknowledging and respecting specific cultural identities within the framework of the nation-state.

297. (A) Granting respect and acknowledgement to group identities and cultures.
The "politics of recognition" is primarily concerned with granting respect and acknowledgement to diverse group identities and cultures. It posits that an individual's dignity is tied to their cultural background and that misrecognition or lack of respect for their group can be oppressive. This concept promotes the visible inclusion and validation of minority cultures in the public sphere.

298. (B) Self-government rights.
A demand by indigenous peoples for control over their ancestral lands and local governance is an example of self-government rights. These rights are claimed by national minorities seeking political autonomy or territorial jurisdiction. They aim to provide these groups with the power to manage their own affairs and protect their cultural heritage within the broader political system of the state.

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299. (B) Because it often reflects and privileges the dominant culture.
Multiculturalists argue against a supposedly neutral public sphere because it often reflects and privileges the values of the dominant cultural group. They contend that this perceived neutrality masks the marginalization of minority cultures, whose practices and beliefs may be ignored or suppressed. Therefore, a truly inclusive society must actively recognize and accommodate the specific needs of diverse cultural groups.

300. (A) Address the under-representation of minority groups in political bodies.
The purpose of special representation rights is to address the under-representation of minority

groups in political bodies and public institutions. By reserving seats or creating specific mechanisms for participation, these rights ensure that the voices and interests of marginalized communities are heard in the decision-making process. This approach seeks to make the political system more reflective of a diverse population.

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CHAPTER 02
Political Thought

1. In Confucian philosophy, what is the concept of 'Li'?
(A) Humaneness and compassion towards others
(B) Ritual propriety, customs, and norms that guide social life
(C) Righteousness and moral disposition to do good
(D) The celestial approval for a just ruler

2. Which of the following is the central theme of Plato's 'The Republic'?
(A) The exploration of justice in the individual and the state
(B) The classification of different types of government
(C) A historical account of the Peloponnesian War
(D) The formulation of the harm principle

3. According to Aristotle, what is the "golden mean"?
(A) The ultimate form of government, which is a monarchy
(B) A state of perfect equality among all citizens
(C) The desirable middle ground between two extremes of vice
(D) The average wealth that should be held by every citizen

4. Which of the following statements most accurately reflects Machiavelli's advice in 'The Prince'?
(A) A prince must always be morally virtuous to be successful in political endeavors.
(B) A prince should prioritize the welfare of the people above military strength and strategy.
(C) A prince's legitimacy comes solely from divine right and religious authority.
(D) A prince must be willing to use immoral means for the stability and glory of the state.

5. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): For Hobbes, the social contract leads to the establishment of an absolute sovereign.
Reason (R): In the state of nature, life is 'solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short', and individuals seek to escape this condition through an all-powerful authority.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. John Locke is often called the father of liberalism. Which of his ideas is considered foundational to constitutional government?
(A) The concept of the General Will
(B) The idea of government by consent and limited powers
(C) The belief in an absolute monarch to prevent chaos
(D) The theory of class struggle as the engine of history

7. What does Rousseau mean by the term 'General Will'?
(A) The sum of all individual desires and private interests
(B) The will of the majority, as determined by a vote
(C) The dictate of the sovereign monarch
(D) The collective will of the community that aims for the common good

8. Consider the following statement: "The State is the march of God on Earth." This idea, representing the state as the highest embodiment of reason and spirit, is central to the philosophy of:

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(A) G.W.F. Hegel
(B) Karl Marx
(C) John Locke
(D) John Stuart Mill

9. Mary Wollstonecraft's 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman' primarily argues that:
(A) Women are naturally superior to men in intellectual capacity.
(B) The monarchy should be replaced by a matriarchal system.
(C) Existing differences between genders result from a lack of education for women.
(D) Women should withdraw from public life to focus on domestic duties.

10. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Thinker)
P. John Stuart Mill
Q. Hannah Arendt
R. Frantz Fanon
S. John Rawls
List II: (Key Concept)
1. Decolonization and psychological liberation
2. Justice as Fairness
3. Harm Principle
4. Vita Activa
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

11. What is the primary focus of Karl Marx's concept of 'alienation'?
(A) The spiritual emptiness caused by a lack of religious faith in industrial society.
(B) The political disenfranchisement of populations in modern democratic states.
(C) The psychological distress of individuals living in a foreign and hostile country.
(D) The separation of workers from the products, process, and essence of their labor.

12. According to Gramsci, what is the role of the 'organic intellectual'?
(A) To support the existing ruling class by creating complex philosophical systems
(B) To emerge from the working class and help it develop a counter-hegemony
(C) To remain detached from political life and pursue knowledge for its own sake
(D) To serve as a bureaucrat in the state apparatus

13. Hannah Arendt's concept of 'the banality of evil' was developed after observing the trial of which historical figure?
(A) Joseph Stalin
(B) Adolf Hitler
(C) Adolf Eichmann
(D) Benito Mussolini

14. In 'The Wretched of the Earth', Frantz Fanon argues that for the colonized, violence is:
(A) An inherently immoral and counterproductive act in all political circumstances.
(B) Only justifiable when sanctioned by official recognized international bodies.
(C) A tool that should be reserved for the exclusive use of the colonizing forces.
(D) A necessary and psychologically cleansing force in the struggle for liberation.

15. Which of the following statements concerning Mao Zedong's political thought is correct?
(A) He identified the peasantry as the main force of revolution in China.
(B) He strictly followed the Soviet model of urban proletarian revolution.
(C) He advocated for a peaceful transition to communism through electoral politics.
(D) He believed contradictions cease to exist after the socialist revolution.

16. What is the purpose of the 'veil of ignorance' in John Rawls's 'A Theory of Justice'?
(A) To hide the truth from the masses to maintain stable social and political hierarchies.
(B) To ensure principles of justice are chosen impartially without knowledge of one's own status.
(C) To create a system where the most talented and gifted individuals are selected to rule.
(D) To describe the state of human knowledge in the pre-philosophical and primitive historical era.

17. According to Confucius, the 'Rectification of Names' (Zhengming) refers to:
(A) The process of reforming corrupt government officials

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(B) The importance of calling things by their proper names to ensure social order
(C) A literary technique used in classical Chinese poetry
(D) The right of citizens to change their own names

18. Plato's "Allegory of the Cave" is a metaphor for:
(A) The journey from ignorance and illusion to philosophical truth and enlightenment
(B) The military strategies needed to defend the ideal state
(C) The economic structure of a primitive society
(D) The process of democratic decision-making

19. Which of the following is NOT a form of government as classified by Aristotle?
(A) Monarchy
(B) Aristocracy
(C) Bureaucracy
(D) Polity

20. Consider the following statements about Machiavelli:
I. He separated politics from traditional morality and religion.
II. He argued that a ruler should be both a 'lion' and a 'fox'.
III. He believed that 'fortuna' (fortune) is completely beyond human control.
IV. He advocated for republican rule as the most stable form of government in 'Discourses on Livy'.
V. He was a firm believer in the divine right of kings.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II, III, and V only
(D) I, IV, and V only

21. What did Thomas Hobbes refer to as the 'Leviathan'?
(A) A mythical sea monster representing the chaos of nature
(B) The collective power of the church
(C) The absolute sovereign or commonwealth created by the social contract
(D) The revolutionary spirit of the people

22. Given below are two statements.
Statement I: John Locke argued that individuals possess natural rights to life, liberty, and property in the state of nature.
Statement II: According to Locke, these rights are granted by the government upon entering the social contract.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

23. Rousseau's concept of the 'noble savage' suggests that man in the state of nature is:
(A) Inherently evil and aggressive
(B) A rational creature guided by complex laws
(C) A social animal living in organized communities
(D) An innocent and solitary being, uncorrupted by society

24. Hegel's dialectical method involves a process of:
(A) Thesis, Antithesis, and Synthesis
(B) Observation, Experimentation, and Conclusion
(C) Revolution, Dictatorship, and Communism
(D) Law, Liberty, and Justice

25. Consider the following books:
1. The Prince (Machiavelli)
2. The Republic (Plato)
3. Two Treatises of Government (Locke)
4. Leviathan (Hobbes)
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their publication?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

26. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pairing of a thinker and their work?
(A) Karl Marx - The Social Contract
(B) Mary Wollstonecraft - A Vindication of the Rights of Woman
(C) J.S. Mill - On Liberty
(D) Hannah Arendt - The Human Condition

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27. According to John Stuart Mill's 'harm principle', when is it permissible for society to interfere with an individual's liberty?
(A) Whenever the majority disapproves of the individual's actions
(B) Only when the action is considered morally offensive
(C) To protect the individual from harming themselves
(D) Only to prevent harm to others

28. The concept of 'historical materialism' is a core component of the philosophy of:
(A) John Rawls
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Hannah Arendt
(D) Plato

29. Antonio Gramsci distinguished between the 'war of position' and the 'war of manoeuvre'. What does the 'war of position' primarily involve?
(A) A swift and direct assault on the state apparatus
(B) A military tactic involving trench warfare
(C) A long-term struggle to gain cultural and ideological dominance in civil society
(D) A parliamentary strategy to win elections

30. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Plato advocated for a system of communism of property and family for the guardian classes.
Reason (R): Plato believed that private property and family ties would distract the guardians from their duty to the state and lead to corruption.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. In 'The Human Condition', Hannah Arendt distinguishes between three types of human activity: labor, work, and action. What does 'action' represent?
(A) The capacity to begin new things and engage in politics in the public sphere.
(B) The biological processes of the body that are necessary for physical survival.
(C) The creation of durable objects and artifacts that form the shared human world.
(D) The purely intellectual activity of philosophical contemplation and divine study.

32. Frantz Fanon's 'Black Skin, White Masks' is primarily an analysis of:
(A) The economic exploitation of the colonies
(B) The psychological impact of colonialism and racism on the colonized individual
(C) Military strategies for national liberation wars
(D) The history of slavery in the Americas

33. Mao Zedong's theory of 'protracted people's war' was based on the strategy of:
(A) Relying on foreign military intervention for a quick victory
(B) A long-term struggle involving mobilizing the rural population and encircling the cities from the countryside
(C) Launching a single, decisive attack on the capital city
(D) Achieving political change through non-violent civil disobedience

34. What is the 'Difference Principle' in John Rawls's theory of justice?
(A) Inequalities are permissible only if they benefit the least-advantaged members of society.
(B) All citizens should possess exactly the same level of income, wealth, and social status.
(C) Different racial and ethnic groups should be treated differently by the law to ensure equity.
(D) The state should not interfere in the free market economy to allow for natural growth.

35. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Philosopher King
Q. Absolute Sovereignty
R. General Will
S. Natural Rights
List II: (Thinker)
1. John Locke
2. Jean-Jacques Rousseau

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3. Plato
4. Thomas Hobbes

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

36. The Confucian ideal of 'Junzi' can be best translated as:
(A) The Tyrant
(B) The Common Man
(C) The Anarchist
(D) The Superior Man or Gentleman

37. Aristotle criticized his teacher Plato for his theory of the Ideal State. What was one of Aristotle's main objections?
(A) Plato's state was not democratic enough.
(B) Plato's idea of the Philosopher King was unrealistic.
(C) Plato's proposal for communism of property and families was unnatural and would destroy the city's unity.
(D) Plato did not give enough importance to military training.

38. According to Machiavelli, what is the relationship between 'virtù' (prowess/skill) and 'fortuna' (fortune)?
(A) Virtù is irrelevant as fortuna determines everything.
(B) A ruler with virtù can recognize and seize opportunities presented by fortuna.
(C) Fortuna is the reward for a ruler who possesses high moral virtue.
(D) Virtù and fortuna are identical concepts.

39. Hobbes argued that the right of nature ('jus naturale') is:
(A) The set of moral laws given by God.
(B) The rights guaranteed by a constitutional government.
(C) The right to pursue happiness without harming others.
(D) The right of every man to everything, even to one another's body, in the state of nature.

40. Consider the following statements about John Locke's philosophy:
I. Government is a trust, and citizens have the right to dissolve it if it violates that trust.
II. The state of nature is governed by a law of nature.
III. Property is a natural right derived from one's labor.
IV. He advocated for an absolute monarchy to secure property rights.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) All of the above

41. Rousseau famously wrote, "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains." What does he mean by these "chains"?
(A) The literal chains of slavery
(B) The constraints of the law of nature
(C) The corrupting and illegitimate social and political institutions of his time
(D) The limitations of human reason

42. Hegel's philosophy of history is best described as:
(A) Teleological, moving towards the realization of freedom and self-consciousness of the Spirit
(B) Cyclical, with events repeating themselves endlessly
(C) A random series of events with no discernible pattern
(D) A story of constant decline from a golden age

43. Which statement below is INCORRECT regarding Mary Wollstonecraft's views?
(A) She argued that women's perceived inferiority was due to their lack of education.
(B) She believed women should be trained to be companions to men, not just mistresses.
(C) She called for women to have representation in government.
(D) She believed women were naturally less rational than men and should accept a subordinate role.

44. J.S. Mill's 'On the Subjection of Women' argues that:
(A) Women's subordination is a natural and beneficial arrangement for the stability of the family.
(B) The legal subordination of one sex to

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the other is wrong and hinders human improvement.
(C) Women should have equal rights in the private sphere but should remain excluded from politics.
(D) The "subjection" of women is a historical phase that has already ended in modern nations.

45. Consider the following concepts central to Karl Marx's thought:
I. Base and Superstructure
II. Dictatorship of the Proletariat
III. Surplus Value
IV. Veil of Ignorance
V. Class Struggle
Which of the above concept(s) is/are NOT part of Marx's philosophy?
(A) I only
(B) IV only
(C) II and III
(D) V only

46. Antonio Gramsci used the term 'hegemony' to describe:
(A) The direct and coercive rule of the state through its police and military forces.
(B) The economic control exerted by multinational corporations over global markets.
(C) The military superiority of one nation over another in international relations.
(D) The ideological and cultural dominance that secures the consent of the masses.

47. In Hannah Arendt's framework, which activity is highest and most distinctively human?
(A) Action, because it involves political freedom and disclosure in the public realm.
(B) Labor, because it sustains the biological requirements of human life.
(C) Work, because it creates a durable world of artificial things and objects.
(D) Contemplation, because it is purely intellectual and seeks absolute truth.

48. A key argument in Frantz Fanon's work is that decolonization is:
(A) A peaceful process of negotiation
(B) A process that is always and necessarily a violent phenomenon
(C) A matter of simply replacing foreign rulers with local ones
(D) An economic process unrelated to culture or psychology

49. Mao Zedong's 'Mass Line' is a political and leadership method that involves:
(A) Imposing the party's ideas on the masses from above in a top-down authoritarian manner.
(B) Synthesizing the ideas of the masses into policies and taking them back to the masses.
(C) Following the spontaneous wishes of the masses without providing any strategic guidance.
(D) A system of direct democracy through referendums on all major national policy decisions.

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50. Consider the following thinkers:
1. Thomas Hobbes
2. Niccolò Machiavelli
3. John Locke
4. Aristotle
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their birth?
(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

51. John Rawls's two principles of justice are lexically ordered. What does this mean?
(A) They can be applied in any order.
(B) The second principle can be satisfied before the first.
(C) The first principle (equal basic liberties) must be fully satisfied before the second principle can be considered.
(D) Both principles must be satisfied simultaneously.

52. What is the central purpose of Confucius's philosophy?
(A) To achieve personal immortality through rituals.
(B) To explore the nature of the physical universe.
(C) To overthrow the existing political order via revolution.
(D) To establish a harmonious society through

moral self-cultivation.

53. Plato's concept of the 'Philosopher King' holds that the ideal ruler is one who:
(A) Is popularly elected by the citizens
(B) Is the strongest warrior in the state
(C) Possesses knowledge of the ultimate truth and the Form of the Good
(D) Is the wealthiest individual in the society

54. Aristotle's 'Politics' begins with the famous statement, "Man is by nature a political animal." This means that:
(A) Humans are naturally aggressive and power-seeking.
(B) Humans can only achieve their full potential and live a good life within a political community (polis).
(C) Politics is an artificial creation that corrupts human nature.
(D) All human actions are motivated by political ambitions.

55. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Machiavelli argued that a prince should be feared rather than loved, if he cannot be both.
Reason (R): Fear is a more reliable and constant emotion than love, and it is maintained by a dread of punishment which never fails.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

56. In Hobbes's state of nature, there is no:
(A) Justice or injustice, right or wrong
(B) Scarcity of resources
(C) Human reason
(D) Desire for self-preservation

57. Given below are two statements.
Statement I: According to John Locke, the legislative power is the supreme power in the commonwealth.
Statement II: Locke argues that this legislative power is absolute and cannot be challenged by the people.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

58. How does Rousseau distinguish between the 'will of all' and the 'General Will'?
(A) The 'will of all' is the sum of private interests, while the 'General Will' aims at the common good.
(B) They are identical concepts.
(C) The 'General Will' is what the monarch decides, while the 'will of all' is what the people want.
(D) The 'will of all' applies to small states, while the 'General Will' applies to large empires.

59. What did Hegel mean by 'civil society'?
(A) A pre-political state of nature
(B) The entire political state itself
(C) An international society of nations
(D) A sphere of social and economic life (the 'system of needs') that stands between the family and the state

60. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Book)
P. On the Subjection of Women
Q. The Wretched of the Earth
R. A Theory of Justice
S. Prison Notebooks
List II: (Author)
1. John Rawls
2. Antonio Gramsci
3. Frantz Fanon
4. John Stuart Mill
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

61. All of the following were reasons for Mary Wollstonecraft's advocacy for women's education EXCEPT:
(A) To make them better mothers who can educate their children.
(B) To make them more interesting companions for their husbands.
(C) To ensure they could maintain their

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traditional roles more effectively.
(D) To allow them to achieve economic independence and fulfill their potential as human beings.

62. J.S. Mill refined Bentham's utilitarianism by arguing that:
(A) All pleasures are of equal value.
(B) The quantity of pleasure is all that matters, not the quality.
(C) The pursuit of pleasure is inherently immoral.
(D) Pleasures of the intellect are of a higher quality than purely sensual pleasures.

63. Which statement correctly describes the Marxist concept of 'superstructure'?
(A) The political, legal, cultural, and ideological institutions shaped by the economic base.
(B) The economic base of society, including the means and relations of production.
(C) The most important part of society which determines the economic structure.
(D) The ideal society that Marx envisioned for the final stage of human history.

64. Gramsci argued that the ruling class maintains its position not just through force, but through a 'hegemony' that is exercised through which institutions?
(A) Primarily the army and police
(B) Institutions of civil society like schools, churches, and the media
(C) Primarily the economic marketplace
(D) Only through direct government propaganda

65. Consider the following statements about Hannah Arendt's thought:
I. She distinguished sharply between the public and private realms.
II. 'Labor' is the activity corresponding to the biological process of the human body.
III. 'Action', the highest form of human activity, takes place in the public sphere.
IV. She believed totalitarianism was simply a more extreme form of traditional dictatorship.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) All of the above

66. What is the central argument of Frantz Fanon regarding the psychology of the colonized?
(A) The colonial experience imposes a deep-seated inferiority complex on the colonized.
(B) Colonized people are inherently inferior and benefit from paternalistic colonial rule.
(C) The colonized have no distinct psychological traits compared to the colonizers.
(D) Colonialism improves the mental health of populations by introducing modern medicine.

67. Which of the following concepts is most closely associated with Mao Zedong?
(A) The veil of ignorance
(B) The harm principle
(C) The theory of antagonistic and non-antagonistic contradictions
(D) The theory of permanent revolution

68. In John Rawls's 'original position', the parties are described as:
(A) Altruistic and willing to sacrifice their own interests for the benefit of others.
(B) Knowledgeable about their talents, social status, and personal conception of the good.
(C) Envious and seeking to undermine the position of others through strategic competition.
(D) Rational individuals seeking to advance their own interests under a veil of ignorance.

69. The Confucian concept of 'Yi' refers to:
(A) Ritual propriety
(B) Humaneness
(C) Righteousness or the moral sense to do what is right
(D) The Mandate of Heaven

70. Consider the following statements about Plato's political philosophy:
I. The ideal state is ruled by Philosopher Kings.
II. It is based on the principle of 'justice' as 'one man, one vote'.
III. Education plays a crucial role in identifying and training the rulers.
IV. The state is divided into three classes: Rulers, Auxiliaries, and Producers.

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V. He advocated for a strong and independent judiciary.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, III and IV only
(B) II, III and V only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) II, IV and V only

71. Aristotle's classification of governments is based on which two criteria?
(A) The size of the state and its military power
(B) The level of economic development and the type of religion
(C) The race of the rulers and the geographical location of the state
(D) The number of rulers and whether they rule in the common interest or their own interest

72. Why did Machiavelli praise figures like Cesare Borgia?
(A) For their ruthless and effective use of power to create and maintain a stable state.
(B) For their deep religious piety and commitment to traditional moral uprightness.
(C) For their unwavering commitment to democratic principles and popular participation.
(D) For their scholarly achievements and extensive patronage of the Renaissance arts.

73. According to Hobbes, what is the fundamental 'Law of Nature'?
(A) To preserve the monarchy at all costs
(B) To obey the dictates of the Church
(C) To seek peace, and when it cannot be obtained, to use all means of self-defense
(D) To distribute property equally among all people

74. Which of the following is NOT a feature of John Locke's ideal government?
(A) It is an absolute monarchy where the ruler's will is law.
(B) It is based on the consent of the governed.
(C) It has limited powers, separated between legislative and executive.
(D) The people retain the right to revolution if the government becomes tyrannical.

75. Consider the following political works:
1. Jean-Jacques Rousseau ('The Social Contract')
2. Karl Marx ('The Communist Manifesto')
3. John Stuart Mill ('On Liberty')
4. Mary Wollstonecraft ('A Vindication of the Rights of Woman')

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their first publication?
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

76. "Forced to be free" is a paradoxical phrase used by which thinker to describe the relationship between the individual and the General Will?
(A) Thomas Hobbes
(B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
(C) John Locke
(D) John Stuart Mill

77. According to Hegel, what is the ultimate end or 'telos' of history?
(A) The establishment of a global communist society
(B) The return to a primordial state of nature
(C) The realization of human freedom within a rational state
(D) The complete subjugation of the individual to the collective

78. Mary Wollstonecraft dedicated 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman' to:
(A) Queen Marie Antoinette
(B) Catherine the Great
(C) Edmund Burke
(D) Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord

79. J.S. Mill advocated for a system of 'plural voting' in his 'Considerations on Representative Government'. What did this entail?
(A) More educated or intelligent individuals should be given more than one vote.
(B) One person, one vote.
(C) Only property owners should have the right to vote.
(D) All voting should be done in public.

80. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).

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Assertion (A): Karl Marx believed that the state is an instrument of class oppression.
Reason (R): The state in a capitalist society serves the interests of the bourgeoisie by protecting private property and suppressing the proletariat.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. The Gramscian concept of 'subaltern' refers to:
(A) The ruling elite of a society
(B) Subordinate or oppressed social groups that lack a voice and are culturally and politically marginalized
(C) The military officer corps
(D) The middle class or bourgeoisie

82. Hannah Arendt viewed totalitarianism as a novel form of government, distinct from traditional tyranny or authoritarianism. What is its key characteristic, according to her?
(A) The use of ideology and terror to completely dominate every aspect of human life.
(B) The pursuit of national interest through diplomatic and conventional military means.
(C) The concentration of power in a single leader through standard bureaucratic processes.
(D) The suppression of political opposition within a parliamentary framework.

83. Consider the following assertions related to Frantz Fanon's theories:
I. He was a strong advocate for non-violent resistance in the vein of Gandhi.
II. He analyzed colonialism not just as a political or economic system, but as a source of psychological trauma.
III. 'The Wretched of the Earth' argues that national liberation must be followed by a social and cultural reconstruction.
IV. He believed the urban proletariat in the colonies was the most revolutionary class.
V. He argued that violence can act as a "cleansing force" for the colonized.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) II, III, and V only
(C) I, III, and V only
(D) II, IV, and V only

84. Mao Zedong adapted Marxism-Leninism to the conditions of China. What was his most significant theoretical innovation?
(A) His emphasis on heavy industry over agriculture
(B) His advocacy for peaceful coexistence with capitalist nations
(C) His complete rejection of the role of the Communist Party
(D) His theory of the revolutionary potential of the peasantry

85. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Thinker)
P. Plato
Q. Machiavelli
R. Rousseau
S. Hegel
List II: (Key Idea)
1. "The real is the rational, and the rational is the real."
2. "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains."
3. "The ends justify the means."
4. "Until philosophers are kings..."
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

86. What are the 'two principles of justice' proposed by John Rawls?
(A) State ownership of all property and the equal distribution of income to all citizens.
(B) Equal basic liberties for all and social inequalities that benefit the least advantaged.
(C) The greatest happiness for the greatest number through the application of the harm principle.
(D) Rule by philosopher kings and the division of society into three distinct functional classes.

87. The ideal of a 'Junzi' or 'gentleman' in Confucianism is achieved through:
(A) Birth into a noble family

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(B) The accumulation of great wealth
(C) Military conquest and glory
(D) A lifelong process of moral self-cultivation and learning

88. A student argues that a good society requires a rigid class structure where individuals perform tasks suited to their natural abilities, with the wisest ruling. This argument most closely mirrors the philosophy of:
(A) Plato
(B) John Stuart Mill
(C) Karl Marx
(D) Frantz Fanon

89. Consider the following works by Karl Marx:
1. The Communist Manifesto
2. Das Kapital, Volume 1
3. Economic and Philosophic Manuscripts of 1844
4. The German Ideology

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their writing/publication?
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

90. Which of the following statements about Aristotle's view on slavery is correct?
(A) He believed that some people are slaves by nature and that the institution is mutually beneficial.
(B) He condemned slavery as morally wrong under all circumstances.
(C) He argued that only non-Greeks could be enslaved.
(D) He advocated for the immediate abolition of slavery in Athens.

91. Which of the following is NOT a concept associated with Machiavelli?
(A) Virtù
(B) Fortuna
(C) Reason of State (Raison d'état)
(D) General Will

92. Thomas Hobbes believed that covenants without the sword are but:
(A) Ideals
(B) Words
(C) Dreams
(D) Injustices

93. Locke's theory of property is based on the idea that a person owns something when they:
(A) Purchase it with money
(B) Inherit it from their parents
(C) Mix their labor with it
(D) Receive it as a gift from the sovereign

94. What is the fundamental difference between Hobbes's and Rousseau's conception of the state of nature?
(A) For Hobbes it is peaceful, for Rousseau it is violent.
(B) There is no significant difference between their views.
(C) Hobbes believed it was historical, while Rousseau believed it was purely hypothetical.
(D) For Hobbes it is a state of war, for Rousseau it is a state of blissful innocence.

95. Consider the following statements about Hegel's philosophy:
I. The State is the highest manifestation of the World Spirit.
II. History is a rational process guided by the dialectic.
III. Civil society is a realm of conflict and particular interests.
IV. He advocated for a world government to supersede nation-states.
V. His philosophy supports the idea of a social contract.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and V only
(B) II, IV and V
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) III, IV and V only

96. Mary Wollstonecraft's critique of Edmund Burke focused on his:
(A) Support for the American Revolution
(B) Defense of traditional hierarchy and his views on women, as reflected in his writings on the French Revolution
(C) Economic theories
(D) Religious beliefs

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97. What did J.S. Mill mean by the "tyranny of the majority"?
(A) The formal legal oppression by a democratic government
(B) The informal social pressure that forces individuals to conform to prevailing opinions and customs
(C) The military rule of a populist general
(D) The economic exploitation of the minority by the majority

98. The 'dictatorship of the proletariat' in Marxist theory is:
(A) A transitional stage after the revolution where the working class holds state power to suppress the bourgeoisie
(B) The final stage of communism
(C) A system of one-man rule
(D) A pejorative term used by critics of Marx

99. In Gramscian terms, a situation where the ruling class has lost its credibility and the masses are no longer loyal, but no new force is ready to take over, is called a(n):
(A) War of position
(B) Organic crisis
(C) Passive revolution
(D) Transformismo

100. Consider the following schools of thought or concepts:
1. Rawlsian Justice as Fairness
2. Lockean Natural Rights
3. Platonic Idealism
4. Marxist Historical Materialism

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their historical emergence?
(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 3, 4, 2, 1
(C) 1, 2, 3, 4
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

101. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Thinker)
P. Hobbes
Q. Locke
R. Rousseau
S. Rawls
List II: (Central Work)
1. The Social Contract
2. A Theory of Justice
3. Leviathan
4. Two Treatises of Government
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

102. Hannah Arendt's concept of 'natality' refers to:
(A) The high birth rates in developing countries
(B) The human capacity for beginning anew, which is the source of freedom and action
(C) The biological fact of birth
(D) A political theory focused on family values

103. Frantz Fanon argued that the 'national bourgeoisie' in post-colonial countries often:
(A) Leads a true social and economic revolution
(B) Becomes a heroic and productive class
(C) Fails to transform the colonial structure and simply mimics the former colonizers
(D) Voluntarily gives up its power to the peasantry

104. Which statement below is INCORRECT regarding Mao Zedong's thought?
(A) He consistently advocated that the Communist Party should be subordinate to the state government.
(B) He developed the theory of 'New Democracy' for semi-feudal, semi-colonial countries.
(C) He launched the Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution to reassert revolutionary zeal.
(D) He believed that contradictions, even in a socialist society, were the engine of progress.

105. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): John Rawls's theory of justice is a form of social contract theory.
Reason (R): It imagines a hypothetical agreement made by free and rational individuals in an initial position of equality.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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106. In Confucianism, filial piety (xiao) is a central virtue. It primarily refers to the:
(A) Respect and obedience a child owes to their parents
(B) Duty of a ruler to their subjects
(C) Loyalty a friend owes to another friend
(D) Reverence for the divine spirits

107. Consider the following statements about Plato's view on democracy:
I. He considered it the best and most stable form of government.
II. He saw it as rule by the ignorant masses, leading to chaos and disorder.
III. In his cycle of governments, democracy degenerates into tyranny.
IV. He believed it gives excessive freedom, leading to a lack of respect for authority.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) I and III only

108. Aristotle's ideal form of government, 'polity', is a mixed constitution that combines elements of which two forms?
(A) Monarchy and Tyranny
(B) Oligarchy and Democracy
(C) Aristocracy and Monarchy
(D) Democracy and Tyranny

109. "It is better to be feared than loved, if you cannot be both." This famous quote is most representative of the political philosophy of:
(A) Plato
(B) John Locke
(C) Niccolò Machiavelli
(D) Karl Marx

110. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Term from Hobbes)
P. State of Nature
Q. Right of Nature (Jus Naturale)
R. Law of Nature (Lex Naturalis)
S. Leviathan
List II: (Meaning)
1. A general rule, found out by reason, forbidding one to do what is destructive of one's life.
2. The Artificial Person of the Commonwealth or Sovereign.
3. A war of every man against every man.
4. The liberty each man has to use his own power for his own preservation.
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

111. What is the 'Proviso' in Locke's theory of property acquisition?
(A) One must leave "enough and as good" for others.
(B) One must have the consent of all others to appropriate anything.
(C) One can only appropriate as much as one can use before it spoils.
(D) All property ultimately belongs to the sovereign.

112. According to Rousseau, what is the source of all social inequality and corruption?
(A) Human nature, which is inherently selfish
(B) The invention of private property
(C) The divine right of kings
(D) The lack of a strong military

113. Consider the following statements about Mary Wollstonecraft:
I. She was a major critic of the French Revolution.
II. She argued that women's education should focus solely on domestic skills.
III. 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman' was written as a response to educational reports of the time.
IV. She believed reason was a faculty possessed equally by men and women.
V. She argued that a lack of education turned women into tyrants in the home.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) II, III, and V only
(C) III, IV, and V only
(D) I, III, and V only

114. The Hegelian idea of the 'cunning of reason' (List der Vernunft) suggests that:
(A) History is driven by the passions of individuals, which the Spirit uses for rational ends.

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(B) Individuals are always rational actors who understand the final destination of world history.
(C) Reason is a tool used by the ruling class to deceive the masses in a capitalist hierarchy.
(D) The state should be governed by a council of philosophers who possess absolute knowledge.

115. Which of the following statements about J.S. Mill's views on liberty is incorrect?
(A) He distinguished between self-regarding and other-regarding actions.
(B) He believed that even a false opinion should not be suppressed, as it encourages a clearer perception of the truth.
(C) He argued that the state is justified in interfering with any action it deems immoral or offensive.
(D) He feared the "tyranny of the majority" and social conformity.

116. Karl Marx described religion as the "opium of the people" because:
(A) He believed it was a powerful and necessary tool for sparking an urban social revolution.
(B) He argued that religious differences were the primary and only cause of all historical wars.
(C) He was a vocal supporter of state-sponsored religious institutions and national moral values.
(D) He saw it as an illusion that dulled the pain of oppression and distracted the proletariat.

117. Antonio Gramsci's concept of 'passive revolution' refers to:
(A) A revolution led by the masses without any leadership
(B) A non-violent revolution in the style of Gandhi
(C) A social transformation where a new ruling class comes to power without a genuine mass mobilization, often through 'molecular' changes from above
(D) A failed revolutionary attempt

118. In Hannah Arendt's 'The Origins of Totalitarianism', she identifies which two movements as the primary examples of totalitarianism?
(A) Fascist Italy and Franco's Spain
(B) Nazi Germany and Stalinist Soviet Union
(C) The French Revolution and the American Revolution
(D) Imperial Japan and Communist China

119. Consider the following works:
1. The Human Condition (Hannah Arendt)
2. A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (Mary Wollstonecraft)
3. The Subjection of Women (J.S. Mill)
4. A Theory of Justice (John Rawls)

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their first publication?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 4, 1
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

120. Which of the following is NOT one of Frantz Fanon's major works?
(A) The Prison Notebooks
(B) Black Skin, White Masks
(C) The Wretched of the Earth
(D) A Dying Colonialism

121. Mao Zedong's doctrine of 'New Democracy' was a stage of revolution proposed for:
(A) Advanced capitalist countries
(B) Countries that had already achieved socialism
(C) Semi-feudal and semi-colonial countries like China
(D) The United States of America

122. John Rawls uses the term 'reflective equilibrium' to describe:
(A) The end-point of a deliberative process where our considered moral judgments and our theoretical principles are brought into alignment
(B) A state of perfect economic equality
(C) The balance of power between different branches of government
(D) The mental state of individuals in the original position

123. The Confucian 'Mandate of Heaven' (Tianming) is best understood as:
(A) A hereditary principle of succession that cannot be altered by human intervention.

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(B) The unconditional right of the emperor to rule as he pleases without social accountability.
(C) The belief that the emperor is a divine being who is exempt from all earthly laws.
(D) A moral justification for rule, which can be lost if the ruler becomes unjust.

124. Plato's division of the soul into three parts—Reason, Spirit, and Appetite—corresponds to which three classes in his ideal state?
(A) Philosophers, Warriors, and Merchants
(B) Rulers (Guardians), Auxiliaries (Soldiers), and Producers (Workers)
(C) Rulers, Soldiers, and Priests
(D) The Wise, The Brave, and The Temperate

125. Consider the following thinkers and their associated source of political authority:
1. Thomas Hobbes: The Absolute Sovereign
2. John Locke: The Consent of the Governed
3. Plato: The Form of the Good (Knowledge)
4. Jean-Jacques Rousseau: The General Will

Which of the following represents the most logical philosophical sequence of these concepts?
(A) 3, 1, 2, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 2, 1, 4
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

126. According to Aristotle, what is the perverted form of 'Aristocracy'?
(A) Tyranny
(B) Democracy
(C) Polity
(D) Oligarchy

127. Given below are two statements.
Statement I: Machiavelli advises the prince to be adept at using the qualities of both the 'lion' (force) and the 'fox' (cunning).
Statement II: He argues that a prince should be bound by his word and promises in all circumstances to maintain his reputation.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

128. In Hobbes's social contract, what do individuals give up?
(A) They give up their right to property.
(B) They give up their natural right to do anything they deem necessary for their preservation, transferring it to the sovereign.
(C) They give up nothing, but gain security.
(D) They give up their reason and become slaves.

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129. Locke's 'Second Treatise of Government' was written in large part to justify:
(A) The absolute monarchy of the Stuarts
(B) The Glorious Revolution of 1688
(C) The English Civil War
(D) The French Revolution

130. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rousseau was a critic of representative democracy.
Reason (R): He believed that sovereignty cannot be represented; it lies in the General Will of the people and is inalienable.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

131. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Family
Q. Civil Society
R. State
S. Spirit (Geist)
List II: (Description in Hegel's philosophy)
1. The sphere of "particular altruism" based on love.
2. The sphere of "universal altruism," the highest ethical form.
3. The sphere of "universal egoism" or the "system of needs."
4. The ultimate reality and subject of history, seeking self-consciousness.

(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

132. Mary Wollstonecraft believed that the "false system of education" for women was primarily designed to:
(A) Make them intellectually superior to men in mathematics and logical sciences.
(B) Prepare them for careers in professional science and national politics.
(C) Ensure they were pious and religious in a traditional ecclesiastical setting.
(D) Make them alluring and pleasing to men rather than rational and virtuous.

133. J.S. Mill's defense of freedom of speech is based on what kind of grounds?
(A) Natural rights
(B) Divine command
(C) Utilitarian, arguing it is essential for social progress and the pursuit of truth
(D) The idea that speech can never cause harm

134. What does the term 'proletariat' refer to in Marxist theory?
(A) The owners of the means of production who control the economic base of society.
(B) Wage-laborers who must sell their labor power to survive in a capitalist system.
(C) The class of intellectuals and artists who create the ideological superstructure.
(D) The rural peasantry who work the land in a feudal or semi-feudal social order.

135. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Gramscian Concept)
P. Hegemony
Q. Civil Society
R. Organic Intellectual
S. War of Position
List II: (Meaning)
1. The arena (schools, media, churches) where ideological struggle takes place.
2. A struggle for ideological dominance within civil society.
3. Leadership based on consent and cultural-moral leadership.
4. A thinker who articulates the consciousness of their social class.
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

136. A political theorist argues that modern society has devalued the public realm of politics and speech, elevating instead the private concerns of economics and survival. This critique most strongly resonates with the work of:
(A) Hannah Arendt
(B) Karl Marx
(C) John Locke
(D) Thomas Hobbes

137. Consider the following statements about Frantz Fanon's ideas on race:
I. He argued that race is a biological reality.
II. He saw the black man's identity as being constructed in relation to the white man.
III. 'Black Skin, White Masks' explores the inferiority complex of the colonized.
IV. He advocated for a return to a pre-colonial, essentialist black identity.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) All of the above

138. Mao Zedong's theory of contradictions distinguishes between 'antagonistic' and 'non-antagonistic' contradictions. An example of an antagonistic contradiction is:
(A) The contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie
(B) The contradiction between workers and peasants in a socialist society
(C) The contradiction between the government and the people in a socialist society
(D) The contradiction between correct and incorrect ideas within the Communist Party

139. The 'maximin' rule is a principle of choice used by parties in John Rawls's original position. It directs them to:
(A) Maximize their potential gains regardless of the associated risk factor.
(B) Choose the option that presents the best possible outcome for all parties.
(C) Choose randomly to ensure that no specific bias influences the final decision.
(D) Choose the alternative whose worst possible outcome is superior to others.

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140. Consider the following statements about Confucius's view on government:
I. He favored rule by law over rule by moral example.
II. He believed that a ruler should lead by demonstrating virtue (De).
III. The primary purpose of government is to enrich the rulers.
IV. A key function of the ruler is to perform rituals (Li) correctly to maintain cosmic and social harmony.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, and IV only
(D) II, III, and IV only

141. The title of Machiavelli's most famous work, 'The Prince', refers to:
(A) A hereditary monarch
(B) Any ruler of a state, whether hereditary or newly established
(C) The Pope
(D) The ideal philosopher-king

142. For Plato, the Form of the Good is analogous to:
(A) The moon in the night sky
(B) The fire in the cave
(C) The shadows on the wall
(D) The sun in the visible world

143. Consider the following assertions related to Aristotle's political thought:
I. He is considered the father of political science for his empirical and comparative approach.
II. His analysis included a study of 158 different constitutions.
III. He believed that 'polity' or constitutional government is the best practicable form of state.
IV. He argued for the complete equality of all persons in the state, including slaves and women.
V. He believed that the middle class is the most important stabilizing element in a state.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) III, IV and V only
(D) All of the above

144. According to Hobbes, the state of nature is a "war of every man against every man." The primary reason for this is:
(A) The existence of private property, which creates conflict among citizens.
(B) The scarcity of resources and natural equality, leading to competition.
(C) The specific commands of a malevolent and interventionist deity.
(D) The influence of corrupt social institutions and traditional bureaucracies.

145. Which of the following is NOT an idea associated with John Locke?
(A) Tacit consent
(B) The General Will
(C) Natural rights
(D) Right to revolution

146. A leader claims that the true will of the nation is something mystical and unified, which he alone can interpret, even if the majority of people disagree with him. This leader's claim is a dangerous distortion of the concept of the 'General Will' as formulated by:
(A) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
(B) Thomas Hobbes
(C) John Stuart Mill
(D) John Rawls

147. For Hegel, the relationship between the Family, Civil Society, and the State is:
(A) One of constant conflict, with the state needing to suppress the other two.
(B) Three separate and independent spheres that should not interact.
(C) A dialectical progression, where the state synthesizes the particularity of the family and the universal egoism of civil society into a higher unity.
(D) A historical sequence, with the family being replaced by civil society, which is then replaced by the state.

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148. Mary Wollstonecraft argued that women's confinement to the domestic sphere made them:
(A) More virtuous and moral than men
(B) Better rulers than men
(C) Naturally suited for political leadership
(D) Petty, cunning, and manipulative

149. Consider the following events and concepts:
1. Aristotle's Lyceum
2. Hobbes's Leviathan
3. The Glorious Revolution
4. Machiavelli's The Prince

Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of these items?
(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 1, 4, 2, 3
(D) 1, 4, 3, 2

150. J.S. Mill is considered a 'reluctant democrat' because:
(A) He opposed democracy in all its forms.
(B) While he supported representative government, he was fearful of the "tyranny of the majority" and the ignorance of the masses.
(C) He believed only a monarchy could protect individual liberty.
(D) He was an advocate for anarchy.

151. The labor theory of value, which states that the value of a commodity is determined by the amount of socially necessary labor time required to produce it, is a central concept in the economic thought of:
(A) Adam Smith
(B) John Stuart Mill
(C) John Rawls
(D) Karl Marx

152. What does Gramsci mean by 'common sense' in his analysis of hegemony?
(A) The uncritical and often contradictory collection of popular beliefs and assumptions that underpins the dominant ideology
(B) The practical wisdom of the common person
(C) The universal and timeless truths of philosophy
(D) The scientific method

153. Hannah Arendt's analysis of Eichmann in Jerusalem led her to conclude that great evil can be committed by:
(A) Only monstrous, sadistic individuals who lack any moral conscience.
(B) People who are exceptionally intelligent and cunning in their actions.
(C) Ordinary, thoughtless people who are simply following systemic orders.
(D) The uneducated and impoverished masses during times of national crisis.

154. What is the main thesis of Frantz Fanon's 'The Wretched of the Earth'?
(A) That the process of decolonization must be a violent one to be truly liberating.
(B) That colonialism is a benevolent mission to civilize the world.
(C) That post-colonial nations should adopt Western models of development without question.
(D) That non-violent resistance is the only effective tool against colonial power.

155. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Mao Zedong's "Cultural Revolution" was a campaign to preserve the spirit of the communist revolution.
Reason (R): Mao feared that the Communist Party was becoming a new ruling class, detached from the people, and sought to purge it of "bourgeois" elements.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

156. In Rawls's framework, what is the 'original position'?
(A) The historical state of nature before any government
(B) A hypothetical thought experiment for choosing principles of justice from a position of fairness
(C) The final ideal state of society
(D) A meeting of existing world leaders to decide on international law

157. Which of the following is NOT one of the Five Constants of Confucianism?
(A) Ren (Humaneness)
(B) Yi (Righteousness)
(C) Fa (Law)
(D) Li (Propriety)

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158. Plato's belief in the 'noble lie' suggests that:
(A) All forms of deception are wrong within the context of a just society.
(B) Truth is relative and subjective depending on an individual's soul.
(C) The masses should be told the complete philosophical truth at all times.
(D) Rulers may use myths to ensure social harmony and internal stability.

159. For Aristotle, what is the ultimate purpose of the state (polis)?
(A) To enable citizens to live the 'good life' by cultivating moral virtue.
(B) To provide military security and national defense against foreign threats.
(C) To facilitate trade, commerce, and the accumulation of national wealth.
(D) To conquer as much territory as possible through strategic military expansion.

160. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Thinker)
P. Hobbes
Q. Locke
R. Rousseau
S. Aristotle
List II: (View on the State)
1. Social and political by nature, capable of reason.
2. Selfish, competitive, and power-seeking.
3. Rational, tolerant, and governed by natural law.
4. Solitary, innocent, and compassionate (pity).
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

161. Machiavelli's 'Discourses on Livy' shows his preference for which form of government, where conditions permit?
(A) Principality (Monarchy)
(B) Republic
(C) Tyranny
(D) Aristocracy

162. Given below are two statements.
Statement I: Hobbes argues for a social contract among the people to create a sovereign.
Statement II: In Hobbes's theory, the sovereign itself is a party to the contract and is bound by its terms.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

163. Locke's concept of 'tacit consent' means that a person agrees to be governed by the laws of a state by:
(A) Explicitly signing a document
(B) Voting in an election
(C) Simply living within its territory and enjoying its benefits
(D) Being born in the country

164. The opening line of Rousseau's 'The Social Contract' is:
(A) "The greatest happiness of the greatest number is the foundation of morals and legislation."
(B) "Man is by nature a political animal."
(C) "A spectre is haunting Europe—the spectre of communism."
(D) "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains."

165. Consider the following statements about Hegel's view of the State:
I. It is an artificial creation to protect individual rights.
II. It is the embodiment of ethical life and the highest realization of freedom.
III. It is merely an instrument of class oppression.
IV. It resolves the contradictions of the family and civil society.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) All of the above

166. A central thesis of Mary Wollstonecraft's 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman' is that the cultivation of _____ is the foundation of virtue for both men and women.
(A) Faith
(B) Reason

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(C) Passion
(D) Physical Strength

167. J.S. Mill's qualitative distinction between pleasures is famously summarized by his statement:
(A) "Push-pin is as good as poetry."
(B) "The ends justify the means."
(C) "Property is theft."
(D) "It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied."

168. In Marx's dialectical materialism, what is the primary driving force of history?
(A) The development of productive forces and the resulting class struggle
(B) The clash of ideas
(C) The actions of great individuals
(D) The will of God

169. For Gramsci, the 'war of manoeuvre' is a suitable revolutionary strategy in societies with:
(A) A strong and complex civil society
(B) A well-established democratic tradition
(C) A weak state and underdeveloped civil society (like Tsarist Russia)
(D) A high level of economic development

170. Consider the following statements about Hannah Arendt's concept of power:
I. She equates power with violence and coercion.
II. She defines power as the human ability to act in concert, which arises from the consent of the governed.
III. Power is a property of the group, not the individual.
IV. Power and violence are opposites; where one rules absolutely, the other is absent.
V. A state ruled by sheer violence, for Arendt, is actually powerless.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and V only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) II, III, IV, and V only

171. According to Frantz Fanon, the first step for the colonized intellectual in the process of liberation is to:
(A) Assimilate completely into the colonizer's culture
(B) Appeal to the United Nations for help
(C) Flee to a Western country and write from exile
(D) Rediscover and embrace their own people's pre-colonial culture and history

172. The Great Proletarian Cultural Revolution in China, initiated by Mao Zedong, was primarily aimed at:
(A) Increasing agricultural output
(B) Purging capitalist and traditional elements from society and the party, and re-igniting revolutionary fervor
(C) Establishing diplomatic ties with the West
(D) Promoting classical Chinese art and literature

173. The principles of justice chosen in John Rawls's original position are meant to regulate:
(A) The personal morality of individuals
(B) The internal workings of private associations and families
(C) The 'basic structure' of society, i.e., its major social, political, and economic institutions
(D) The relations between different nation-states

174. Which thinker is most associated with the idea of 'rule by moral example' (De) as the most effective form of governance?
(A) Machiavelli
(B) Hobbes
(C) Mao Zedong
(D) Confucius

175. Consider the following forms of government according to Plato's sequence of degeneration from the ideal state:
1. Tyranny
2. Democracy
3. Timocracy
4. Oligarchy
Which of the following represents the correct sequence of degeneration?
(A) 3, 4, 2, 1
(B) 2, 3, 1, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 3, 2, 4, 1

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176. Aristotle's concept of 'distributive justice' is primarily concerned with:
(A) The punishment of criminals
(B) The fair allocation of offices, honors, and wealth among the citizens of the state
(C) The restoration of equality in private transactions
(D) The equal distribution of all property to all people

177. Which of the following best captures Machiavelli's view on the use of cruelty?
(A) Cruelty should never be used.
(B) Cruelty can be 'well-used' if it is swift, decisive, and employed to secure the state, rather than being continuous and arbitrary.
(C) A ruler should be continuously cruel to keep subjects in line.
(D) Cruelty is only permissible against foreign enemies, not one's own subjects.

178. What does Hobbes identify as the three principal causes of quarrel in the state of nature?
(A) Competition, Diffidence (Distrust), and Glory
(B) Love, Hate, and Indifference
(C) Religion, Politics, and Economics
(D) Reason, Passion, and Will

179. John Locke's argument for religious toleration, as laid out in 'A Letter Concerning Toleration', did not extend to which two groups?
(A) Jews and Muslims
(B) Protestants and Catholics
(C) Atheists and Catholics
(D) Anabaptists and Quakers

180. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): J.S. Mill was a strong advocate for women's suffrage.
Reason (R): He believed that the subordination of women was a relic of the past, based on force, and incompatible with the principles of a modern, progressive society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

181. For Rousseau, the transition from the state of nature to civil society resulted in:
(A) The perfection of human morality
(B) A state of perfect happiness for all
(C) The loss of natural liberty and the rise of inequality and corruption
(D) The establishment of the General Will

182. According to Hegel, what role do 'world-historical individuals' like Caesar or Napoleon play?
(A) They are evil men who disrupt the rational course of history.
(B) Their personal ambitions and passions are used by the 'cunning of reason' to advance the World Spirit.
(C) They are fully self-conscious of their role in the grand scheme of history.
(D) They are irrelevant to the dialectical process.

183. Mary Wollstonecraft's arguments are grounded in the Enlightenment belief in:
(A) The divine right of kings
(B) The importance of tradition and custom
(C) The inherent sinfulness of humanity
(D) The supremacy of reason and human progress

184. In Marx's writings, 'commodity fetishism' refers to the phenomenon where:
(A) Social relationships between people become perceived as economic relationships between things (commodities) in a market society.
(B) People have an obsessive desire to accumulate commodities.
(C) Commodities are believed to have magical powers.
(D) The production of commodities is the only goal of society.

185. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Book)
P. Plato's 'Republic'
Q. Aristotle's 'Politics'
R. Machiavelli's 'The Prince'
S. Hobbes's 'Leviathan'
List II: (Main Theme)
1. The justification of absolute sovereignty to

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prevent civil war.
2. How to acquire and maintain political power.
3. The definition of justice and the nature of the ideal state.
4. The classification of constitutions and the search for the best practicable state.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

186. Gramsci argues that a successful socialist revolution in the West requires a 'war of position' rather than a 'war of manoeuvre' because:
(A) Western societies have a complex civil society that effectively props up the state.
(B) Western states have weaker armies and less developed police surveillance systems.
(C) Western workers are inherently less revolutionary and more satisfied with capitalism.
(D) The economic conditions in the West are not yet right for any form of revolution.

187. In 'The Human Condition', Hannah Arendt is critical of the modern age for elevating which activity above all others?
(A) Action
(B) Work
(C) Contemplation
(D) Labor

188. A central aspect of Fanon's critique of colonialism is its 'Manichaean' nature, which means:
(A) It is economically exploitative.
(B) It divides the world into a rigid binary of good and evil, white and black, colonizer and colonized.
(C) It is a complex system with many overlapping power structures.
(D) It is supported by religious doctrines.

189. Mao Zedong's slogan "Let a hundred flowers bloom, let a hundred schools of thought contend" was associated with a period of:
(A) The Cultural Revolution
(B) The Great Leap Forward
(C) Brief liberalization and encouragement of diverse opinions, which was later suppressed.
(D) The Long March

190. Consider the following statements about John Rawls's 'veil of ignorance':
I. The parties know their own conception of the good.
II. The parties do not know their social class, race, or gender.
III. The parties know the specific circumstances of their own society.
IV. The purpose is to ensure impartiality in the choice of principles of justice.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II, and IV only
(D) II, III, and IV only

191. Which of the following pairs of concepts is correctly attributed to Confucius?
(A) Ren (Humaneness) and Li (Propriety)
(B) Virtù and Fortuna
(C) State of Nature and Social Contract
(D) Base and Superstructure

192. For Plato, what is the ultimate object of knowledge for the Philosopher King?
(A) The laws of the city
(B) The Form of the Good
(C) The will of the people
(D) Military strategy

193. Aristotle's theory of the 'golden mean' applies to:
(A) The distribution of wealth in a state
(B) The development of individual moral virtue
(C) The ideal population size for a polis
(D) The proper conduct of foreign policy

194. Which of the following is NOT an argument Machiavelli would make?
(A) The ultimate goal of a ruler is to secure a place in heaven through pious acts.
(B) A prince must appear to have virtues like mercy and faith, even if he doesn't practice them.
(C) Politics is an autonomous sphere with its own rules, separate from Christian morality.
(D) Fortune is like a river that can be managed with dikes and canals by a prince with virtù.

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195. Consider the following statements about Thomas Hobbes:
I. He was a supporter of the Parliament during the English Civil War.
II. His philosophy is often considered a form of materialism.
III. He believed that in the state of nature, there are no property rights.
IV. The sovereign in Hobbes's system has a right to control the opinions and doctrines of the subjects.
V. The social contract is between the people and the sovereign.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, IV, and V only
(D) III, IV, and V only

196. John Locke argues that a government becomes 'dissolved' or illegitimate when it:
(A) Loses a war
(B) Fails to increase national wealth
(C) Is criticized by a majority of the people
(D) Invades the natural rights of its citizens, particularly the right to property

197. Which of the following statements about Rousseau's "General Will" is INCORRECT?
(A) It is always right and tends to the public advantage.
(B) It is inalienable and indivisible.
(C) It can be delegated to representatives in a large republic.
(D) It is different from the 'will of all'.

198. Hegel saw the modern constitutional monarchy as the culmination of history because:
(A) He was paid by the King of Prussia to say so.
(B) It balanced the principles of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy into a rational whole.
(C) It perfectly embodied the principles of democracy and equality.
(D) It was the most powerful military state in Europe.

199. What was the primary target of Mary Wollstonecraft's critique in 'A Vindication of the Rights of Woman'?
(A) The institution of marriage
(B) The capitalist economic system
(C) The Catholic Church
(D) The educational theories of thinkers like Rousseau, who proposed a different, subordinate education for women

200. Consider the following concepts from Marx's analysis of capitalism:
1. Class Struggle
2. Private ownership of means of production
3. Surplus Value extraction
4. Proletarian Revolution
Which of the following represents the correct logical order of these concepts in Marx's framework?
(A) 2, 3, 1, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 2, 1, 3, 4

201. John Stuart Mill's advocacy for the freedom of expression rests on the belief that:
(A) All opinions are equally valid regardless of their factual basis or evidence.
(B) Speech can never cause harm to anyone in any conceivable social or political context.
(C) The free marketplace of ideas is the best path to discovering truth.
(D) The government should decide which ideas are true and which are false to protect the public.

202. Which of the following correctly describes Gramsci's 'civil society'?
(A) It is the 'private' sphere of institutions like schools, churches, media, and unions that are crucial for creating hegemony.
(B) It is the same as the state or political society.
(C) It is a pre-political state of nature.
(D) It refers to the economic relations of production.

203. Consider the following characterizations of Hannah Arendt's work:
I. She was a systematic political philosopher who built a comprehensive system.
II. Her thinking is often described as phenomenological and narrative.
III. She sharply separated the 'social' question from the 'political' question.
IV. She believed the American Revolution was

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a more successful political event than the French Revolution.
V. She was an advocate for representative democracy as the ideal form of politics.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and V only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, III and V only
(D) II, IV and V only

204. In 'The Wretched of the Earth', Frantz Fanon warns of the dangers of a post-colonial 'national consciousness' that is:
(A) Too focused on economic development
(B) Underdeveloped, fragile, and based on a simple rejection of the colonizer without a positive new content
(C) Overly influenced by traditional religious beliefs
(D) Too inclusive of ethnic minorities

205. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Mao Zedong developed the "Mass Line" as a key principle of party leadership.
Reason (R): He believed that the Communist Party must remain closely linked to the masses, learn from them, and lead them in a way that serves their interests.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

206. Which of the following is NOT a primary good, according to John Rawls?
(A) Rights and liberties
(B) Powers and opportunities
(C) Income and wealth
(D) Happiness

207. The Confucian ideal state is best achieved through:
(A) The moral transformation of individuals and rulers through education and self-cultivation
(B) Military conquest and expansion
(C) The strict enforcement of a detailed legal code
(D) A popular democratic revolution

208. The main purpose of education in Plato's ideal state is to:
(A) Provide vocational training for all citizens
(B) Sort individuals into their proper classes based on their natural abilities and to train the guardians
(C) Ensure that everyone can read and write
(D) Promote artistic creativity and freedom of expression

209. For Aristotle, the key difference between a king and a tyrant is that:
(A) The king is elected, while the tyrant seizes power.
(B) The king rules in the common interest, while the tyrant rules in his own interest.
(C) The king is wealthy, while the tyrant is poor.
(D) The king commands a large army, while the tyrant has a small one.

210. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Thinker)
P. Marx
Q. Hegel
S. Locke
T. Hobbes
List II: (View on the State)
1. A necessary evil, a fiduciary trust to protect natural rights.
2. The "march of God on earth," the embodiment of universal reason.
3. An instrument of class rule, destined to "wither away."
4. An absolute 'Leviathan' necessary to provide security.
(A) P-3, Q-2, S-1, T-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, S-4, T-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, S-2, T-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, S-1, T-3

211. What is the central message of Machiavelli's famous chapter on whether it is better for a prince to be loved or feared?
(A) It is always better to be loved.
(B) It is always better to be feared.
(C) It is best to be both, but since that is difficult, it is safer to be feared.
(D) A prince should be indifferent to both love

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and fear.

212. What is the 'summum malum' (greatest evil) for Thomas Hobbes, from which his political philosophy proceeds?
(A) Tyranny
(B) Sin
(C) Inequality
(D) Fearful, violent death

213. Rousseau's critique of 'amour-propre' in modern society is that it:
(A) Is the basis for true morality in the state of nature.
(B) Causes individuals to judge their worth based on the opinions of others.
(C) Is a healthy and necessary form of individual self-esteem.
(D) Is identical to the concept of 'amour de soi' in all contexts.

214. Which thinker famously critiqued the French Revolution's focus on social compassion as a dangerous basis for politics, arguing that it led to the terror?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Hannah Arendt
(C) Mary Wollstonecraft
(D) John Rawls

215. Consider the following statements about John Stuart Mill:
I. He was a child prodigy subjected to a rigorous education by his father, James Mill.
II. He was a proponent of laissez-faire capitalism without any exceptions.
III. He argued for the complete equality of men and women.
IV. He believed that actions are right in proportion as they tend to promote happiness.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) III and IV only
(C) I, III and IV only
(D) All of the above

216. For Karl Marx, the 'fetishism of commodities' arises because:
(A) In a capitalist market, the products of labor take on a life of their own, and the social relations of production are obscured.
(B) People are naturally greedy.
(C) Advertising is very effective.
(D) Pre-capitalist societies were more materialistic.

217. In the context of Gramsci's thought, 'Caesarism' refers to a situation where:
(A) A political party achieves perfect hegemony.
(B) The state withers away.
(C) A strong military leader seizes power during a political stalemate.
(D) A 'war of position' has been won.

218. According to Mao Zedong, what is the principal contradiction in the world during the era of imperialism?
(A) The contradiction between imperialist countries and colonized nations.
(B) The contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie in capitalist countries.
(C) The contradiction between different imperialist countries.
(D) The contradiction between socialist and capitalist camps.

219. The "Liberty Principle" is another name for which of John Rawls's principles of justice?
(A) The Difference Principle
(B) The Fair Opportunity Principle
(C) The Maximin Principle
(D) The First Principle, concerning equal basic liberties

220. Consider the following statements about Gramsci's concept of hegemony:
I. It is exercised solely through coercive institutions like the police and army.
II. It is the process of moral and intellectual leadership by a dominant class.
III. It operates through the institutions of civil society, such as schools and the media.
IV. The goal for a revolutionary class is to build a 'counter-hegemony'.
V. Hegemony means that the subordinate classes actively consent to the rule of the dominant class.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, IV and V only

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(D) II, III and V only

221. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Thinker)
P. Rousseau
Q. J.S. Mill
R. Plato
S. Marx
List II: (Critique or Characterization)
1. Critic of "the tyranny of the majority."
2. Advocate for a "dictatorship of the proletariat."
3. Critic of private property as the source of inequality.
4. Advocate for the "noble lie."
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

222. What does Confucius mean by the 'rectification of names'?
(A) A reform of the writing system
(B) A census of the population
(C) The freedom to choose one's own name
(D) That social order depends on things and people behaving in accordance with their designated names and roles

223. The 'mixed constitution' or 'polity' was considered by Aristotle to be the best practicable state because:
(A) It was a stable blend of oligarchy and democracy, empowered by the middle class.
(B) It was the most democratic and gave power exclusively to the poor and marginalized.
(C) It was the most efficient and centralized system for military expansion and conquest.
(D) It was ruled by a single, virtuous philosopher-king who possessed absolute wisdom.

224. Consider the following statements about Machiavelli's political advice:
I. A prince should always be honest and keep his promises.
II. A prince must learn how not to be good.
III. A prince who inherits a state has an easier task than a new prince.
IV. A prince should rely on his own arms and not on mercenaries.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I, II, and IV only

225. Consider the following texts:
1. On Liberty (J.S. Mill)
2. A Vindication of the Rights of Woman (Mary Wollstonecraft)
3. The Social Contract (Rousseau)
4. Leviathan (Hobbes)
Which of the following represents the correct chronological order of their first publication?
(A) 4, 2, 3, 1
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 3, 4, 2, 1
(D) 2, 4, 3, 1

226. What does Locke mean when he says the mind is a 'tabula rasa' (blank slate)?
(A) All knowledge comes from experience and sensation; there are no innate ideas.
(B) The mind is incapable of learning.
(C) The mind is pre-programmed with moral principles.
(D) Only philosophers have truly developed minds.

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227. Consider the following statements regarding Hegel's Philosophy of Right:
I. It is divided into three parts: Abstract Right, Morality, and Ethical Life.
II. Ethical Life (Sittlichkeit) is further subdivided into Family, Civil Society, and the State.
III. Hegel views the state as a mere contract for the protection of individual interests.
IV. The state represents the highest synthesis of individual freedom and collective life.
V. The philosophy concludes that the ideal state is a direct democracy.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) I, III, and V only
(C) II, III, and IV only
(D) All of the above

228. For J.S. Mill, what is the ultimate justification for the harm principle and individual liberty?
(A) It is a natural right.
(B) It is a divine command.

(C) It is a self-evident truth.
(D) Its utility; it contributes the most to human happiness and progress in the long run.

229. "The history of all hitherto existing society is the history of class struggles." This is the famous opening line of which text?
(A) Das Kapital
(B) The German Ideology
(C) The Communist Manifesto
(D) The Poverty of Philosophy

230. Given below are two statements, one is labelled as Assertion (A) and the other is labelled as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Frantz Fanon argues that violence in the struggle for decolonization has a therapeutic, psychological benefit for the colonized.
Reason (R): Through violence, the colonized person purges the inferiority complex imposed by the colonizer and reclaims their humanity and agency.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

231. The concept of 'vita activa' (the active life) is central to the work of which thinker?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Plato
(C) Niccolò Machiavelli
(D) Hannah Arendt

232. Mao Zedong's idea of a 'united front' was a strategy to:
(A) Unite different social classes, including the national bourgeoisie, in a common struggle against imperialism and feudalism.
(B) Unite all socialist countries against the West.
(C) Unite the Communist Party with the church.
(D) Create a single world government.

233. The two principles of justice in Rawls's theory are chosen under conditions of fairness. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the 'original position'?
(A) Veil of Ignorance
(B) Mutual Disinterest of the Parties
(C) Knowledge of one's own talents and social position
(D) Publicity of the Principles

234. The core of Plato's opposition to art and poetry is that they are:
(A) An imitation of an imitation, twice removed from the truth of the Forms, and they appeal to the lower part of the soul.
(B) Too difficult for the common person to understand.
(C) A waste of time and resources that could be used for military training.
(D) A threat to the financial stability of the state.

235. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Idea about Liberty)
1. Liberty is obedience to a law one prescribes for oneself.
2. Liberty is the freedom to do what the law does not forbid.
3. Liberty is freedom from government interference, as long as the harm principle is not violated.
4. Liberty is freedom to act within the bounds of the law of nature.

List II: (Thinker)
P. Hobbes
Q. Locke
R. Rousseau
S. J.S. Mill
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

236. For Aristotle, what is the best life for a human being?
(A) A life of pleasure and enjoyment
(B) A life of virtuous activity in accordance with reason
(C) A life of wealth and acquisition
(D) A life of power and domination

237. The social contract, as envisioned by Thomas Hobbes, results in:
(A) A limited government accountable to the people
(B) A direct democracy

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(C) The creation of an all-powerful sovereign to whom citizens owe near-total obedience
(D) A constitutional monarchy with a separation of powers

238. What is the fundamental change in human psychology that Rousseau believes was brought about by the invention of private property?
(A) It made humans more rational.
(B) It transformed healthy self-love into comparative, competitive vanity.
(C) It made humans more compassionate.
(D) It eliminated the desire for power.

239. Mary Wollstonecraft's vision for female education emphasized:
(A) A co-educational system that cultivates reason, virtue, and independence
(B) Training in domestic arts and etiquette
(C) Separate schools that focus on making women better companions for men
(D) Religious instruction above all else

240. Consider the following statements accurately reflecting Karl Marx's theory of history:
I. History proceeds through a series of stages based on the mode of production.
II. The transition from one stage to another is driven by class struggle.
III. The final stage of history is a classless, stateless communist society.
IV. Ideas and ideologies are the primary drivers of historical change.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) All of the above

241. A political system in which the dominant class maintains control not primarily through force, but by shaping the culture and values of the society so that its own worldview becomes 'common sense', is an example of what Gramscian concept?
(A) Caesarism
(B) Hegemony
(C) Passive Revolution
(D) War of Manoeuvre

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242. Consider the following statements related to John Rawls's 'A Theory of Justice':
I. The theory is presented as an alternative to utilitarianism.
II. The 'Difference Principle' allows for inequalities only if they benefit the most advantaged members of society.
III. The principles of justice are those that would be chosen in a hypothetical 'original position'.
IV. The 'veil of ignorance' means parties in the original position are unaware of their own characteristics and social standing.
V. The first principle of justice has priority over the second.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) II, III, IV and V only
(C) I, III, IV and V only
(D) I, II, III and V only

243. The distinction between 'vita activa' and 'vita contemplativa' is a major theme for Hannah Arendt. She argues that the Western philosophical tradition, beginning with Plato, has consistently:
(A) Valued the active life over the contemplative life
(B) Denigrated the contemplative life in favor of political action
(C) Subordinated the active life of politics to the higher life of philosophical contemplation
(D) Seen both as equally valuable

244. Who among the following saw the state as the "March of God on Earth"?
(A) J.S. Mill
(B) Karl Marx
(C) Thomas Hobbes
(D) G.W.F. Hegel

245. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Gramsci - Organic Intellectual
(B) Fanon - Cleansing power of violence
(C) Rawls - Categorical Imperative
(D) Mao - Mass Line

246. Given below are two statements.
Statement I: For Machiavelli, it is crucial for a prince to have the support of the people.

Statement II: He argued that support from the people is a more reliable foundation of power than support from the nobles.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

247. The concept of 'alienated labor' as developed by Karl Marx includes all the following forms of separation EXCEPT:
(A) Alienation from the product of one's labor
(B) Alienation from the act of production
(C) Alienation from one's 'species-being' or human potential
(D) Alienation from one's family and friends

248. Match List I with List II.
List I: (Political Thinker)
P. Thomas Hobbes
Q. John Locke
R. J.J. Rousseau
S. Aristotle
List II: (Characterization of State of Nature)
1. A state of peace, goodwill, and preservation, governed by natural law.
2. Did not use a 'state of nature' concept; saw man as naturally political.
3. A war of "every man against every man."
4. A pre-social condition of solitary, innocent "noble savages."
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

249. Consider the following ideas central to the political thought of Confucius:
I. The importance of Li (ritual propriety) for social order.
II. The ideal of the Junzi (superior man) who rules by moral example.
III. The concept of Ren (humaneness) as a core virtue.
IV. The necessity of a violent revolution to overthrow corrupt rulers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II, and III only
(D) II, III, and IV only

250. Consider the following statements about Frantz Fanon's analysis of decolonization:
I. Decolonization is always a violent phenomenon.
II. The national bourgeoisie in post-colonial states often becomes a hindrance to true liberation.
III. The peasantry and the lumpenproletariat are seen as having revolutionary potential.
IV. He argues for a 'national culture' that is a dynamic part of the liberation struggle.
V. The ultimate goal is to simply replace white rulers with black rulers.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) I, II, III and IV only
(B) I, III, and V only
(C) II, IV, and V only
(D) All of the above

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Plato's political philosophy, articulated most famously in his Republic, is fundamentally idealistic and prescriptive, centered on the concept of a just state mirroring a just soul. For Plato, justice is not merely a legal or conventional arrangement but an internal state of harmony where each part of the soul—reason, spirit, and appetite—fulfills its proper function. Extrapolating this to the state, he envisions a society rigidly divided into three classes: the philosopher-kings (representing reason), the auxiliaries or soldiers (representing spirit), and the producers (representing appetite). The rule of the philosopher-kings, who possess true knowledge of the Form of the Good, is absolute and deemed essential for achieving the ideal state. In stark contrast, his student Aristotle offers a more empirical and pragmatic approach. Aristotle's political science, based on the comparative study of 158 constitutions, prioritizes stability and the common good within the realm of the possible. He critiques Plato's radical proposals, such as the abolition of family and private property for the guardian classes, arguing they are contrary to human nature. For Aristotle, the best attainable state is a 'polity' or constitutional government, a mixed constitution that balances the interests of the rich (oligarchy) and the poor (democracy), governed by a strong middle class. His focus is on

the rule of law, which he sees as "reason unaffected by desire," providing a more reliable foundation for the state than the potentially fallible wisdom of any single ruler, however enlightened.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the source, what is the fundamental difference between Plato's and Aristotle's approach to political philosophy?
(A) Plato focuses on democracy, while Aristotle advocates for aristocracy.
(B) Plato's approach is idealistic and prescriptive, whereas Aristotle's is empirical and pragmatic.
(C) Plato derives his philosophy from historical analysis, while Aristotle relies on abstract reasoning.
(D) Plato champions the rule of law, whereas Aristotle promotes the rule of a philosopher-king.

252. As described in the paragraph, Plato's concept of justice in the state involves:
(A) a functional specialization where each class performs its designated role harmoniously.
(B) a system of equal distribution of wealth among all citizens.
(C) a constitutional framework that balances the power of different social groups.
(D) the governance by a military elite to ensure discipline and order.

253. Which of the following can be inferred about Aristotle's view on Plato's ideal state?
(A) He believed Plato's ideas were a practical blueprint for creating a perfect society.
(B) He agreed with the necessity of philosopher-kings but disagreed on their selection process.
(C) He considered Plato's proposals, like the abolition of family, to be unnatural and destabilizing.
(D) He thought Plato did not give enough power to the guardian class.

254. The source suggests that Aristotle's preference for the 'rule of law' over the rule of a philosopher-king is based on the belief that:
(A) laws are more adaptable to changing circumstances than a single ruler.
(B) the middle class is inherently more knowledgeable than any philosopher.
(C) a legal system is easier to implement than finding a true philosopher.
(D) law represents an impartial and collective wisdom, free from individual passion.

255. Plato's tripartite division of the state into philosopher-kings, auxiliaries, and producers is an analogue for his conception of:
(A) the economic structure of a commercial society.
(B) the different branches of government.
(C) the three parts of the individual human soul.
(D) the historical stages of political development.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Niccolò Machiavelli represents a significant rupture with the classical and medieval traditions of political thought, which were predominantly concerned with ethics and the attainment of a virtuous or godly life. Machiavelli's analysis, particularly in The Prince, is marked by a stark political realism that separates political conduct from conventional morality and religion. He is not concerned with how a prince ought to live, but how a prince must act to acquire and maintain power in a world of constant flux and competition. Central to his thought are the concepts of virtù and fortuna. Fortuna represents the unpredictable and chaotic nature of events, the circumstances beyond a ruler's control, often analogized as a raging river. Virtù, in the Machiavellian sense, is not Christian virtue but the quality of manliness, skill, and audacity that enables a ruler to master fortune, anticipate threats, and act decisively, even ruthlessly if necessary. For Machiavelli, the preservation of the state is the highest good, an end that justifies means that might be considered immoral in private life. He famously advises that it is safer for a prince to be feared than to be loved, if he cannot be both, as fear is a more reliable bond than affection. This pragmatic focus on the mechanics of power, devoid of divine sanction or ethical idealism, laid the groundwork for modern political science.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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256. According to the paragraph, how did Machiavelli's political thought diverge from classical and medieval traditions?
(A) By prioritizing economic prosperity as the primary goal of the state.
(B) By separating political action from the constraints of traditional ethics and religion.
(C) By advocating for a democratic form of government over monarchy.
(D) By basing his political theory entirely on divine law and scripture.

257. What does the concept of virtù signify in Machiavellian thought, as described in the source?
(A) The adherence to Christian principles of humility and forgiveness.
(B) The philosophical wisdom required to understand abstract forms of justice.
(C) The popular support and love a ruler receives from his subjects.
(D) The skill, decisiveness, and audacity needed for a ruler to maintain power.

258. The paragraph uses the analogy of a 'raging river' to explain which Machiavellian concept?
(A) The chaotic and unpredictable nature of fortuna or fortune.
(B) The overwhelming power of a prince who possesses true virtù.
(C) The flow of public opinion that a ruler must navigate.
(D) The inevitable class conflict within the state.

259. Based on the text, what would be a quintessentially Machiavellian piece of advice to a ruler?
(A) Always act in a way that is morally praiseworthy, regardless of the political consequences.
(B) Cede power to the church, as spiritual authority is superior to temporal authority.
(C) Ensure the state's security and stability, even if it requires actions considered cruel or immoral.
(D) Rely primarily on the love and affection of your subjects for a secure reign.

260. The source implies that Machiavelli's primary objective in his political analysis was to:
(A) provide a practical guide for acquiring and maintaining political power.
(B) design a utopian society based on philosophical ideals.
(C) create a political system that aligns perfectly with religious doctrine.
(D) promote the rule of law as the foundation of all states.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The social contract tradition, a cornerstone of modern political philosophy, was significantly shaped by Thomas Hobbes, John Locke, and Jean-Jacques Rousseau, each offering a distinct narrative about the origins and legitimacy of political authority. Hobbes, writing in the shadow of the English Civil War, posited a state of nature as a "war of all against all," where life is "solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short." To escape this perpetual fear of violent death, individuals rationally contract with one another to surrender all their rights (except that of self-preservation) to an absolute sovereign, the Leviathan, whose power must be undivided and unquestionable to prevent a return to chaos. In contrast, Locke's state of nature is governed by natural law and endowed with natural rights to life, liberty, and property. The social contract, for Locke, is formed not to escape a hellish condition but to remedy the "inconveniences" of the state of nature, such as the lack of an impartial judge and a common executive power. Consequently, individuals surrender only some of their rights, establishing a limited government that acts as a trustee for the people, who retain the right to revolution if the government violates their trust. Rousseau offers a third perspective, imagining the pre-social human as a "noble savage," solitary and content. For him, the corrupting influence of private property and social inequality necessitates a social contract. This contract creates a "general will," a collective expression of the common good, to which every citizen must submit. This leads to the concept of popular sovereignty, where the people are themselves the sovereign, and freedom is redefined as obedience to a law one prescribes for oneself.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the source, which thinker's conception of the social contract leads to the

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establishment of an absolute and undivided sovereign?
(A) John Locke, to protect natural rights effectively.
(B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau, to enforce the general will.
(C) All three thinkers, as they all supported absolute monarchy.
(D) Thomas Hobbes, to prevent a return to the "war of all against all."

262. What is the primary reason for forming a government in John Locke's theory, as described in the paragraph?
(A) To escape a state of constant war and fear of violent death.
(B) To overcome the "inconveniences" of the state of nature, like the lack of an impartial judge.
(C) To create a collective general will for the common good.
(D) To abolish private property which he saw as the root of all evil.

263. How does Rousseau's concept of the state of nature differ from that of Hobbes?
(A) Rousseau sees it as a state of war, while Hobbes sees it as a state of peace.
(B) Rousseau believes it is governed by natural law and rights, while Hobbes believes it is lawless.
(C) Rousseau views pre-social humans as "noble savages," while Hobbes views their life as "nasty, brutish, and short."
(D) Rousseau argues it is a historical reality, while Hobbes sees it as a purely hypothetical construct.

264. A key distinction of Locke's social contract, as mentioned in the text, is that:
(A) individuals surrender all of their rights to the government.
(B) the government's power is absolute and cannot be challenged.
(C) it results in a direct democracy where citizens legislate personally.
(D) the people retain the right to revolution if the government breaks the contract.

265. The concept of the "general will" is central to the political thought of which philosopher?
(A) Jean-Jacques Rousseau, as the collective expression of the common good.
(B) Thomas Hobbes, as the will of the Leviathan.
(C) John Locke, as the will of the legislative majority.
(D) Aristotle, as the will of the middle class in a polity.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The dialectical method serves as a crucial philosophical tool for both G.W.F. Hegel and Karl Marx, yet they applied it in fundamentally opposing ways, leading to vastly different conclusions about history and society. For Hegel, history is the progressive unfolding of the World Spirit (Weltgeist) towards self-consciousness and freedom, a process he termed dialectical idealism. This process operates through a pattern of thesis, antithesis, and synthesis, where an established idea or social form (thesis) generates its opposite (antithesis), and the ensuing conflict is resolved in a higher, more complex stage (synthesis). For Hegel, the ultimate realization of the Spirit is found in the rational, ethical state. Karl Marx famously "stood Hegel on his head," appropriating the dialectical framework but grounding it in material reality. In Marx's dialectical materialism, the driving force of history is not the conflict of ideas but the conflict of social classes, rooted in the economic mode of production. Each historical epoch (e.g., feudalism) contains a dominant class (thesis) and an oppressed class (antithesis). The inherent contradictions in the mode of production lead to class struggle, which culminates in a revolutionary overthrow and the emergence of a new economic system (synthesis). For Marx, this process would inevitably lead from capitalism to the final synthesis of a classless, communist society, where the state would wither away, marking the end of the historical dialectic of class conflict.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the fundamental difference between Hegel's and Marx's use of the dialectic, according to the source?
(A) Hegel believed the dialectic leads to communism, while Marx believed it leads to the rational state.
(B) Hegel's dialectic is about ideas and Spirit,

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while Marx's is about material forces and class conflict.
(C) Hegel saw the process as thesis-antithesis-synthesis, while Marx rejected this three-part structure.
(D) Hegel applied the dialectic to history, while Marx applied it only to philosophy.

267. In Hegel's philosophy, as described in the paragraph, the ultimate goal or end-point of the historical dialectic is:
(A) the creation of a classless society.
(B) the self-realization of the World Spirit in the rational state.
(C) the complete freedom of the individual from all forms of authority.
(D) a return to a simpler, pre-social state of nature.

268. The phrase "stood Hegel on his head" implies that Karl Marx:
(A) inverted Hegel's idealist dialectic into a materialist one.
(B) completely rejected Hegel's philosophical method.
(C) argued that Hegel's conclusions were correct but his reasoning was flawed.
(D) proved that Hegel's concept of the World Spirit was scientifically valid.

269. According to Marx's theory of dialectical materialism as presented in the text, what is the primary engine of historical change?
(A) The evolution of philosophical and religious ideas.
(B) The actions of great political leaders and thinkers.
(C) The struggle between social classes rooted in economic conditions.
(D) The gradual reform of state institutions by rational actors.

270. Based on the paragraph, which of the following represents the 'synthesis' in the final stage of Marx's historical dialectic?
(A) The perfected ethical state.
(B) A capitalist welfare state.
(C) A global government run by philosophers.
(D) The withering away of the state in a communist society.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The liberal tradition found powerful, albeit distinct, voices in Mary Wollstonecraft and John Stuart Mill, both of whom extended the principles of reason and individual liberty to challenge entrenched social hierarchies. Wollstonecraft, in her seminal work A Vindication of the Rights of Woman, is considered a foundational figure of modern feminism. She argued forcefully that the perceived inferiority of women was not a natural condition but a consequence of a deficient education that trained them to be frivolous and dependent. Her central thesis was that women, as rational beings, are entitled to the same fundamental rights and education as men. By cultivating reason and intellect, women could become not only independent individuals but also better wives, mothers, and, most importantly, citizens. Decades later, John Stuart Mill, in On Liberty and The Subjection of Women, further developed the liberal argument for individual freedom. His famous "harm principle" posits that the only legitimate reason for society to interfere with an individual's liberty is to prevent harm to others. This principle provided a robust defense of freedom of thought, expression, and lifestyle. Applying this logic to the status of women, Mill systematically dismantled the arguments for female subordination, declaring the legal and social subjection of women to be a relic of a primitive past, incompatible with the principles of a modern, progressive society. He advocated for complete legal and political equality, including the right to vote, arguing that society as a whole would benefit from the contributions of a liberated female population.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the core argument of Mary Wollstonecraft as presented in the paragraph?
(A) Women are naturally superior to men in emotional intelligence.
(B) Women should reject the roles of wife and mother to achieve true freedom.
(C) The subordination of women is a result of their lack of education, not natural inferiority.
(D) The harm principle should be the sole guide for women's conduct.

272. According to the source, John Stuart Mill's "harm principle" serves to:
(A) justify government intervention in the economy.
(B) define the limits of societal interference with individual liberty.
(C) establish a basis for the legal subjection of women.
(D) argue for the necessity of a strong, authoritarian state.

273. The text suggests a commonality between Wollstonecraft and Mill in their shared belief that:
(A) traditional family structures should be completely abolished.
(B) political revolution is the only way to achieve gender equality.
(C) reason is a uniquely male attribute that women can learn to imitate.
(D) society's progress is hindered by the denial of rights and opportunities to women.

274. Wollstonecraft argued that providing women with a proper education would primarily enable them to become:
(A) rational individuals and better citizens.
(B) financially independent from men.
(C) superior political leaders.
(D) masters of domestic and household arts.

275. How did J.S. Mill view the legal subjection of women, according to the paragraph?
(A) As a necessary evil for maintaining social stability.
(B) As a modern innovation required for progress.
(C) As an outdated relic incompatible with modern principles.
(D) As a justifiable practice based on natural differences.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Antonio Gramsci, an Italian Marxist thinker, significantly expanded upon classical Marxist theory by developing the concept of hegemony to explain the resilience of capitalism in Western Europe. He moved beyond the purely economic determinism of some Marxists to analyze the crucial role of culture, ideology, and consent in maintaining the power of the ruling class. Gramsci distinguished between two primary modes of state control: domination (or coercion), exercised through the apparatus of 'political society' (e.g., army, police, legal system), and hegemony (or consent), which is generated in the realm of 'civil society' (e.g., schools, churches, media, trade unions). Hegemony is the process by which the bourgeoisie establishes its moral, intellectual, and cultural leadership over society, causing subordinate classes to actively consent to their own domination by internalizing the ruling class's worldview as 'common sense'. To challenge this, Gramsci argued that the proletariat must develop its own counter-hegemony. This requires a "war of position"—a protracted struggle within civil society to build a new consciousness and an alternative set of values and institutions. This is a task for "organic intellectuals," who emerge from the working class itself to articulate its experiences and aspirations, as opposed to "traditional intellectuals" who see themselves as separate from class interests. The war of position is contrasted with the "war of manoeuvre" (or frontal assault), which Gramsci saw as more applicable to pre-revolutionary Russia, where civil society was less developed.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. According to the source, what is the core function of Gramsci's concept of hegemony?
(A) It describes the process by which a ruling class gains the active consent of subordinate classes.
(B) It explains how the state uses force and coercion to control the population.
(C) It outlines a military strategy for seizing state power through a frontal assault.
(D) It refers to the economic dominance of one country over another.

277. Gramsci makes a distinction between 'political society' and 'civil society'. As described in the paragraph, which of the following belongs to 'civil society'?
(A) The police force and the legal system.
(B) The army and the government bureaucracy.
(C) The economic base and modes of production.
(D) Schools, media, and religious institutions.

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278. What is the primary role of "organic intellectuals" in Gramsci's theory?
(A) To support the existing hegemonic structures of the ruling class.
(B) To articulate the consciousness and worldview of the subordinate classes from within.
(C) To remain detached from society and pursue knowledge for its own sake.
(D) To lead the "war of manoeuvre" as military commanders.

279. The paragraph describes the "war of position" as:
(A) a quick, frontal assault on the state apparatus.
(B) a strategy primarily applicable to societies with a weak civil society.
(C) a long-term struggle within cultural institutions to build a counter-hegemony.
(D) an economic strike aimed at crippling the capitalist system directly.

280. Based on the text, why did Gramsci believe a "war of position" was more suitable for Western Europe than a "war of manoeuvre"?
(A) Because Western European armies were too powerful for a frontal assault.
(B) Because the working class in the West was not interested in revolution.
(C) Because traditional intellectuals in the West had already convinced the population to revolt.
(D) Because Western societies had highly developed and resilient civil societies that propped up the state.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Hannah Arendt's political thought offers a profound and often provocative analysis of the human condition, particularly in the modern era. She sought to reclaim a concept of politics distinct from mere administration, economics, or violence. Central to her work is the distinction between three fundamental human activities, which she collectively terms the vita activa (the active life): labor, work, and action. 'Labor' corresponds to the biological processes of the human body, the repetitive activities necessary for survival, such as growing food or giving birth. It is cyclical and never-ending. 'Work' refers to the activity of homo faber, the craftsman who creates a durable, artificial world of things, from tools and tables to works of art. Work has a clear beginning and end, and its products add to the permanence of the human world. The highest of these activities, for Arendt, is 'action', which is the unique human capacity to begin something new, to disclose one's unique identity through speech and deed in the presence of others. Action can only occur in a 'public sphere' or 'space of appearance', where individuals interact as equals. This sphere is the essence of politics. Arendt's analysis of totalitarianism, which she saw as a novel form of government, is predicated on its destruction of this public sphere, atomizing individuals and rendering genuine political action impossible by systematically eradicating human spontaneity and plurality.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to Hannah Arendt's framework as described in the source, which activity corresponds to the creation of a durable, artificial world?
(A) Work
(B) Labor
(C) Action
(D) Contemplation

282. What does Arendt identify as the highest and most distinctly political human activity in the vita activa?
(A) Labor, because it is essential for biological survival.
(B) Action, because it involves new beginnings and self-disclosure in the public sphere.
(C) Work, because it builds the physical world we inhabit.
(D) Administration, because it organizes society efficiently.

283. As per the paragraph, the 'public sphere' is essential for 'action' because it is where:
(A) economic production and distribution are managed.
(B) individuals can interact as equals and reveal their unique identities.
(C) the necessities of biological life are met through collective effort.

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(D) the state exercises its monopoly on coercive power.

284. How does the source characterize Arendt's view on totalitarianism?
(A) As a novel form of government that destroys the possibility of political action by atomizing individuals.
(B) As an extreme form of traditional tyranny.
(C) As a system that enhances the public sphere for the benefit of the state.
(D) As an inefficient economic system destined to collapse due to its internal contradictions.

285. A politician giving a speech in a public square to persuade fellow citizens, thereby initiating a new civic project, would be an example of which of Arendt's concepts?
(A) Labor, as it sustains the life of the community.
(B) Work, as it fabricates a new object.
(C) Action, as it is a new beginning through speech in a space of appearance.
(D) The destruction of plurality.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Frantz Fanon provides a searing critique of colonialism, focusing not just on its political and economic structures, but on its profound and devastating psychological impact on the colonized. Drawing from his experiences as a psychiatrist in Algeria, Fanon argued that colonialism is a system of total violence that seeks to dehumanize the native, reducing them to a state of objecthood and instilling a deep-seated inferiority complex. The colonial world is partitioned into the zone of the colonizer and the zone of the colonized, a Manichaean division between good and evil, white and black. For Fanon, this systemic violence can only be purged through a counter-violence enacted by the colonized. He famously posits that violence can be a 'cleansing force', liberating the native from their inferiority complex and restoring their sense of self-worth and agency. However, Fanon's analysis extends beyond the moment of liberation. He was deeply critical of the post-colonial 'national bourgeoisie', a class he saw as intellectually and economically lazy, merely stepping into the shoes of the departed colonizers without transforming the fundamental structures of exploitation. This new elite often fails to connect with the rural masses and mimics European ways, perpetuating a form of internal colonialism. Fanon placed his hope in the peasantry and the lumpenproletariat, whom he saw as the most revolutionary elements in the struggle for genuine decolonization.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the source, what is the central focus of Frantz Fanon's critique of colonialism?
(A) The inefficiency of colonial economic systems.
(B) The legal and administrative failures of colonial rule.
(C) The lack of technological development in the colonies.
(D) The profound psychological dehumanization of the colonized.

287. Fanon's concept of violence as a 'cleansing force' suggests that for the colonized, engaging in violence can:
(A) primarily serve to acquire the wealth of the colonizers.
(B) be an act that further proves their inherent savagery.
(C) be a means of psychological liberation and restoration of self-worth.
(D) be a way to gain approval and acceptance from the colonial power.

288. How does Fanon characterize the 'national bourgeoisie' in the post-colonial era, as described in the paragraph?
(A) As true revolutionaries dedicated to transforming society for the masses.
(B) As an elite group that mimics the former colonizers and perpetuates exploitation.
(C) As a class that effectively connects with and empowers the peasantry.
(D) As pioneers of industrial and economic innovation.

289. The paragraph suggests that Fanon viewed the colonial world as being structured by:
(A) a complex system of social mobility.
(B) a spirit of cooperation between different groups.
(C) a meritocratic system based on individual

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achievement.
(D) a Manichaean division between the zones of the colonizer and the colonized.

290. In whom did Fanon place the most revolutionary potential for achieving genuine decolonization?
(A) The peasantry and the lumpenproletariat.
(B) The national bourgeoisie and educated elites.
(C) The urban working class or proletariat.
(D) The traditional intellectuals who collaborated with the colonizers.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Mao Zedong's political thought represents a significant adaptation of Marxism-Leninism to the specific socio-economic conditions of a pre-industrial, agrarian China. A key innovation was his shift in revolutionary focus from the urban proletariat, central to classical Marxism, to the peasantry. Mao believed that the peasantry, constituting the vast majority of the Chinese population, was the main force for revolution. His strategy was one of "protracted people's war," encircling the cities from the countryside through guerrilla warfare. Central to his political method was the "Mass Line," a principle of leadership that required the Communist Party to translate the scattered, unsystematic ideas of the masses into systematic, revolutionary policies and then take these policies back to the masses, persuading them to adopt them as their own. This created a continuous feedback loop between the party and the people. Furthermore, Mao's theory of "New Democracy" proposed a two-stage revolution for semi-feudal, semi-colonial countries. The first stage would be a bourgeois-democratic revolution led by a coalition of classes (including the peasantry, proletariat, petty bourgeoisie, and national bourgeoisie) under the leadership of the Communist Party, aimed at overthrowing imperialism and feudalism. This would then prepare the ground for the second stage: the transition to socialism. This framework distinguished his approach from a direct and immediate socialist revolution as envisioned in more orthodox Marxist-Leninist models.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What was a primary innovation of Mao Zedong's thought in relation to classical Marxism, according to the text?
(A) His rejection of the dialectical method.
(B) His advocacy for a peaceful transition to socialism through electoral politics.
(C) His focus on the peasantry, rather than the urban proletariat, as the main revolutionary force.
(D) His belief that revolution should begin in the cities and spread to the countryside.

292. The "Mass Line," as described in the paragraph, is best understood as a method of:
(A) linking the party leadership with the ideas and needs of the masses.
(B) imposing the party's will on the population through coercion.
(C) conducting large-scale military campaigns against the enemy.
(D) implementing a purely top-down command economy.

293. Mao's theory of "New Democracy" is characterized as:
(A) a single, immediate transition to a classless communist society.
(B) a system identical to Western liberal democracy.
(C) a permanent state of capitalism managed by the Communist Party.
(D) a two-stage revolution beginning with a broad class coalition to fight feudalism and imperialism.

294. The strategy of "protracted people's war" advocated by Mao involved:
(A) a quick, decisive coup in the capital city.
(B) encircling urban centers from liberated rural base areas.
(C) relying on foreign military intervention.
(D) engaging in conventional warfare on open battlefields.

295. The first stage of revolution in Mao's "New Democracy" was intended to be led by:
(A) the national bourgeoisie alone.
(B) the urban proletariat exclusively.
(C) a coalition of several classes under Communist Party leadership.
(D) a group of traditional intellectuals.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

John Rawls, in his monumental work A Theory of Justice, presents a powerful liberal alternative to utilitarianism, seeking to establish principles of justice that would be chosen by free and rational individuals. To achieve this, he develops a hypothetical thought experiment known as the "original position." In this situation, individuals are placed behind a "veil of ignorance," which strips them of all knowledge about their personal characteristics—their class, race, gender, talents, religious beliefs, or conception of the good life. Not knowing how these factors will benefit or disadvantage them in society, these rational and mutually disinterested parties are tasked with choosing the basic principles of justice that will govern their society. Rawls argues that under these conditions of fairness and impartiality, they would reject utilitarianism (which could sacrifice the rights of a minority for the greater good of the majority) and instead agree upon two fundamental principles of justice. The first principle, the Liberty Principle, states that each person is to have an equal right to the most extensive scheme of equal basic liberties compatible with a similar scheme of liberties for others. The second principle addresses social and economic inequalities and is itself twofold: first, they must be attached to offices and positions open to all under conditions of fair equality of opportunity; and second, they must be to the greatest benefit of the least-advantaged members of society (the Difference Principle).

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the primary purpose of the "veil of ignorance" in John Rawls's theory?
(A) To demonstrate that humans are inherently ignorant and cannot make rational choices.
(B) To prove that all individuals secretly desire a utilitarian society.
(C) To ensure that the most talented and powerful individuals get to design the rules of society.
(D) To ensure that the principles of justice are chosen impartially, without bias from personal circumstances.

297. According to Rawls, individuals in the "original position" would reject utilitarianism because:
(A) it could potentially sacrifice their own fundamental rights for the sake of the majority's happiness.
(B) it is too complex to understand.
(C) it does not maximize economic efficiency.
(D) it promotes absolute equality in all social and economic matters.

298. The "Difference Principle," as described in the paragraph, stipulates that social and economic inequalities are permissible only if:
(A) they are based on natural talent and inherited wealth.
(B) they result in the greatest benefit for the least-advantaged members of society.
(C) they benefit the most advantaged members of society, thereby encouraging innovation.
(D) they are eliminated entirely, leading to a completely egalitarian distribution of goods.

299. Which of the following is an accurate statement of Rawls's first principle of justice, the Liberty Principle?
(A) The state has the right to limit liberty to promote economic growth.
(B) Each person has an equal right to the most extensive system of basic liberties compatible with a similar system for all.
(C) Liberty should be distributed according to social contribution and merit.
(D) The liberty of the community as a whole is more important than the liberty of any individual.

300. The "original position" in Rawls's theory is best understood as:
(A) a hypothetical thought experiment designed to ensure fairness in choosing principles of justice.
(B) a historical account of how the first societies were formed.
(C) a description of an actual political negotiation.
(D) a utopian ideal that Rawls believed could be physically created.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Ritual propriety, customs, and norms that guide social life
In Confucian philosophy, the concept represents a comprehensive system of sacred rituals, etiquette, and social norms. It serves as the external manifestation of inner virtue and provides a framework for harmonious human interactions. By adhering to these traditional customs, individuals cultivate moral character and maintain societal order. This concept bridges the gap between personal morality and the collective well-being of the political community.

2. (A) The exploration of justice in the individual and the state
This seminal work centers on defining the nature of justice and determining whether the just person is happier than the unjust person. To explore this, the dialogue constructs an ideal city-state, mapping the tripartite structure of the human soul onto social classes. It investigates how harmony is achieved when each part performs its natural function. The text serves as a foundational inquiry into political morality.

3. (C) The desirable middle ground between two extremes of vice
This ethical principle suggests that moral virtue is found in the equilibrium between deficiency and excess. For every trait, there are two opposing vices that represent either too little or too much of a quality. Acting with courage, for instance, avoids both cowardice and recklessness. Achieving this balance requires practical wisdom and habituation, enabling individuals to respond appropriately to various social and political circumstances.

4. (D) A prince must be willing to use immoral means for the stability and glory of the state.
The political realism advocated here emphasizes that the primary duty of a ruler is to maintain the power and security of the state. Success often requires acting against traditional religious or moral virtues when necessity dictates. While it is preferable to be virtuous, a leader must prioritize effective governance over idealistic purity. This pragmatic approach separates political ethics from individual morality for the sake of political survival.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The argument posits that rational individuals, fearing the inherent violence of a stateless condition, agree to surrender their natural rights to a central authority. Since the state of nature is characterized by a perpetual struggle for power and the constant threat of violent death, an absolute sovereign is required to enforce order. This all-powerful entity ensures peace by holding the collective power necessary to prevent conflict.

6. (B) The idea of government by consent and limited powers
Foundational to modern liberal thought is the principle that political authority is legitimate only when derived from the agreement of the people. This theory posits that the primary purpose of the state is to protect pre-political natural rights. Consequently, the power of the government must be restricted by law to prevent tyranny. This framework ensures that the state remains a servant of the citizens' collective interests.

7. (D) The collective will of the community that aims for the common good
This concept represents the unified interest of the citizens when they act as a sovereign body, setting aside personal desires. It is not merely the sum of individual preferences but a collective commitment to the shared welfare. By obeying this unified will, individuals achieve true political freedom, as they are following laws they have collectively authored. It serves as the legitimate source of all political authority.

8. (A) G.W.F. Hegel
Within this philosophical framework, the state is viewed as the highest manifestation of ethical life and the realization of human freedom. It is the culmination of a dialectical process where individual interests are synthesized with the universal good. This perspective treats the state

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as a rational, organic entity that embodies the spirit of a people. It represents the objective movement of history toward self-conscious, organized liberty.

9. (C) Existing differences between genders result from a lack of education for women.
The central argument challenges the notion that women are naturally inferior to men in their intellectual or moral capacity. Instead, it posits that social inequality is the product of an educational system designed to keep women in a state of perpetual childhood. By providing equal educational opportunities, women would develop their reason and become virtuous citizens. This work advocates for the intellectual liberation of women through systematic learning.

10. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
This mapping identifies core concepts across diverse political traditions. The harm principle defines the limits of state interference in personal liberty, while the vita activa explores the public life of human action. Psychological liberation addresses the internal effects of colonial oppression, and justice as fairness provides a framework for equitable social cooperation. Together, these theories illustrate key developments in the history of political thought from liberalism to post-colonialism.

11. (D) The separation of workers from the products, process, and essence of their labor.
This socioeconomic concept describes the estrangement of individuals from the fruits of their own activity under a capitalist mode of production. It identifies specific levels of disconnection: from the object produced, the process of production, fellow human beings, and inherent human nature. This condition arises because labor is treated as a commodity to be sold rather than a creative expression. It highlights the dehumanizing effects of industrial economic structures.

12. (B) To emerge from the working class and help it develop a counter-hegemony
In this theoretical framework, certain thinkers are seen as vital for articulating the experiences and aspirations of their specific social class. Unlike traditional scholars who claim neutrality, these individuals remain connected to the masses and help them challenge the dominant cultural narrative. By creating a new ideological foundation, they prepare the way for social transformation. They are essential for turning spontaneous discontent into a coherent political movement.

13. (C) Adolf Eichmann
The concept was developed during a high-profile trial to describe how ordinary individuals can participate in catastrophic crimes through thoughtless obedience. It suggests that extreme evil is not always the product of monstrous intent, but can result from bureaucratic efficiency and a failure to critically examine systemic orders. This analysis shifted the focus of political theory toward the dangers of personal detachment and the loss of individual moral responsibility.

14. (D) A necessary and psychologically cleansing force in the struggle for liberation.
Within the context of colonial oppression, this perspective argues that physical resistance serves to restore the dignity of the colonized. Since the colonial system is established and maintained through force, its removal often requires a reciprocal act of rebellion. This process allows individuals to overcome the deep-seated sense of inferiority imposed by the colonizer. It is viewed as a foundational step in creating a new, liberated national identity.

15. (A) He identified the peasantry as the main force of revolution in China.
This ideological shift adapted traditional Marxist theory to the specific conditions of a primarily agrarian society. By focusing on rural mobilization rather than urban labor movements, the revolutionary strategy utilized the countryside to encircle and eventually capture the cities. This approach recognized that the massive rural population possessed the greatest potential for long-term resistance. It fundamentally changed the trajectory of social transformation in non-industrialized regions during the twentieth century.

16. (B) To ensure principles of justice are chosen impartially without knowledge of one's own status.
This thought experiment requires individuals to design the basic structure of society without

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knowing their personal talents, social standing, or beliefs. By removing knowledge of one's own advantages or disadvantages, the experiment forces the selection of rules that are fair to everyone. It ensures that the resulting social contract does not favor any particular group. This method establishes a foundation for justice based on universal rationality and fairness.

17. (B) The importance of calling things by their proper names to ensure social order
This philosophical principle emphasizes that social and political stability depends on the alignment of language with reality. When titles and roles are used accurately, individuals understand their duties and behave accordingly. If names are misused, the social hierarchy becomes confused and moral standards decline. Therefore, the restoration of order must begin with ensuring that every term correctly reflects the function and nature of the thing it describes.

18. (A) The journey from ignorance and illusion to philosophical truth and enlightenment
This philosophical metaphor describes the transition from a state of perceiving mere appearances to understanding the true nature of reality. It illustrates the difficult educational process required for a person to transcend common prejudices and grasp universal truths. The movement from the darkness of the subterranean dwelling to the sunlight represents the enlightenment of the soul. This allegory serves to justify the leadership of those who possess genuine knowledge.

19. (C) Bureaucracy
The classical classification of political systems is based on the number of rulers and the objective of their rule. Legitimate forms include rule by one for the common good, rule by a virtuous few, and rule by the many through a constitution. Perverted forms arise when rulers prioritize their own interests. Modern administrative structures focused on professional management were not part of this ancient framework, which prioritized the ethical character of the government.

20. (B) I, II, and IV only
This perspective emphasizes political realism, separating the art of governance from traditional moral constraints and religious authority. A successful leader must possess the strength of a predator and the cunning of a strategist to navigate the unpredictable nature of power. While practical advice often focuses on the prince, later works express a preference for stable, self-governing systems. This approach treats political stability as the ultimate goal, requiring pragmatic and flexible leadership.

21. (C) The absolute sovereign or commonwealth created by the social contract
In this theory, the term refers to the unified power of a community embodied in a single authority. This artificial entity is established through a mutual agreement among individuals to escape the violence of a stateless existence. By centralizing power, this sovereign ensures peace and security for all subjects. The name invokes a powerful biblical creature to represent the overwhelming strength necessary to enforce the law and prevent a return to chaos.

22. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The theory of natural law posits that human beings possess inherent rights to life, freedom, and property before any political society exists. These rights are not gifts from the state; rather, the state is created specifically to protect them. If a government fails to safeguard these pre-existing entitlements, its legitimacy is lost. This perspective establishes the individual as prior to the state and places moral limits on the exercise of political power.

23. (D) An innocent and solitary being, uncorrupted by society
This philosophical concept suggests that human beings are naturally good and peaceful in their original state. Before the development of complex social institutions and private property, individuals lived simply and were guided by healthy self-preservation and natural pity. It is the arrival of civilization and artificial needs that leads to competition, vanity, and inequality. This view serves as a critique of modern social structures that distort the inherent virtue of humanity.

24. (A) Thesis, Antithesis, and Synthesis
This logical method describes the evolution of thought and history through the resolution of contradictions. An initial idea or state of affairs

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eventually encounters its opposite, leading to a period of conflict and tension. From this struggle, a higher level of understanding or a new social reality emerges that incorporates the truths of both preceding stages. This continuous process drives the development of human consciousness and the realization of universal freedom.

25. (C) 2, 1, 4, 3
This order tracks the development of political thought from classical Greece to the Enlightenment. The exploration of the ideal state in the fourth century BCE was followed by the Renaissance shift toward political realism in the early sixteenth century. The mid-seventeenth century then saw the rise of absolute sovereignty theories, which were eventually challenged by late seventeenth-century arguments for limited government. These works represent the major shifts in European conceptions of authority and rights.

26. (A) Karl Marx - The Social Contract
The theory of the collective agreement between citizens and the state is a cornerstone of Enlightenment thought, primarily associated with an eighteenth-century Genevan philosopher. It explores how individuals can retain their freedom while submitting to the general will. This is distinct from the nineteenth-century analysis of class struggle and the economic foundations of society. Identifying the correct authors is essential for understanding the different historical motivations behind these diverse political frameworks.

27. (D) Only to prevent harm to others
This principle establishes the boundary between individual liberty and legitimate social control. It argues that a person's autonomy over their own body and mind should be absolute as long as their actions do not infringe upon the rights or well-being of others. Social interference is not justified simply because an action is considered immoral or unwise by the majority. This framework protects personal freedom and encourages the diverse development of human potential.

28. (B) Karl Marx
This framework posits that the economic organization of society is the primary driver of historical change and social structure. It argues that the way human beings produce their means of subsistence determines their legal, political, and cultural institutions. When the forces of production conflict with existing social relations, a period of revolution occurs. History is thus seen as a series of transitions between different modes of production, leading toward a classless society.

29. (C) A long-term struggle to gain cultural and ideological dominance in civil society
In complex societies with strong institutions, a direct assault on the state is often insufficient for lasting change. Instead, a revolutionary movement must engage in a protracted effort to transform the values and beliefs of the masses through schools, media, and other organizations. By building a new cultural leadership, the movement secures the consent of the people before seeking political power. This approach recognizes that power is maintained through both force and ideology.

30. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The proposal to abolish private property and traditional families for the ruling class was intended to ensure total devotion to the public interest. By removing personal distractions and the desire for dynastic wealth, the leaders could focus exclusively on the welfare of the city. This radical arrangement aimed to prevent corruption and internal conflict within the elite. It illustrates the belief that the guardians' private lives must be secondary to their political duties.

31. (A) The capacity to begin new things and engage in politics in the public sphere.
This form of human activity is distinct from physical survival or the creation of objects because it involves direct interaction between individuals through speech and deed. It is the only activity that goes on directly between men without the intermediary of things or matter. By acting in public, individuals disclose their unique identities and exercise true political freedom. It allows for the creation of a shared world and the beginning of unpredictable historical events.

32. (B) The psychological impact of colonialism and racism on the colonized individual
This analysis explores how the colonial experience creates a deep sense of alienation

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and inferiority within the minds of oppressed populations. It examines the internal struggle of individuals who attempt to adopt the culture of the colonizer to gain recognition, only to find themselves still marginalized. This work highlights that decolonization must involve a mental liberation from internalized racism. It remains a foundational text in understanding the subjective experience of racial oppression.

33. (B) A long-term struggle involving mobilizing the rural population and encircling the cities from the countryside
This military and political strategy relies on the endurance and support of the masses during a sustained conflict. Rather than seeking a single decisive battle, the movement builds strength in remote areas where the enemy's control is weakest. By establishing revolutionary base areas among the peasantry, the forces gradually expand their influence. This approach emphasizes the importance of political education and mass participation in achieving a successful transition of power in agrarian societies.

34. (A) Inequalities are permissible only if they benefit the least-advantaged members of society.
This principle addresses how social and economic advantages should be distributed in a just community. It acknowledges that absolute equality may not be possible or even desirable if certain incentives lead to a more productive society. However, any such disparities are only legitimate if the resulting growth improves the position of those who are worst off. This ensures that the social system is mutually beneficial and maintains a basic level of fairness for all.

35. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
These pairings link foundational political concepts with their primary theorists. The ideal of a ruler guided by wisdom originates in ancient Greek thought, while the justification for absolute authority emerged during the English Civil War. The theory of a collective will aiming for the common good was central to eighteenth-century republicanism. Finally, the focus on inherent individual entitlements like life and liberty became a cornerstone of modern liberal and constitutional government.

36. (D) The Superior Man or Gentleman
This term identifies the moral ideal in the Confucian tradition, representing a person of high integrity, self-discipline, and benevolence. Such an individual is not defined by noble birth but by continuous self-cultivation and the practice of ritual propriety. The conduct of this person serves as a model for others, helping to foster harmony within the family and the state. It emphasizes that political leadership should be based on character and ethical merit.

37. (C) Plato's proposal for communism of property and families was unnatural and would destroy the city's unity.
The critique argued that the abolition of private ownership and the nuclear family would weaken the natural bonds of affection that hold a community together. When everything is held in common, individuals may neglect their responsibilities because nothing belongs specifically to them. True unity in a city-state comes from a diversity of roles and the sharing of common values, not the enforced uniformity of the ruling class. This perspective emphasizes the importance of private life.

38. (B) A ruler with virtù can recognize and seize opportunities presented by fortuna.
In this political framework, success depends on the interaction between a leader's individual skill and the unpredictable forces of chance. While fortune may control half of human affairs, a prepared and courageous ruler can mitigate its negative effects or capitalize on favorable moments. This relationship emphasizes proactive leadership and the ability to adapt to changing circumstances. It rejects the idea that human destiny is entirely predetermined, advocating instead for the power of strategic action.

39. (D) The right of every man to everything, even to one another's body, in the state of nature.
This concept describes the absolute liberty individuals possess in a condition without a common power to keep them in awe. In such a state, there are no legal or moral constraints, and every person has a claim to anything they believe is necessary for their survival. This unlimited freedom leads to a perpetual state of war and insecurity. Consequently, rational individuals

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seek to trade this dangerous liberty for the safety provided by a stable political authority.

40. (C) I, II, and III only
This political theory posited that government is a conditional trust established to protect the natural rights of citizens. The state of nature is not a lawless vacuum but is governed by reason, which teaches that all are equal and independent. Property is seen as an extension of an individual's own labor and is a right that exists before the formation of the state. This framework justifies resistance to any authority that systematically violates these fundamental principles.

41. (C) The corrupting and illegitimate social and political institutions of his time
The famous statement highlights the contrast between the natural freedom of human beings and the restrictive, unequal societies in which they live. These constraints are not natural but are the product of historical developments, particularly the invention of private property and the rise of arbitrary rule. True liberation requires the establishment of a new social contract based on the general will. This would transform instinctive freedom into a higher form of moral and civil liberty.

42. (A) Teleological, moving towards the realization of freedom and self-consciousness of the Spirit
This perspective views the progression of human events as a rational process with a specific goal. Each historical era represents a stage in the development of the world spirit as it strives for greater self-understanding. The movement is driven by contradictions that are resolved through a dialectical process, eventually leading to a modern state where individual freedom and collective order are harmonized. History is thus seen as the unfolding of reason and the expansion of liberty.

43. (D) She believed women were naturally less rational than men and should accept a subordinate role.
The core argument of this work is that women are rational beings who are currently hindered by a lack of proper education and social opportunity. It rejects the idea that gender determines intellectual capacity or the right to participate in public life. By advocating for women's mental development, the text seeks to transform them from mere ornaments into useful and virtuous members of society. It insists that true social progress requires the inclusion of both genders as equals.

44. (B) The legal subordination of one sex to the other is wrong and hinders human improvement.
This argument posits that the unequal treatment of women is a relic of an era based on physical force and is incompatible with modern principles of liberty and equality. Restricting the potential of half the population is seen as a significant loss to social and intellectual progress. The work advocates for a system based on merit and equal opportunity rather than birth. This change is presented as essential for the moral and social advancement of all humanity.

45. (B) IV only
The philosophical framework includes concepts like the economic foundation of society, the transitional phase of revolutionary power, the value created by labor, and the ongoing conflict between social classes. However, the specific thought experiment concerning an impartial choice made behind a mask of ignorance belongs to a later tradition of liberal egalitarianism. Distinguishing these ideas is crucial for understanding the difference between historical materialism and contemporary theories of social justice.

46. (D) The ideological and cultural dominance that secures the consent of the masses.
In modern societies, the ruling class maintains its position not just through the threat of violence, but by shaping the prevailing ideas and values. This cultural leadership ensures that the subordinate classes accept the existing social order as natural or beneficial. Power is thus exercised through civil society institutions like schools and the media, which create a consensus. Challenging this dominance requires the development of an alternative worldview that can mobilize the people for change.

47. (A) Action, because it involves political freedom and disclosure in the public realm.
This activity is considered the highest because it allows individuals to manifest their uniqueness and engage in the shared life of the community.

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Unlike labor, which sustains life, or work, which builds things, this process involves direct speech and deed between people. It is the source of all political power and the means by which history is made. By acting together, citizens create a public space where freedom can truly be experienced and remembered by others.

48. (B) A process that is always and necessarily a violent phenomenon
This analysis argues that the removal of colonial rule cannot be achieved through negotiation alone because the system is inherently based on force. The physical and psychological structures of oppression are so deep that only a radical and often violent break can displace them. This act of resistance is seen as essential for the colonized to regain their sense of agency and humanity. It represents a fundamental replacement of one species of humans by another.

49. (B) Synthesizing the ideas of the masses into policies and taking them back to the masses.
This leadership method emphasizes a continuous dialogue between the revolutionary party and the common people. It involves collecting the scattered and unsystematic ideas of the population, refining them into coherent strategies, and then explaining these policies to the people until they embrace them as their own. This ensures that the government remains connected to the reality of the masses. It avoids both top-down authoritarianism and the unguided following of spontaneous, unrefined popular impulses.

50. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
This chronological sequence tracks the birth of influential thinkers across different historical eras. It begins in the fourth century BCE with the classical Greek tradition. It then moves to the late fifteenth century during the Italian Renaissance. The sequence concludes with two major figures of the seventeenth-century English tradition, reflecting the shift from early social contract theories to the foundational ideas of liberal constitutionalism. These thinkers together shaped the evolution of Western political thought.

51. (C) The first principle (equal basic liberties) must be fully satisfied before the second principle can be considered.
This ranking establishes a strict priority among the rules governing a just society. It ensures that fundamental individual freedoms, such as freedom of speech and religion, cannot be traded for economic gains or greater social efficiency. Only after a basic system of equal liberties is secured can the society address issues of economic distribution and social opportunity. This hierarchy reflects a commitment to the intrinsic value of personal autonomy within a fair social framework.

52. (D) To establish a harmonious society through moral self-cultivation.
The central goal of this philosophical tradition is the restoration of social and political order through the ethical improvement of individuals. It posits that when people cultivate virtues like benevolence and propriety, they naturally fulfill their roles within the family and the state. This bottom-up approach to governance emphasizes the power of moral example rather than coercive laws. A well-ordered society is seen as the natural outcome of widespread personal integrity and education.

53. (C) Possesses knowledge of the ultimate truth and the Form of the Good
In this ideal political system, the right to rule is based exclusively on the possession of genuine wisdom. Only those who have been rigorously educated to understand the universal truths governing reality are qualified to lead. Their governance is not motivated by personal ambition or wealth but by a commitment to the welfare of the city. This ensures that the state is guided by reason and a clear vision of what is truly beneficial for all citizens.

54. (B) Humans can only achieve their full potential and live a good life within a political community (polis).
The statement emphasizes that human beings are naturally designed for social existence and organized governance. Unlike other animals, humans possess the faculty of speech, which allows them to deliberate on what is just and advantageous. It is only within the structure of a community that individuals can practice

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virtue and reach their complete development. Therefore, the state is not an artificial imposition but a natural necessity for a truly human and flourishing life.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This pragmatic advice for rulers is based on a realistic assessment of human nature. While it is ideal to be both admired and respected, the volatile nature of affection makes it an unreliable foundation for power. People may withdraw their love when it is convenient, but fear of consequences remains a constant deterrent. Therefore, a leader should establish authority through a credible threat of punishment to ensure stability and prevent internal challenges to the state.

56. (A) Justice or injustice, right or wrong
In a condition where there is no common authority to enforce rules, the concepts of legality and morality do not exist. Where there is no law, there is no injustice; force and fraud are the primary virtues in such a struggle. Every individual has a natural right to everything, leading to a state of perpetual conflict. Only the establishment of a sovereign power through a social contract creates the framework necessary for justice and moral distinctions to emerge.

57. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
This theory identifies the power to make laws as the primary authority in any commonwealth. However, this power is not absolute; it is held in trust for the purpose of protecting the lives and property of the citizens. If the law-making body acts contrary to its purpose or becomes tyrannical, the people retain the ultimate right to withdraw their consent. This establishes a system where governmental authority is always conditional and limited by the fundamental rights of the governed.

58. (A) The 'will of all' is the sum of private interests, while the 'General Will' aims at the common good.
This distinction separates mere popular opinion from the true interest of the community. The first concept reflects the collection of selfish desires and individual preferences found in a society. In contrast, the second concept represents the rational decision made by citizens when they focus on the shared welfare and universal justice. Legitimate laws must be based on this collective interest, which ensures that every individual remains free by following the laws of their own community.

59. (D) A sphere of social and economic life (the 'system of needs') that stands between the family and the state
This social realm is characterized by individuals pursuing their own private interests and economic needs through work and exchange. It is a stage of development where people are independent and competitive, yet also interdependent through the market. While it provides for material requirements, it also generates conflict and inequality. Consequently, it requires the higher organization of the state to synthesize these particular interests and ensure the universal good of the entire community is achieved.

60. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
These pairings link influential political texts with their respective authors across various traditions. The works cover themes such as the rights of women, the struggle for national liberation, contemporary theories of fairness, and the role of cultural hegemony. This collection illustrates the diverse ways thinkers have addressed issues of equality, power, and justice from the nineteenth century to the modern era. Understanding these connections is essential for tracking the evolution of political and social thought.

61. (C) To ensure they could maintain their traditional roles more effectively.
The advocacy for women's education was intended to transform them into independent, rational, and virtuous human beings. By developing their mental faculties, women would be better equipped to fulfill their duties as parents and companions, while also achieving the freedom to pursue their own potential. This vision aimed to dismantle the social structures that kept women in a subordinate state. The ultimate goal was to prove that gender differences in intellect were merely the result of unequal opportunities.

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62. (D) Pleasures of the intellect are of a higher quality than purely sensual pleasures.
This refinement of ethical theory argues that not all forms of satisfaction are equal. It suggests that mental and moral activities provide a more significant and lasting value than simple physical sensations. A person who has experienced both types of pleasure will naturally prefer the higher pursuits of the mind. This perspective emphasizes the importance of education and cultural development in achieving the greatest good for both the individual and the wider society.

63. (A) The political, legal, cultural, and ideological institutions shaped by the economic base.
In this materialist framework, the way a society organizes its production forms the foundation for its entire social life. The resulting legal systems, political structures, and prevailing beliefs serve to justify and maintain the interests of the dominant economic class. While this layer of society is influenced by the economic base, it also plays a crucial role in stabilizing the existing order. A change in the economic foundation eventually leads to a transformation of these cultural and political institutions.

64. (B) Institutions of civil society like schools, churches, and the media
Cultural dominance is maintained through the various non-state organizations that shape public opinion and manufacture consent. By influencing the values and common sense of the population, the ruling group ensures that its interests are perceived as the universal interests of society. This form of leadership is more effective than sheer force because it prevents the emergence of alternative ideas. A revolutionary movement must therefore challenge this influence by building its own cultural and intellectual foundations.

65. (C) I, II, and III only
This political analysis emphasizes the distinction between activities that sustain biological life, those that create a durable world of objects, and those that involve speech and deed among equals. True politics occurs only in the public realm through action, which allows for freedom and the beginning of new things. Totalitarianism is viewed as a unique and modern phenomenon that seeks to destroy these distinctions and dominate all aspects of human existence. This framework prioritizes the public life of active citizenship.

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66. (A) The colonial experience imposes a deep-seated inferiority complex on the colonized.
The analysis focuses on how systematic oppression and racism affect the self-perception of those living under foreign rule. The colonized are forced to navigate a world that denigrates their identity, leading to a profound sense of alienation and a desire to mimic the colonizer. This internal struggle creates a mental barrier to liberation that must be overcome. Decolonization is therefore presented as both a political struggle and a necessary process of psychological healing and reclaiming one's self-worth.

67. (C) The theory of antagonistic and non-antagonistic contradictions
This ideological contribution distinguishes between different types of conflict within a society. Some struggles involve fundamentally opposing interests, such as those between the ruling and working classes, which require a radical resolution. Others occur among the people themselves or within the revolutionary party and can be resolved through peaceful means and education. Recognizing these differences allows for more effective political strategy and internal management. This theory emphasizes that contradiction is a permanent and driving force of progress.

68. (D) Rational individuals seeking to advance their own interests under a veil of ignorance.
In this hypothetical scenario, participants are tasked with choosing the fundamental rules of society without knowing their own specific identities or advantages. Because they are rational and self-interested, they will avoid choosing rules that could leave them at a severe disadvantage. This ensures that the resulting principles are fair to everyone, regardless of their eventual place in the social hierarchy. It provides a purely logical foundation for justice based on the principle of mutual benefit and impartiality.

69. (C) Righteousness or the moral sense to do what is right
This central virtue represents the internal commitment to act according to moral principles in every situation. It involves the ability to

recognize one's duties and the resolve to carry them out, regardless of personal gain. While ritual propriety provides the external form of behavior, this concept provides the inner moral guidance. It is essential for the superior person, as it ensures that their actions are always aligned with justice and the common good of society.

70. (A) I, III and IV only
The ideal political system described here is based on a functional division of society into three distinct classes: those who rule with wisdom, those who defend with courage, and those who produce. Justice is achieved when each class performs its specific role without interfering with others. A rigorous educational system is necessary to identify and train the most capable individuals for leadership. This model rejects the idea of rule by the masses in favor of governance by an intellectually elite guardian class.

71. (D) The number of rulers and whether they rule in the common interest or their own interest
This classification of political systems uses both a quantitative and a qualitative measure. It distinguishes between rule by one, a few, or the many. More importantly, it separates legitimate forms of government, which aim for the general welfare, from perverted forms, where rulers seek only their own benefit. This framework allows for a comparative analysis of different constitutions and helps identify the conditions under which a stable and virtuous political community can flourish.

72. (A) For their ruthless and effective use of power to create and maintain a stable state.
This praise reflects a focus on political outcomes rather than traditional moral purity. Certain historical figures are admired for their ability to eliminate rivals, impose order, and unify territories through decisive action. In a world characterized by corruption and instability, such pragmatic leadership is seen as a necessary evil for the survival of the state. This perspective argues that the success of a ruler is measured by their ability to provide security and lasting political foundations.

73. (C) To seek peace, and when it cannot be obtained, to use all means of self-defense
This fundamental rule is discovered through human reason as a way to preserve life in a dangerous and competitive world. It directs individuals to pursue security by ending the state of perpetual conflict. However, it also acknowledges that if others are unwilling to cooperate, one must retain the right to protect oneself by any necessary means. This principle provides the rational motivation for individuals to enter into a social contract and establish a common power.

74. (A) It is an absolute monarchy where the ruler's will is law.
This vision of government is built on the principle of limited authority derived from the consent of the governed. The state is established through a contract to protect the natural rights of individuals, particularly their right to life, liberty, and property. To prevent the abuse of power, authority is divided among different branches. If the government fails to fulfill its purpose or becomes tyrannical, the people possess the ultimate right to dissolve it and form a new one.

75. (D) 1, 4, 2, 3
This sequence tracks the publication of major works across different eras of political thought. It begins in the mid-eighteenth century with the theory of the general will, followed by the late eighteenth-century advocacy for female education. The progression continues into the mid-nineteenth century with the analysis of class struggle and the industrial worker. Finally, it reaches the late nineteenth-century defense of individual liberty and the limits of social authority. These texts represent significant milestones in the history of ideas.

76. (B) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
This paradoxical phrase describes the condition where an individual is required to obey the general will of the community. Since the general will represents the common good and the individual's own higher interest, following it is a form of true freedom. When a person is compelled to act in accordance with this collective interest, they are actually being saved from their own selfish impulses. This concept emphasizes that legitimate political authority and individual

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liberty are synthesized through participation in the state.

77. (C) The realization of human freedom within a rational state
The progression of history is viewed as a logical unfolding of the world spirit toward complete self-consciousness. This goal is achieved when individuals live in a modern state that harmonizes their private interests with the universal laws of society. In such a system, people are free because the laws they obey are based on reason and reflect their own nature as rational beings. History is thus the story of the gradual expansion and institutionalization of human liberty over time.

78. (D) Charles-Maurice de Talleyrand-Périgord
The work was addressed to a prominent French statesman during the revolutionary period to urge the new government to include women in its plans for national education. It argued that the principles of liberty and equality being established in France should logically extend to all human beings, regardless of gender. By failing to educate women, the revolution would be incomplete and would fail to achieve its moral goals. This dedication highlights the attempt to link the rights of women to the broader Enlightenment project.

79. (A) More educated or intelligent individuals should be given more than one vote.
This proposal for weighted representation was intended to balance the expansion of democracy with a safeguard against the "tyranny of the majority" and the potential ignorance of the masses. By giving extra influence to those with greater mental development, the system aimed to ensure that political decisions were guided by reason and informed judgment. It reflects a concern for maintaining high-quality governance while still moving toward universal suffrage. This approach seeks to reconcile democratic participation with the pursuit of excellence.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In this materialist perspective, the political state is not a neutral arbiter but an instrument used by the dominant class to maintain its economic power. In a system based on private ownership, the legal and administrative structures are designed to protect property rights and manage the working class. The state serves as an executive committee for the ruling group, facilitating the exploitation of labor. Therefore, a true social revolution requires the eventual dismantling of this oppressive apparatus.

81. (B) Subordinate or oppressed social groups that lack a voice and are culturally and politically marginalized
This concept identifies groups within society that are excluded from the dominant power structures and whose history and perspectives are often ignored. These populations live under the cultural and political dominance of the ruling classes without being fully integrated into the official narrative. Because they lack a unified organization or an intellectual leadership of their own, their resistance is often fragmented. The task for a revolutionary movement is to give these marginalized groups a coherent political voice.

82. (A) The use of ideology and terror to completely dominate every aspect of human life.
This form of government represents a radical departure from traditional dictatorships because it seeks total control over both the public and private spheres. It utilizes a comprehensive world view to mobilize the masses while using constant surveillance and violence to eliminate any form of dissent or independent thought. By destroying all existing social and political bonds, it attempts to reshape human nature itself. This analysis identifies the unique dangers posed by such systems in the twentieth century.

83. (B) II, III, and V only
This theoretical approach emphasizes that colonial rule causes profound mental trauma that requires a radical response. The process of national liberation is seen as more than just a political transition; it must involve a total reconstruction of the society's culture and psychology. Physical resistance is viewed as a means for the oppressed to reclaim their dignity and agency. This perspective highlights the revolutionary potential of those most marginalized by the colonial system and the necessity of a new, authentic national consciousness.

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84. (D) His theory of the revolutionary potential of the peasantry
This innovation adapted traditional revolutionary theory to fit the conditions of societies where the industrial workforce was small. It argued that the rural masses, who suffered the most under feudalism and imperialism, could serve as the primary engine of social change. By establishing base areas in the countryside and mobilizing the rural population, the movement could eventually overwhelm the urban centers. This strategy shifted the focus of revolution toward the global south and agrarian-based movements.

85. (C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
These pairings link foundational political ideas with the thinkers who first articulated them. They cover themes such as the rule of wisdom, the separation of politics from traditional morality, the contrast between natural freedom and social constraints, and the inherent rationality of historical development. Together, these concepts illustrate the major shifts in how human beings have understood power, justice, and the purpose of the state from antiquity through the nineteenth century.

86. (B) Equal basic liberties for all and social inequalities that benefit the least advantaged.
These two principles form the foundation of a just and fair society. The first ensures that every individual has the same fundamental rights and freedoms, which cannot be sacrificed for economic gains. The second acknowledges that economic disparities will exist but requires that they be arranged to provide the greatest benefit to those who are most marginalized. This framework aims to reconcile the pursuit of individual liberty with a commitment to social and economic equity for everyone.

87. (D) A lifelong process of moral self-cultivation and learning
The ideal of the superior person is not a matter of birth or wealth but is achieved through persistent effort and the study of traditional wisdom. It involves the constant refinement of one's character, the practice of ritual propriety, and the development of benevolence toward others. By mastering themselves, individuals become capable of leading by example and contributing to a harmonious society. This concept emphasizes that true nobility is a moral rather than a social or economic status.

88. (A) Plato
This argument reflects an idealist political vision where society is organized according to the natural abilities of its members. It posits that justice is achieved when each individual performs the specific task for which they are best suited by their innate character. Leadership is reserved for those who possess the highest level of wisdom and have undergone a rigorous education. This model prioritizes the harmony of the whole state over individual choices or the preferences of the majority.

89. (C) 3, 4, 1, 2
This sequence tracks the development of a comprehensive materialist philosophy during the mid-nineteenth century. It begins with early inquiries into human alienation and the nature of labor. The progression continues through the formulation of a new historical framework and the publication of a famous political call to action for the international working class. It concludes with a monumental, systematic analysis of the economic mechanisms of modern capitalism. These works together shaped the foundation of revolutionary socialist thought.

90. (A) He believed that some people are slaves by nature and that the institution is mutually beneficial.
This perspective argued that certain individuals lacked the capacity for self-governance and rational deliberation. For such people, living under the direction of a master was seen as a way to participate in a higher form of life that they could not achieve on their own. The master, in turn, benefited from the physical labor provided. This view treated the institution as a natural and necessary component of a well-ordered community, reflecting the hierarchies of the time.

91. (D) General Will
This theorist is primarily known for his focus on the practical acquisition and maintenance of political power. Key concepts include the individual skill of a ruler, the unpredictable force of chance, and the idea that the stability of the state justifies unusual measures. The theory of a collective interest that serves as the foundation

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for legitimate law and sovereign authority belongs to a later tradition of social contract theory. Distinguishing these frameworks is essential for understanding the evolution of political realism and republicanism.

92. (B) Words
This statement emphasizes that agreements and laws have no power to protect individuals unless there is a credible threat of punishment for those who break them. Without an absolute authority to enforce rules, covenants are merely empty promises that cannot provide the security necessary for social life. In a world driven by self-interest and competition, physical power is required to hold individuals to their commitments. This logic serves to justify the establishment of an all-powerful sovereign to maintain order.

93. (C) Mix their labor with it
The right to own property is seen as a natural extension of an individual's ownership of their own person and labor. When a person exerts effort to extract resources from the common state of nature, they incorporate their own activity into that thing, thereby making it their own. This process creates a legitimate claim that exists before the formation of any government. This theory provides a moral and rational basis for private ownership while also setting limits based on the needs of others.

94. (D) For Hobbes it is a state of war, for Rousseau it is a state of blissful innocence.
These two thinkers offer contrasting views on the original condition of humanity. One posits a violent and competitive environment where life is short and insecure, necessitating an absolute ruler for survival. The other describes a peaceful, solitary existence where humans are naturally good and free from artificial needs. These differing assumptions about human nature lead to very different conclusions about the purpose and legitimacy of political authority. One emphasizes security through power, while the other seeks to restore natural freedom through collective governance.

95. (C) I, II, and III only
Within this philosophical system, the state is viewed as the highest manifestation of reason and ethical life. History is understood as a rational progression toward freedom, driven by the resolution of contradictions. Civil society is characterized as a realm where individuals pursue their private interests and satisfy their material needs, creating a complex web of interdependence. These ideas present the state as an organic unity that synthesizes the family and the market into a higher form of human community.

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96. (B) Defense of traditional hierarchy and his views on women, as reflected in his writings on the French Revolution
The critique focused on a prominent defense of established customs and the hereditary rights of the nobility. It argued that such views ignored the fundamental principles of universal human reason and justice. Specifically, it challenged the idea that some are born to rule while others are born to serve, and criticized the romanticized view of traditional gender roles that kept women in a subordinate position. This response championed the Enlightenment values of progress and intellectual equality for all people.

97. (B) The informal social pressure that forces individuals to conform to prevailing opinions and customs
This concept identifies a form of oppression that is more pervasive than formal government laws. It occurs when a democratic society uses the weight of public opinion to stifle individuality and discourage dissenting viewpoints. This pressure for conformity can lead to a stagnation of ideas and the loss of personal freedom. Protecting against this social influence is seen as essential for the development of character and the continued progress of a healthy and diverse community.

98. (A) A transitional stage after the revolution where the working class holds state power to suppress the bourgeoisie
This theoretical concept describes a temporary period where the formerly oppressed class exercises political authority to dismantle the old economic system. Its purpose is to prevent counter-revolution and to manage the shift toward a society without classes or a state. During this time, the machinery of the government is used to serve the interests of the majority. It is

envisioned as a necessary step in the historical progression toward the final realization of a fully equal social order.

99. (B) Organic crisis
This situation occurs when a ruling class can no longer maintain its cultural and political leadership, yet no alternative force has gained enough influence to take its place. It represents a deep instability where the traditional institutions of society lose their legitimacy among the masses. Such a period is characterized by intense conflict and the potential for radical change or the rise of charismatic leaders. It signals that the existing social order can no longer resolve its internal contradictions.

100. (D) 3, 2, 4, 1
This chronological order tracks the emergence of major paradigms in political thought. It begins with the classical Greek focus on ideal forms of justice and the state. This is followed by the seventeenth-century shift toward individual natural rights and the social contract. The sequence continues into the nineteenth-century analysis of economic structures and historical progression. It concludes with twentieth-century theories of procedural fairness and social equity in modern societies. These stages represent the evolving conversation about the nature of a just community.

101. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
These pairings connect foundational political thinkers with their most influential works. The collection includes justifications for absolute sovereignty, arguments for limited government and natural rights, theories of the general will and popular sovereignty, and modern frameworks for achieving social justice through fairness. Together, these texts span the seventeenth to the twentieth centuries and represent the primary developments in the Western tradition of social contract and political theory. Understanding these connections is key to tracking the history of ideas.

102. (B) The human capacity for beginning anew, which is the source of freedom and action
This concept emphasizes that every human birth represents a new beginning and the potential for unpredictable actions. It is the ontological foundation for the ability to disrupt existing patterns and create something different in the world. This capacity is what makes political life possible, as it allows individuals to participate in the public sphere and initiate change. It highlights the inherent spontaneity of human existence and the constant possibility of renewal within the political community.

103. (C) Fails to transform the colonial structure and simply mimics the former colonizers
In many post-colonial nations, the local elite who take power often lack the capacity to build a truly independent economy or culture. Instead of implementing radical social change, they tend to adopt the habits and oppressive methods of the previous rulers. This class becomes a mere intermediary between foreign interests and the local population, leading to continued inequality and stagnation. True liberation, therefore, requires moving beyond this limited form of national consciousness toward a deeper social revolution.

104. (A) He consistently advocated that the Communist Party should be subordinate to the state government.
This revolutionary leader emphasized the total leadership of the political party over all aspects of society, including the government and the military. Key theories included the necessity of a specific democratic stage for developing nations and the use of continuous social movements to prevent the rise of a new ruling class. Conflict and contradiction were seen as permanent features of human life that drive progress. These ideas fundamentally reshaped the political landscape of the twentieth century in agrarian societies.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This modern framework revitalizes the classical social contract tradition by imagining a fair procedure for choosing the rules of society. It posits that a just social order is one that free and equal individuals would agree to in a hypothetical situation where their personal biases are removed. By focusing on the terms of this imaginary agreement, the theory provides a rational way to determine the principles of justice. It treats the legitimacy of social institutions as being based on mutual consent.

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106. (A) Respect and obedience a child owes to their parents
This central virtue represents the foundation of moral character and social order within the Confucian tradition. It involves not only fulfilling physical needs but also maintaining a sincere attitude of reverence and loyalty toward one's elders. By practicing these values within the family, individuals learn the discipline and empathy necessary for responsible citizenship. This principle suggests that the stability of the entire state depends on the health and hierarchy of the parent-child relationship.

107. (B) II, III, and IV only
This perspective viewed rule by the masses as a dangerous and unstable form of government. It was seen as an environment where the lack of restraint and the pursuit of individual desires lead to a breakdown of social hierarchy and the rise of demagogues. According to this theory, the excessive freedom of such a system eventually causes chaos, which paves the way for the emergence of a tyrant. True governance should be based on knowledge and order rather than popular impulse.

108. (B) Oligarchy and Democracy
This ideal form of constitutional government seeks a balance between the influence of the wealthy few and the power of the many. By combining elements of both, the system creates a stable middle ground that prevents either class from dominating and exploiting the other. The presence of a large and active middle class is seen as the essential stabilizing force in this arrangement. This practicable model of governance aims to maintain order while ensuring broad participation in the political life of the city.

109. (C) Niccolò Machiavelli
This famous advice is rooted in a pragmatic and realistic assessment of political power. It argues that while being loved is desirable, it is a volatile emotion that people can easily cast aside for their own benefit. In contrast, the dread of punishment is a constant and reliable motivator that a ruler can control. By maintaining authority through fear, a leader can ensure the security and stability of the state even during times of crisis. This perspective prioritizes effective control over idealistic popularity.

110. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
This mapping identifies core elements of a major seventeenth-century political theory. It includes the description of human life in a stateless condition, the inherent liberty individuals have to protect themselves, the rational rules found for self-preservation, and the resulting artificial power created to ensure peace. Together, these concepts illustrate how a condition of total insecurity leads rational beings to establish an absolute authority. This framework provides a logical justification for the existence of the modern sovereign state.

111. (A) One must leave "enough and as good" for others.
This ethical restriction on the acquisition of private property ensures that an individual's right to own resources does not harm the rest of the community. It suggests that while labor creates ownership, one can only claim a portion of the natural world as long as there is still plenty of equivalent quality left for others to use. This principle balances the drive for personal accumulation with a fundamental commitment to the shared survival and well-being of all human beings.

112. (B) The invention of private property
This historical analysis suggests that the original state of human innocence was destroyed when individuals first began to claim ownership of land and resources. This event led to the development of social classes, competition, and the desire for status. The resulting inequality created a need for laws and governments, which primarily served to protect the interests of the wealthy. Consequently, modern society is seen as a corrupt departure from the simple and peaceful life of natural humanity.

113. (C) III, IV, and V only
This advocacy for women's rights was built on the Enlightenment belief that reason is a universal faculty shared by all human beings. It argued that the perceived differences in female character were the result of a faulty educational system that encouraged superficiality and manipulation. By providing equal mental training, women could

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become virtuous and independent citizens. This perspective presented the liberation of women as a necessary step for the moral progress of the family and the entire social order.

114. (A) History is driven by the passions of individuals, which the Spirit uses for rational ends.
This concept suggests that historical progress often occurs through the actions of great figures who are motivated by their own ambitions and desires. While these individuals may not understand the grand purpose of history, their deeds ultimately contribute to the realization of a more rational and free society. Reason is seen as working "behind the backs" of human actors, using their energy and even their conflicts to achieve universal goals. History is thus the unintended outcome of human striving.

115. (C) He argued that the state is justified in interfering with any action it deems immoral or offensive.
The defense of individual freedom is based on the idea that society should only exert power over a person to prevent harm to others. As long as an individual's behavior only affects themselves, their autonomy should be absolute, regardless of whether the majority finds the behavior offensive. This principle protects the diversity of opinions and lifestyles, which is seen as essential for discovering truth and fostering social progress. It rejects the use of the law to enforce purely moral or social conformity.

116. (D) He saw it as an illusion that dulled the pain of oppression and distracted the proletariat.
This critique views traditional belief systems as a form of social control that provides a sense of comfort to the suffering masses. By promising rewards in a future life, it encourages the oppressed to accept their current economic hardships without seeking radical change. It serves as an emotional refuge that prevents people from recognizing the true source of their misery in the material conditions of society. True liberation, therefore, requires dismantling the social reality that makes such illusions necessary.

117. (C) A social transformation where a new ruling class comes to power without a genuine mass mobilization, often through 'molecular' changes from above
This concept describes a type of modernization that occurs when the elite implement limited reforms to prevent a radical revolution from below. Instead of a sudden and popular upheaval, the society undergoes a gradual shift that incorporates the demands of the masses while keeping the existing power structure largely intact. This process allows the ruling class to maintain its dominance by absorbing potential opposition. It highlights the complex ways that social change can be managed and co-opted by those in authority.

118. (B) Nazi Germany and Stalinist Soviet Union
This analysis identifies two specific regimes that utilized total ideological control and systemic terror to reshape society in the twentieth century. These systems were characterized by the destruction of the public sphere, the use of mass propaganda, and the targeting of perceived enemies of the state. By centralizing all power and eliminating individual autonomy, they sought to establish a new kind of human existence. This work provides a foundational framework for understanding the unique nature of modern total rule.

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119. (D) 2, 3, 1, 4
This chronological order tracks the publication of major works concerning rights, liberty, and justice. It begins in the late eighteenth century with a call for female equality, followed by a nineteenth-century systematic critique of gender subordination. The sequence continues into the mid-twentieth century with an exploration of the human condition and the public sphere, concluding with a late twentieth-century framework for distributive justice. These texts represent the evolving conversation about equality and the nature of the political community.

120. (A) The Prison Notebooks
This author produced influential works focused on the psychological and physical effects of colonial oppression and the process of national liberation. Key themes include the internal sense of inferiority imposed by racism and the necessity of revolutionary resistance to reclaim humanity. However, the collection of political and cultural

reflections written while incarcerated by a fascist regime belongs to a different thinker in the Western Marxist tradition. Identifying these works accurately is essential for understanding the diverse critiques of power in the twentieth century.

121. (C) Semi-feudal and semi-colonial countries like China
This theoretical stage was proposed for nations that had not yet reached a fully developed capitalist economy. It envisioned a transitional phase where various social classes, including the peasantry and parts of the bourgeoisie, would unite under the leadership of the revolutionary party. The goal was to eliminate foreign influence and feudal structures before moving toward a socialist society. This approach adapted traditional theory to the specific needs of the developing world, emphasizing national liberation and broad social alliances.

122. (A) The end-point of a deliberative process where our considered moral judgments and our theoretical principles are brought into alignment
This philosophical method involves a continuous back-and-forth between our intuitive sense of justice in specific cases and the general principles we use to explain them. When these two elements are in conflict, we adjust either the specific judgment or the general rule until they become consistent. The goal is to reach a state of internal coherence where our various beliefs about fairness support each other. This process provides a way to justify moral theories without relying on self-evident truths.

123. (D) A moral justification for rule, which can be lost if the ruler becomes unjust.
This traditional political concept suggests that the right to govern is granted by a higher cosmic order based on the ruler's virtue and care for the people. Unlike a permanent hereditary right, this authority is conditional. If a leader fails to maintain order or becomes tyrannical, it is believed that the divine approval is withdrawn, which often coincides with natural disasters or social unrest. This belief provides a moral framework for checking the power of the emperor and justifying political change.

124. (B) Rulers (Guardians), Auxiliaries (Soldiers), and Producers (Workers)
This model of the ideal state mirrors the tripartite structure of the human soul. Just as an individual is governed by reason, supported by spirit, and sustained by appetite, the city is divided into three functional groups. Harmony is achieved when the wise lead, the brave protect, and the industrious provide. This hierarchy ensures that every person performs the task for which they are naturally suited. Justice is defined as the proper functioning of each part within the unified whole of the community.

125. (A) 3, 1, 2, 4
This sequence follows the logical progression of theories regarding political authority. It begins with the classical idea that the right to rule is based on the possession of universal knowledge. This is followed by the early modern justification for an absolute power to prevent social collapse. The progression then moves toward the principle that authority must be limited and based on the agreement of the citizens. It concludes with the concept of a collective, unified will as the ultimate source of legitimate law.

126. (D) Oligarchy
In this classical classification of governments, the perversion of a system ruled by a virtuous few occurs when the rulers prioritize their own wealth rather than the common good. Instead of being guided by merit and character, the state becomes dominated by the narrow interests of the rich. This transition from a legitimate form to its corrupt counterpart is based on the degradation of the rulers' motivations. It illustrates the ongoing tension between ethical leadership and the pursuit of private gain.

127. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The advice given to rulers emphasizes the need for both physical power and strategic cunning to survive in a volatile political landscape. While appearing to be virtuous and honest is useful for maintaining a good reputation, a leader must be willing to break promises when they no longer serve the interests of the state. This pragmatic approach recognizes that success often requires flexible ethics and the ability to adapt to changing circumstances. It prioritizes the stability and

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security of the government over rigid moral consistency.

128. (B) They give up their natural right to do anything they deem necessary for their preservation, transferring it to the sovereign.
This mutual agreement requires individuals to surrender the unlimited and dangerous freedom they possess in a stateless condition. In exchange for the security and order provided by a common authority, they agree to follow the laws of the commonwealth. This transfer of right creates an all-powerful sovereign who has the exclusive power to use force to maintain peace. By making this trade, rational beings escape the perpetual fear and violence of the state of nature, ensuring their own survival.

129. (B) The Glorious Revolution of 1688
This foundational work was written to provide a theoretical justification for a major political transition that established a constitutional system. It argued that legitimate government is a conditional trust based on the consent of the people to protect their natural rights. If a ruler systematically violates these rights, the people have a moral right to replace the government. This perspective helped cement the principles of limited authority and parliamentary supremacy, forming the basis for modern liberal democracy and the rule of law.

130. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This perspective argued that true sovereignty resides only in the collective body of citizens and cannot be transferred to others. Since the general will is the expression of the community's shared interest, it must be exercised directly by the people themselves. The use of elected officials was seen as a sign of political decay and a loss of civic duty. Legitimate laws can only be made when citizens gather together to deliberate on the common good, ensuring that freedom remains inalienable.

131. (A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
This framework describes the dialectical progression of ethical life through different social spheres. It begins with the immediate unity of the family based on affection. This is followed by the fragmented and competitive realm of economic exchange and individual needs. The process culminates in the state, which synthesizes these earlier stages into a rational and universal community where freedom is fully realized. This entire historical and social movement is viewed as the unfolding of the world spirit toward complete self-knowledge and liberty.

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132. (D) Make them alluring and pleasing to men rather than rational and virtuous.
The critique argued that the social expectations and training of the time were designed to keep women in a state of intellectual dependence. By focusing on physical appearance and superficial accomplishments, the system prevented women from developing their reason and moral character. This resulted in women becoming ornamental and manipulative rather than useful members of society. True reform required a new educational approach that treated women as rational human beings capable of contributing to the common good alongside men.

133. (C) Utilitarian, arguing it is essential for social progress and the pursuit of truth
The defense of open expression is based on its long-term benefits for the intellectual and moral advancement of humanity. Allowing all opinions to be heard, even false ones, ensures that the truth is constantly tested and more clearly understood. Suppressing dissent prevents the discovery of new ideas and leads to a stagnation of thought. This perspective treats free speech not as an abstract right, but as a necessary tool for achieving the greatest well-being and progress in a modern society.

134. (B) Wage-laborers who must sell their labor power to survive in a capitalist system.
This social class is defined by its lack of ownership of the means of production, such as factories and land. Consequently, individuals must provide their physical or mental effort to employers in exchange for a salary. In this economic framework, this group is seen as the primary source of value and the most revolutionary force in history. Their struggle against the owners of capital is viewed as the engine that will eventually drive the transition to a more equitable and classless society.

135. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
This mapping identifies core concepts in the analysis of power and culture within modern society. It includes the leadership achieved through consent and shared values, the social arena where ideological struggles take place, and the role of thinkers who express the consciousness of their class. It also describes the long-term effort to transform the cultural foundations of a community. Together, these ideas illustrate how dominance is maintained and challenged through ideological means rather than just through direct government force.

136. (A) Hannah Arendt
This critique focuses on the loss of the public sphere and the decline of active citizenship in the modern world. It argues that the elevation of economic concerns—the "social"—above the political life of speech and action has diminished human freedom. When people become focused only on survival and consumption, they lose the ability to act together and create a shared world. This perspective advocates for a recovery of the public realm where individuals can disclose their unique identities through meaningful political participation.

137. (B) II and III only
This analysis explores how the identities of oppressed populations are shaped by the dominant colonial culture. It suggests that the internalized racism and sense of inferiority experienced by many individuals are social and psychological products of a systematic hierarchy rather than biological facts. The attempt to conform to the standards of the colonizer leads to a profound sense of alienation. True liberation requires recognizing these mental structures and building an authentic self-identity that is free from the distorted gaze of the oppressor.

138. (A) The contradiction between the proletariat and the bourgeoisie
Some conflicts in society involve fundamentally opposing interests that cannot be easily reconciled within the existing system. These deep-seated struggles often require a radical and transformative resolution. In contrast, other tensions occur among groups with shared overall goals and can be managed through dialogue, education, and political compromise. Distinguishing between these two types of struggle is essential for developing an effective revolutionary strategy and maintaining social cohesion after a change in power. This theory emphasizes the ongoing nature of conflict.

139. (D) Choose the alternative whose worst possible outcome is superior to others.
This decision-making rule is applied in a hypothetical situation where individuals must select the basic principles of justice without knowing their own future status. To minimize risk, they will logically choose a social structure that provides the highest possible minimum level of resources and rights. This ensures that even if they end up in the most disadvantaged position, they will still have a decent life. This rational approach leads to the selection of principles that prioritize the welfare of the least-advantaged members of society.

140. (B) II and IV only
This vision of government emphasizes the moral character of the leader and the importance of traditional customs. It posits that a ruler should influence society through the power of personal virtue rather than the threat of punishment. By correctly performing established rituals and acting with benevolence, the leader sets a model for all citizens to follow. This approach suggests that social harmony is achieved when the political order reflects ethical standards and individuals are encouraged toward self-improvement through the example of those in power.

141. (B) Any ruler of a state, whether hereditary or newly established
The work provides practical advice for those who hold supreme authority over a political community, regardless of how they acquired their position. It focuses on the specific challenges faced by different types of leaders, particularly those who have recently come to power. The term captures the general concept of the head of state as a strategic actor in the pursuit of stability and glory. This approach treats political leadership as a specialized skill that requires a pragmatic understanding of human nature and power.

142. (D) The sun in the visible world
In this philosophical allegory, the ultimate source of truth and reality is compared to the light that

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makes everything else visible. Just as physical sight requires light to perceive objects, the human mind requires this universal principle to grasp the nature of the Forms. It is the highest object of knowledge, providing the foundation for all beauty, justice, and wisdom. For the philosopher-king, understanding this principle is essential for governing the state in accordance with the true nature of reality and the common good.

143. (A) I, II, III and V only
This empirical approach to political science involved a comparative study of numerous existing constitutions to find the most stable and practicable form of government. The analysis concluded that a system led by a large and active middle class is the most resilient against revolution and corruption. Such a community balances the competing interests of the rich and the poor, ensuring order and the pursuit of the common good. While the framework recognized natural hierarchies of the time, it prioritized the role of the middle class in maintaining political stability.

144. (B) The scarcity of resources and natural equality, leading to competition.
In a condition where there is no common authority to maintain order, individuals naturally conflict over the limited means available for survival. Because all human beings are relatively equal in their ability to harm one another, no one is ever fully secure. This pervasive distrust and the desire for personal gain or glory result in a perpetual state of violence and fear. Consequently, rational individuals are driven to seek peace by establishing a powerful central government that can enforce laws and protect the lives of all subjects.

145. (B) The General Will
The foundational ideas of liberal constitutionalism include the belief in inherent individual rights, the principle of government by consent, and the right of the people to resist tyrannical rule. These concepts emphasize the protection of personal liberty and the limits of state power. The theory of a collective, unified interest that serves as the absolute source of legitimate authority belongs to a different eighteenth-century tradition of social contract and popular sovereignty. Distinguishing these frameworks is key to understanding the development of modern political thought and democratic theory.

146. (A) Jean-Jacques Rousseau
The concept represents the true interest of the entire community, which individuals can only grasp when they set aside their private desires. While it is intended to be the source of legitimate law and collective freedom, it has often been distorted by authoritarian figures to justify the suppression of individual rights. Such leaders claim to represent this unified will even when acting against the actual wishes of the citizens. This illustrates the danger of treating a collective ideal as a mystical force separate from the rational deliberation of the people.

147. (C) A dialectical progression, where the state synthesizes the particularity of the family and the universal egoism of civil society into a higher unity.
This social theory describes the movement of ethical life through increasingly complex spheres. It begins with the instinctive love found in the home, moves through the competitive and self-interested world of economic exchange, and reaches its culmination in the state. The political community provides a rational framework that preserves the benefits of the earlier stages while overcoming their limitations. This synthesis creates an organic whole where individuals find their highest expression of freedom as citizens of a unified and ethical society.

148. (D) Petty, cunning, and manipulative
The argument posits that the restricted social and intellectual life imposed on women forced them to develop negative traits to survive and gain influence. Because they were denied the opportunity to exercise reason and achieve independence, they resorted to superficial charms and indirect methods of control. This behavior was seen as the natural result of an oppressive environment rather than an inherent gender characteristic. True virtue could only be achieved if women were educated as rational human beings and allowed to participate fully in the life of the community.

149. (C) 1, 4, 2, 3
This sequence tracks the development of political thought and historical events from antiquity

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to the Enlightenment. It begins with the establishment of a major school of philosophy in ancient Greece. It then moves to the Renaissance focus on political realism and the strategic exercise of power. This is followed by a seminal mid-seventeenth-century work on absolute sovereignty and, finally, a major late seventeenth-century political shift that established the principles of limited government. Together, these milestones represent the evolution of Western conceptions of authority and order.

150. (B) While he supported representative government, he was fearful of the "tyranny of the majority" and the ignorance of the masses.
This perspective championed the expansion of democratic participation while simultaneously expressing deep concerns about the potential for social and intellectual conformity. The fear was that a popular majority might use its power to stifle individual liberty and ignore the value of expert knowledge or minority viewpoints. To mitigate these risks, the theory proposed safeguards like weighted voting for the educated and the protection of free expression. This approach sought to reconcile the benefits of representative government with the pursuit of individual excellence and progress.

151. (D) Karl Marx
This economic theory posits that the true worth of any product is derived from the human effort expended in its creation. It suggests that in a capitalist system, workers are exploited because they are paid less than the value they generate, with the difference being taken as profit by the owners. This framework serves as a foundational critique of industrial economic structures, highlighting the central role of labor in the generation of wealth. It argues that the relationship between production and value is the key to understanding social inequality.

152. (A) The uncritical and often contradictory collection of popular beliefs and assumptions that underpins the dominant ideology
This concept identifies the fragmented and unexamined worldview shared by the masses, which is shaped by historical influences and the cultural leadership of the ruling class. It consists of various traditional ideas and practical experiences that individuals take for granted as natural truths. Because this perspective is often contradictory, it prevents the development of a coherent revolutionary consciousness. A movement for social change must critically engage with these existing beliefs to create a more systematic and transformative outlook for the people.

153. (C) Ordinary, thoughtless people who are simply following systemic orders.
The analysis of a historical trial led to the conclusion that catastrophic crimes can be committed by individuals who are not motivated by personal malice. Instead, such actions often result from a profound failure to think critically and a willingness to function as a tiny cog in a massive bureaucratic machine. This perspective suggests that the greatest danger to humanity is not just individual monsters, but the social and political systems that normalize dehumanization and discourage moral reflection. It emphasizes the importance of personal responsibility.

154. (A) That the process of decolonization must be a violent one to be truly liberating.
This influential work argues that colonial rule is inherently established and maintained through physical force, which fundamentally dehumanizes the oppressed population. To truly break this cycle and reclaim their dignity, the colonized must engage in a radical act of resistance. This process is seen as a necessary psychological and political cleansing that allows for the creation of a new, authentic national identity. The struggle for independence is presented as a total transformation that requires moving beyond the structures imposed by the colonizer.

155. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This mass movement was launched to revitalize revolutionary zeal and prevent the emergence of a new elite within the political system. It encouraged the population to challenge traditional authorities and purge influences deemed incompatible with a socialist society. The goal was to ensure that the government remained closely connected to the masses and that the revolutionary spirit was continuously renewed. This campaign reflects a belief that permanent

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struggle is necessary to achieve a truly equal social and political order in a developing nation.

156. (B) A hypothetical thought experiment for choosing principles of justice from a position of fairness
This concept requires individuals to imagine themselves in an initial state of equality where they must decide on the fundamental rules of society. To ensure impartiality, they are placed behind a mask that prevents them from knowing their own personal traits or social status. Because participants are rational and do not know if they will be rich or poor, talented or disadvantaged, they will naturally choose rules that are fair to everyone. This method provides a logical foundation for a just social contract.

157. (C) Fa (Law)
This philosophical tradition prioritizes moral virtues such as benevolence, righteousness, and ritual propriety as the foundation of a well-ordered society. It emphasizes the cultivation of internal ethical standards and the power of moral example rather than the reliance on strict, impersonal codes of punishment. A stable community is seen as the result of individuals fulfilling their social roles with integrity and respect for tradition. While later traditions focused on coercive rules, this perspective remained centered on personal character and educational self-improvement.

158. (D) Rulers may use myths to ensure social harmony and internal stability.
The proposal suggests that a just city might require the use of a foundational story to explain and justify the social hierarchy. By telling citizens that their souls are made of different metals, the government can encourage each person to accept their specific role and work for the common good. This form of deception is presented as a beneficial tool for maintaining unity and preventing internal conflict. It reflects a view that the stability of the state may sometimes require prioritizing social cohesion over literal truth.

159. (A) To enable citizens to live the 'good life' by cultivating moral virtue.
The state is viewed not merely as a tool for economic security or military defense, but as a community dedicated to the highest form of human flourishing. Within this structure, individuals can practice reason and deliberate on justice, allowing them to achieve their full potential as rational beings. Governance should be organized to encourage the development of excellent character and the pursuit of the common welfare. This ethical purpose defines the state as a natural and necessary association for a truly human existence.

160. (B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
These pairings link foundational political thinkers with their respective views on human nature and the state. The frameworks include descriptions of individuals as power-seeking and competitive, rational and governed by law, or solitary and innocent in an original condition. It also covers the ancient view of humans as naturally social and political. Together, these theories illustrate how different assumptions about our basic character lead to diverse justifications for authority, ranging from absolute power to limited government and popular sovereignty.

161. (B) Republic
This analysis of historical governance expresses a preference for systems characterized by broad participation and a balance of power. Such a community is seen as more resilient and stable because it allows for the diverse talents of the citizens to be utilized for the common good. While a single ruler may be necessary to establish order in a corrupt state, the long-term health of a society depends on the rule of law and the active involvement of the people. This perspective values civic virtue and institutional checks.

162. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
In this theory, the social contract is an agreement made among individuals themselves to submit to a common power. The resulting sovereign is not a party to this deal and therefore cannot be held accountable for breaking its terms. This arrangement creates an absolute authority that is not bound by the same laws as its subjects. By placing the ruler outside the contract, the theory aims to ensure that the sovereign has the total power necessary to enforce order and prevent any return to civil war.

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163. (C) Simply living within its territory and enjoying its benefits
This concept suggests that an individual's presence in a country and their use of its public services, such as roads and the legal system, constitutes a symbolic agreement to follow its laws. Even if a person never explicitly signs a social contract, their decision to remain within the state's jurisdiction implies their acceptance of its authority. This principle provides a theoretical basis for the legitimacy of government power over all residents. It connects the protection of natural rights with the obligation to obey the law.

164. (D) "Man is born free, and everywhere he is in chains."
This famous declaration highlights the tension between the natural liberty of human beings and the restrictive social and political structures in which they live. It suggests that while people are originally independent, they find themselves subordinated to unequal and often illegitimate systems of power. The purpose of a new social contract is to find a way for individuals to come together in a community where they can remain free by following the general will. This statement serves as a foundational critique of modern social inequality.

165. (B) II and IV only
This social philosophy views the political community as the highest manifestation of ethical life and the realization of human freedom. The state serves as a rational synthesis that resolves the internal conflicts and particular interests found in the family and the market. Rather than being an artificial tool for protection, it is seen as an organic entity that embodies the shared spirit and values of a people. Through the state, individual liberty is integrated with universal laws, allowing history to reach its logical goal of self-conscious freedom.

166. (B) Reason
This advocacy for equality argues that both men and women possess the same mental capacity for logical thought and moral judgment. It posits that the true foundation of virtue is the development of the mind through education. When women are denied the opportunity to refine their intellect, they are prevented from achieving genuine independence and ethical character. By prioritizing mental cultivation, society can transform women from dependent ornaments into rational citizens. This perspective presents intellectual growth as the key to personal and social progress for all.

167. (D) "It is better to be a human being dissatisfied than a pig satisfied."
This statement illustrates the qualitative distinction between different types of happiness. It argues that mental and moral activities provide a higher form of fulfillment than purely physical or sensual gratifications. A person with developed faculties would never choose a lower existence even if it offered more pleasure, because they recognize the superior value of intellectual and ethical pursuits. This perspective emphasizes that human progress and true well-being are based on the refinement of our mental and moral capacities through education and culture.

168. (A) The development of productive forces and the resulting class struggle
This materialist view posits that the primary driver of historical change is the evolution of how society produces its goods. As new technologies and methods emerge, they eventually conflict with the existing social and legal structures of ownership. This tension leads to an ongoing struggle between the class that controls the means of production and the class that provides the labor. History is thus seen as a series of transformations leading toward a classless society, driven by these fundamental economic contradictions and class conflicts.

169. (C) A weak state and underdeveloped civil society (like Tsarist Russia)
This revolutionary strategy involves a swift and direct assault on the government apparatus to seize power. It is most effective in societies where the state is highly centralized but lacks the support of a strong network of social institutions, such as schools, unions, and media. In such cases, once the central authority is overthrown, the entire social order may collapse. However, in more complex societies, a different, long-term approach is required to challenge the cultural dominance of the ruling class before seeking political control.

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170. (D) II, III, IV, and V only
This political theory defines power as the collective ability of individuals to act together based on mutual consent. It is fundamentally different from violence, which is coercive and used to force obedience. While power arises from the group and the public sphere of speech and action, violence is often used by a government when it has lost its legitimate authority. A state that relies entirely on force is seen as essentially powerless because it lacks the support and cooperation of its citizens. This perspective prioritizes the role of active, consensual politics.

171. (D) Rediscover and embrace their own people's pre-colonial culture and history
The first stage of intellectual liberation for those living under oppression involves rejecting the values of the colonizer. This process requires a return to the indigenous traditions and historical narratives that were denigrated by foreign rule. By reclaiming their cultural heritage, individuals can overcome the deep-seated sense of inferiority and alienation created by colonial education. This rediscovery provides the foundation for building a new, authentic national consciousness that is essential for the struggle for independence and the eventual creation of a liberated society.

172. (B) Purging capitalist and traditional elements from society and the party, and re-igniting revolutionary fervor
This mass movement was initiated to challenge the growing bureaucracy and prevent the rise of a new privileged elite within the revolutionary system. It encouraged the youth and the working population to criticize established authorities and remove influences deemed incompatible with a socialist worldview. The goal was to ensure that the government remained closely linked to the masses and that the radical spirit of the movement was continuously renewed. It reflects a belief that continuous struggle is necessary to maintain social and political equality.

173. (C) The 'basic structure' of society, i.e., its major social, political, and economic institutions
The framework for justice is intended to apply to the fundamental arrangements of the community, such as the constitution, legal system, and economic organization. These institutions define the rights, duties, and life prospects of all citizens from the start. By ensuring that these primary structures are fair and impartial, the theory aims to create a stable and equitable society. The focus is not on individual conduct or private groups, but on the systematic rules that govern the distribution of advantages and burdens in a social cooperative.

174. (D) Confucius
This philosophical perspective posits that the most effective way to govern is through the personal integrity and ethical conduct of the ruler. When those in power demonstrate virtues like benevolence and propriety, the people will naturally be inspired to behave well. This approach emphasizes the cultivation of moral character and traditional rituals rather than the use of coercive laws or physical punishment. A harmonious society is seen as the natural outcome of a leadership that prioritizes ethical merit and serves as a model for the community.

175. (A) 3, 4, 2, 1
This sequence describes the gradual decline of the ideal state as its core values are replaced by lower motivations. It begins when the pursuit of honor and military glory takes precedence over wisdom. This is followed by a system where political power is determined solely by the accumulation of wealth. The progression continues into a state characterized by unrestrained freedom and the rule of the masses, eventually culminating in the absolute and arbitrary rule of a single individual. This model illustrates the dangers of losing rational governance.

176. (B) The fair allocation of offices, honors, and wealth among the citizens of the state
This principle of justice is concerned with how the benefits and burdens of a community should be shared among its members. It suggests that such rewards should be distributed according to the contribution or merit of each individual, rather than being given equally to everyone. The goal is to ensure a proportionate balance that reflects the value of each person to the common welfare. This framework provides a rational basis for social hierarchy and the organization of political and economic life within the city-state.

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177. (B) Cruelty can be 'well-used' if it is swift, decisive, and employed to secure the state, rather than being continuous and arbitrary.
This pragmatic view of power suggests that a ruler may occasionally need to perform harsh actions to establish order and prevent future instability. However, such measures must be limited to the initial acquisition of power or moments of severe crisis. If used correctly, a single, decisive act of force can prevent a long-term cycle of violence. In contrast, persistent and unpredictable cruelty is seen as counterproductive because it leads to hatred and encourages rebellion. This perspective prioritizes the practical effectiveness and long-term security of the government.

178. (A) Competition, Diffidence (Distrust), and Glory
This analysis identifies three primary motivations for conflict in a condition without a central authority. Individuals fight to gain control of limited resources, to protect themselves from the potential aggression of others, and to increase their reputation and status. These drives result from a basic human desire for self-preservation and the natural equality of power that exists between all people. In such a state, the absence of an overarching sovereign leads to a perpetual war of everyone against everyone else, making life insecure.

179. (C) Atheists and Catholics
The argument for religious freedom was limited by concerns for the stability and security of the political community. One group was excluded because their perceived allegiance to a foreign religious authority was seen as a potential threat to national loyalty. The other group was denied protection because their lack of belief in divine judgment was thought to undermine the social oaths and contracts necessary for a functioning society. These exclusions reflect the specific political and religious tensions of the seventeenth century while still promoting broader principles of toleration.

180. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This defense of women's right to vote was based on the principle that the subordination of half of the population is both unjust and harmful to social progress. It argued that a modern society founded on individual liberty and merit cannot logically exclude women from political participation. By giving women the vote, the community would benefit from their perspectives and encourage their mental and moral development. This advocacy presented gender equality as an essential requirement for the advancement of a truly free and enlightened civilization.

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181. (C) The loss of natural liberty and the rise of inequality and corruption
This historical critique suggests that the formation of organized society and the invention of private property destroyed the original state of human innocence and freedom. Individuals became competitive and dependent on the opinions of others, leading to the development of social classes and the rise of arbitrary rule. Instead of achieving true progress, humanity found itself in a condition of moral decay. The only way to restore legitimate freedom is through a new social contract that aligns individual actions with the collective interest of the community.

182. (B) Their personal ambitions and passions are used by the 'cunning of reason' to advance the World Spirit.
This historical theory suggests that certain great figures serve as instruments for the progression of human events toward a higher level of rationality and freedom. While these individuals are motivated by their own desire for power or glory, their actions ultimately contribute to the unfolding of the universal spirit. They may not be conscious of their role in this grand process, but their deeds disrupt old systems and pave the way for new social and political structures. History is thus the realization of reason through human striving.

183. (D) The supremacy of reason and human progress
This call for women's equality was built on the core values of an intellectual movement that emphasized the power of the mind and the possibility of improving society. It argued that if all humans are rational beings, then women must be given the same educational and social opportunities as men. By applying logical principles to the status of women, the text sought to dismantle traditional prejudices and promote a more virtuous community. This perspective

treats the liberation of women as a necessary part of the broader advancement of humanity.

184. (A) Social relationships between people become perceived as economic relationships between things (commodities) in a market society.
This economic concept describes a phenomenon in capitalist societies where the products of labor are viewed as having inherent value independent of the people who created them. Individuals begin to interact with each other primarily through the exchange of these goods, obscuring the actual social labor and exploitation involved in production. The market appears to be governed by impersonal forces, while the human effort remains hidden. This distortion leads to a world where material objects dominate social life and mask the true nature of economic inequality.

185. C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
This mapping identifies core themes across major works of political thought. It includes the definition of justice in an ideal city-state, the comparative classification of different constitutions, and the practical strategies for acquiring and maintaining political power. It also covers the theoretical justification for an absolute sovereign as a means to prevent civil war and ensure security. Together, these texts represent the foundational inquiries into the nature of authority, order, and the good society from classical antiquity through the seventeenth century.

186. (A) Western societies have a complex civil society that effectively props up the state.
In developed nations, the power of the ruling class is protected by a dense network of social institutions like schools, churches, and media that shape public opinion. Because the state is supported by this cultural hegemony, a sudden military or political assault is unlikely to succeed. Instead, a revolutionary movement must engage in a protracted effort to build an alternative worldview and gain the consent of the masses. This long-term strategy focuses on transforming the values and beliefs of the population before seeking political control.

187. (D) Labor
This critique focuses on the modern tendency to prioritize the activities necessary for biological survival and consumption over all other forms of human effort. In earlier eras, the life of the mind or the public life of political action was considered higher. However, contemporary society has become increasingly focused on economic production and the satisfaction of physical needs. This shift is seen as a threat to true freedom, as it neglects the public sphere where individuals can act together and create a lasting, meaningful shared world.

188. (B) It divides the world into a rigid binary of good and evil, white and black, colonizer and colonized.
This analysis describes how colonial rule creates a world defined by absolute opposites, where the presence of the oppressor is justified by the supposed inferiority of the oppressed. This dualistic structure permeates every aspect of social, cultural, and physical life, separating the population into two fundamentally different species. Such a system leaves no room for compromise and can only be overcome through a radical and often violent transformation. Decolonization involves a total breakdown of this artificial and dehumanizing division to restore the humanity of the colonized.

189. (C) Brief liberalization and encouragement of diverse opinions, which was later suppressed.
This campaign was initially launched to allow for greater intellectual debate and to solicit suggestions for the improvement of the political system. It invited citizens and intellectuals to express their views freely, using a traditional metaphor for a diversity of ideas. However, when the resulting criticism became more radical than anticipated, the government quickly reversed its policy and targeted those who had spoken out. This period illustrates the complex relationship between the need for expert advice and the desire for total ideological conformity in a revolutionary state.

190. (B) II and IV only
This hypothetical condition is designed to ensure that the fundamental rules of society are chosen with total impartiality. Individuals are placed in a situation where they do not know their own social status, wealth, or personal characteristics. Because they are unaware of their potential advantages or disadvantages, they will logically

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select principles that are fair to everyone, regardless of their place in the eventual social hierarchy. This method provides a rational way to establish a just social contract based on the principle of mutual benefit and fairness.

191. (A) Ren (Humaneness) and Li (Propriety)
These two central virtues form the foundation of ethical behavior and social order in a major Asian philosophical tradition. One represents the inner quality of benevolence and compassion toward others, while the other refers to the external manifestation of these feelings through traditional rituals and customs. By balancing personal virtue with the correct performance of social roles, individuals contribute to the harmony of the family and the state. This perspective emphasizes that a well-ordered community is built on moral self-cultivation and the respect for established norms.

192. (B) The Form of the Good
In this ideal political system, the ultimate ruler must possess knowledge of the highest universal principle that gives meaning and truth to all other things. Understanding this absolute standard allows the leader to govern the state with genuine wisdom and a clear vision of what is truly beneficial for the community. This intellectual achievement is the result of a rigorous, lifelong educational process. By aligning the laws of the city with this supreme reality, the philosopher-king ensures that the state reflects justice and order.

193. (B) The development of individual moral virtue
This ethical principle suggests that excellence is found in the balanced middle ground between two opposing vices. For any human quality, such as courage or temperance, there is a risk of either excess or deficiency. Achieving this equilibrium requires the use of reason and the development of good habits through continuous practice. By consistently choosing the appropriate response to various social situations, individuals cultivate a virtuous character. This focus on the "middle way" provides a practical framework for achieving personal flourish within the political community.

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194. (A) The ultimate goal of a ruler is to secure a place in heaven through pious acts.
This political realism argues that a leader's primary responsibility is to ensure the survival and stability of the state, which may require acting against traditional religious or moral virtues. Success is measured by the ability to maintain power and provide security, rather than by personal holiness. While a ruler should appear to be virtuous to gain the support of the people, they must be strategically flexible when necessity dictates. This perspective separates the art of governance from individual moral concerns for the sake of political endurance.

195. (B) II, III, and IV only
This philosophical framework views the world as a purely physical system and seeks to explain human behavior and society through material principles. It posits that in a condition without a common authority, there are no established laws or property rights, leading to total insecurity. To achieve peace, individuals agree to establish an absolute sovereign who has the power to maintain order and control public doctrines. This approach emphasizes the rational necessity of an all-powerful central government to prevent the violence and chaos of a stateless existence.

196. (D) Invades the natural rights of its citizens, particularly the right to property
In this theory of government, the state is established through a conditional trust to protect the inherent rights of the people. If the authorities systematically violate these entitlements—such as life, liberty, and ownership—they lose their moral right to rule. In such cases, the government is considered to have dissolved its legitimate mandate, and the people possess the ultimate right to resist and form a new authority. This principle places the protection of individual rights as the primary limit on the exercise of political power.

197. (C) It can be delegated to representatives in a large republic.
The concept of a collective, unified interest that serves as the basis for legitimate law is seen as inalienable and absolute. It represents the decision made by the entire body of citizens when they set aside their private desires for the common good. Because this interest belongs to

invention of private property and the rise of organized society. Instead of a simple instinct for self-preservation, individuals began to judge their worth based on the opinions and status of others. This shift led to a life characterized by competition, deception, and the desire for superiority. This form of comparative self-interest is seen as the primary source of modern social inequality and the moral corruption of human character within civilized systems.

239. (A) A co-educational system that cultivates reason, virtue, and independence
This advocacy for educational reform argued that women should be treated as rational human beings capable of the same mental and moral development as men. It rejected the traditional focus on superficial accomplishments and domestic management, proposing instead a curriculum that encouraged critical thought and ethical character. By providing women with the tools for independence, society could transform them into useful citizens and virtuous parents. This vision presented the liberation of women's minds as essential for the progress and moral health of the entire community.

240. (B) I, II, and III only
This materialist view posits that history proceeds through distinct stages defined by the way society organizes its production. The transition between these stages is driven by the ongoing conflict between social classes, particularly over the ownership of the means of production. The eventual goal of this progression is a society characterized by the absence of class distinctions and a formal state. In this framework, the economic foundation of society determines its cultural and political institutions, rather than history being driven by abstract ideas or individual choices.

241. (B) Hegemony
Dominance in modern society is maintained through a process of moral and intellectual leadership that secures the active consent of the population. This influence operates through the various institutions of civil society, such as schools, the media, and religious organizations, which shape the prevailing values and beliefs. To challenge this rule, a revolutionary movement must engage in a long-term effort to build its own alternative worldview or counter-leadership. This approach recognizes that power is maintained through cultural influence as much as through direct force.

242. (C) I, III, IV and V only
This contemporary theory of justice is presented as an alternative to utilitarianism, focusing on a hypothetical procedure for choosing fair principles. These rules are those that rational and equal individuals would select behind a mask that prevents them from knowing their own personal traits or social status. The first priority is given to an extensive system of equal basic liberties for all. Inequalities are only permissible if they are arranged to provide the greatest benefit to the least-advantaged members of the community, ensuring mutual benefit for all.

243. (C) Subordinated the active life of politics to the higher life of philosophical contemplation
This critique of Western philosophy argues that since antiquity, the life of the mind has been consistently elevated above the public life of action and speech. This prioritization has led to a devaluation of the political sphere, where individuals can exercise true freedom and engage in the shared life of the community. In this tradition, the world of human affairs is seen as secondary to the pursuit of universal and unchanging truths. Recovering the value of political action is presented as essential for restoring human liberty in the modern world.

244. (D) G.W.F. Hegel
This philosophical perspective views the state as the highest manifestation of reason and ethical life, representing the culmination of the world spirit's development. It is an organic entity that synthesizes individual interests with the universal laws of society, thereby achieving the highest realization of human freedom. The state is not seen as an artificial tool for protection but as the rational and objective goal of historical progress. Through participation in the political community, individuals align their own will with the universal logic of history and ethical order.

245. (C) Rawls - Categorical Imperative
This mapping links influential thinkers with the core concepts they developed or popularized. It includes the role of thinkers who express the

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204. (B) Underdeveloped, fragile, and based on a simple rejection of the colonizer without a positive new content
This warning highlights the danger faced by newly independent nations if their collective identity is defined only by what they are against. Such a limited consciousness often fails to address deep social and economic inequalities, leading to the rise of a local elite that mimics the previous oppressors. To be truly liberating, the movement must move beyond a superficial rejection of foreign rule and create a positive, authentic national culture. This requires a profound social reconstruction that restores the dignity and agency of all formerly oppressed people.

205. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This leadership principle emphasizes the necessity of a continuous and reciprocal relationship between the revolutionary party and the common people. It involves gathering the scattered ideas of the population, refining them into coherent policies, and then taking these strategies back to the masses until they are fully embraced. This ensures that the government remains grounded in the reality of the people's lives and serves their true interests. It avoids both top-down authoritarianism and the unguided following of spontaneous, unorganized popular impulses.

206. (D) Happiness
In this framework for justice, certain basic resources and conditions are identified as essential for any rational individual to pursue their personal goals, regardless of what those goals might be. These include fundamental rights and liberties, social opportunities, and a basic level of income and wealth. While these "primary goods" are necessary tools for achieving a fulfilling life, they are distinct from the subjective state of contentment itself. The state's role is to ensure a fair distribution of these means, not to guarantee a specific emotional outcome.

207. (A) The moral transformation of individuals and rulers through education and self-cultivation
A well-ordered society is seen as the natural outcome of individuals fulfilling their ethical duties and refining their personal character. This bottom-up approach to governance emphasizes the power of moral example and the study of traditional wisdom rather than the reliance on coercive laws. When leaders demonstrate virtue and propriety, they inspire the citizens to do the same, creating harmony within the family and the state. This perspective treats political stability as being rooted in the integrity and education of every member of the community.

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208. (B) Sort individuals into their proper classes based on their natural abilities and to train the guardians
In this ideal political system, the rigorous training process serves as a tool to identify the innate qualities of each citizen. This allows the state to assign individuals to the roles for which they are best suited by their character—whether as rulers, defenders, or producers. For the elite group, the curriculum focuses on developing wisdom and a commitment to the common good. This ensured that the government was led by the most capable and well-prepared individuals, maintaining the harmony and justice of the city.

209. (B) The king rules in the common interest, while the tyrant rules in his own interest.
This classical distinction between political systems is based on the ethical motivation of the ruler. A legitimate leader, even with absolute power, uses their authority to promote the welfare of the entire community and the pursuit of justice. In contrast, the corrupt counterpart of this system uses the state's resources solely for personal gain and the maintenance of their own power. This framework emphasizes that the quality of governance is determined by the ruler's commitment to the general good rather than just the number of people who rule.

210. (A) P-3, Q-2, S-1, T-4
This mapping links foundational political thinkers with their diverse characterizations of the state. These views range from the state as an instrument of class rule destined to disappear, to its role as the rational manifestation of universal freedom. Other theories presented the state as a necessary but limited trust for the protection of natural rights, or as an absolute authority required to ensure security in a dangerous world. Together, these concepts illustrate the major historical shifts in how human beings

have understood the purpose and legitimacy of governance.

211. (C) It best to be both, but since that is difficult, it is safer to be feared.
This pragmatic advice is based on a realistic assessment of human psychology and political power. While being loved is a desirable trait for a ruler, it is a volatile and conditional emotion that people can easily cast aside for their own interests. In contrast, the dread of punishment is a constant and reliable motivator that the leader can control. By establishing authority through a credible threat, a ruler can ensure the stability and security of the state, especially during unpredictable times when personal affection may fail.

212. (D) Fearful, violent death
This philosophical framework identifies the absolute aversion to physical destruction as the primary driver of human behavior and social organization. In a condition without a common authority, the constant threat of being killed by others makes life "nasty, brutish, and short." It is this fundamental terror that motivates rational individuals to surrender their natural rights and enter into a social contract. By establishing an all-powerful sovereign, they achieve the security and peace necessary to avoid this ultimate evil and protect their own survival.

213. (B) Causes individuals to judge their worth based on the opinions of others.
This historical critique identifies a form of self-love that emerged with the rise of organized society and private property. Unlike the healthy instinct for self-preservation, this comparative vanity drives individuals to seek status and superiority over their peers. It leads to a life of deception and competition, where happiness depends on external recognition rather than internal virtue. This shift is seen as a primary source of modern social inequality and moral decay, as it replaces natural sincerity with the pursuit of artificial social standing.

214. (B) Hannah Arendt
This political analysis argued that the focus on social suffering and pity during a major historical revolution led to the destruction of the public realm. When the goal of politics shifts from establishing freedom and laws to solving the material needs of the masses, it often results in the use of terror and the loss of individual rights. True politics is seen as a space for action and speech among equals, which must be protected from being overwhelmed by the "social question" of biological and economic necessity.

215. (C) I, III and IV only
This prominent nineteenth-century thinker was a child prodigy who advocated for the equal rights of all individuals, regardless of gender. His ethical framework argued that the rightness of any action is determined by its tendency to promote general happiness and progress. While supporting individual liberty, he also recognized that the state might occasionally need to intervene for the common welfare. His work sought to reconcile the pursuit of personal freedom with the requirements of a modern, democratic society and the intellectual advancement of humanity.

216. (A) In a capitalist market, the products of labor take on a life of their own, and the social relations of production are obscured.
This economic concept describes how, in a market society, social relationships between people are transformed into relationships between material things. The objects produced by workers appear to have inherent power and value that exist independently of the human effort involved. This distortion hides the actual exploitation and social labor that underpin the economy. Consequently, people begin to see themselves as consumers of products rather than as part of a collective productive process, which reinforces the dominant economic structure and its internal inequalities.

217. (C) A strong military leader seizes power during a political stalemate.
This situation occurs when a society's competing social classes have reached a state of equilibrium where neither can dominate the other, yet the existing order is paralyzed by crisis. During this period of deadlock, a charismatic figure may intervene to impose stability, often with the support of the military. This intervention prevents a total social collapse but also limits the possibility of a more radical or democratic transformation. It represents a way that the ruling class can maintain its position through an

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exceptional individual during times of extreme instability.

218. (A) The contradiction between imperialist countries and colonized nations.
This perspective identifies the primary source of global struggle as the tension between powerful, expansionist states and the oppressed peoples of the developing world. In this era, the conflict between these two groups is seen as the most significant driver of international events and revolutionary potential. By focusing on national liberation movements in the countryside, the theory adapted traditional class-based analysis to a global scale. This approach recognized that the struggle against foreign dominance was the essential first step for achieving social and economic change in agrarian societies.

219. (D) The First Principle, concerning equal basic liberties
This fundamental rule of justice ensures that every individual in a society possesses an identical and extensive set of basic rights and freedoms, such as freedom of speech, religion, and assembly. This principle is given top priority, meaning that these essential liberties cannot be sacrificed or traded for economic gains or greater social efficiency. It establishes the foundational framework for a fair community where the personal autonomy and dignity of every citizen are protected before any other social or economic goals are considered.

220. (B) II, III, IV and V only
Dominance in modern society is achieved through a process of moral and intellectual leadership that secures the active consent of the population. This influence operates through the various institutions of civil society, such as schools, the media, and religious organizations, which shape the prevailing values and beliefs. To challenge this rule, a revolutionary movement must engage in a long-term effort to build its own alternative worldview or counter-leadership. This approach recognizes that power is maintained through cultural influence as much as through direct force.

221. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
These pairings connect major political thinkers with their foundational critiques and proposals. They include the identification of private property as a source of inequality, the fear of social and political conformity in a democracy, and the use of myths to maintain social harmony in an ideal state. They also cover the temporary exercise of power by the working class after a revolution. Together, these concepts illustrate the diverse ways that theorists have addressed issues of power, justice, and the organization of the community across history.

222. (D) That social order depends on things and people behaving in accordance with their designated names and roles
This philosophical principle emphasizes that political and social stability is rooted in the accurate use of language and the fulfillment of specific duties. When individuals behave according to their titles—such as ruler, parent, or child—the community functions harmoniously. If language becomes imprecise and people neglect their designated responsibilities, the social hierarchy breaks down and moral standards decline. Therefore, the restoration of order must begin with ensuring that every person and institution correctly reflects the nature and function implied by their proper name.

223. (A) It was a stable blend of oligarchy and democracy, empowered by the middle class.
This ideal form of constitutional government seeks a balance between the influence of the wealthy few and the power of the many. By combining elements of both systems, it creates a stable structure that prevents either extreme from dominating and exploiting the other. The presence of a large and active middle class is seen as the essential stabilizing force in this arrangement, as this group is less likely to engage in radical conflict or greed. This practicable model aims to maintain order and the common good.

224. (B) II, III, and IV only
This pragmatic advice for rulers emphasizes the need to be strategically flexible and to prioritize the survival of the state over traditional moral consistency. A successful leader must learn when to use cunning and force, especially when dealing with the unpredictable nature of power. Relying on one's own citizens rather than hired soldiers is seen as essential for long-term security.

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the community as a whole, it cannot be exercised by elected officials or delegates. Legitimate governance requires the direct participation of the people in making laws. Any system that separates this power from the citizens is viewed as a loss of freedom.

198. (B) It balanced the principles of monarchy, aristocracy, and democracy into a rational whole.
This political framework views the modern state as the highest realization of freedom and ethical life. By combining different elements of governance, the system provides a rational structure that synthesizes individual liberty with universal law. The role of the monarch serves as the symbolic unity of the state, while other institutions represent the various interests of the community. This arrangement is seen as the culmination of historical development, where the contradictions of earlier stages are resolved in a stable and self-conscious political community guided by reason.

199. (D) The educational theories of thinkers like Rousseau, who proposed a different, subordinate education for women
This critique challenged the idea that women should receive a separate and inferior training focused only on pleasing men and managing domestic duties. It argued that such a system prevented women from developing their universal human capacity for reason and moral judgment. By advocating for a co-educational approach that treated both genders as rational equals, the text sought to prove that women could be virtuous citizens and independent individuals. This response presented the intellectual liberation of women as a requirement for the progress of the entire social order.

200. (A) 2, 3, 1, 4
This logical sequence tracks the internal contradictions of a capitalist economic system according to a major materialist theory. It begins with the private ownership of the means of production, which leads to the extraction of value from workers' labor. This fundamental inequality generates a continuous conflict between the class that owns capital and the class that provides labor. Eventually, these tensions culminate in a radical social transformation initiated by the working class. These stages represent the systematic analysis of the economic drivers of history and revolution.

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201. (C) The free marketplace of ideas is the best path to discovering truth.
The defense of open speech is based on the belief that all opinions, even false ones, should be heard to ensure that the truth is constantly tested and more clearly understood. Suppressing dissent prevents the discovery of new insights and leads to a stagnation of thought. This perspective treats free expression not as an abstract natural right, but as a vital tool for achieving the greatest intellectual and social progress. By allowing a competition of ideas, society is more likely to reach rational and beneficial conclusions.

202. (A) It is the 'private' sphere of institutions like schools, churches, media, and unions that are crucial for creating hegemony.
This social realm consists of various non-government organizations that shape public values and manufacture popular consent. By influencing the "common sense" of the population, these institutions ensure that the interests of the dominant class are accepted as natural truths by the entire society. Dominance is thus maintained through cultural leadership rather than just direct force. To achieve a lasting social transformation, a revolutionary movement must challenge this existing influence by building its own intellectual foundations within these community-based structures.

203. (B) II, III and IV only
This political analysis is characterized by a phenomenological approach that focuses on human experience and narratives rather than building a rigid system. It emphasizes a sharp distinction between the private concerns of economic survival and the public realm of political action and speech. The study of various revolutionary events suggests that some were more successful in establishing a durable space for freedom than others. This perspective advocates for a recovery of the public sphere as the essential site for the exercise of true human liberty.

shared world of equals. This perspective critiques the modern focus on economic production and survival, arguing that it diminishes our ability to act together and create a lasting, meaningful community. By engaging in this "active life," individuals disclose their unique identities and contribute to the making of history.

232. (A) Unite different social classes, including the national bourgeoisie, in a common struggle against imperialism and feudalism.
This political strategy was designed to consolidate a wide range of social groups in countries that had not yet achieved full development. By forming a broad alliance under the leadership of the revolutionary party, the movement could effectively challenge both foreign influence and traditional oppressive structures. This approach prioritized national liberation and the removal of common enemies as the essential first step toward a socialist transformation. It reflects a pragmatic adaptation of revolutionary theory to the specific conditions and needs of the developing world.

233. (C) Knowledge of one's own talents and social position
This hypothetical scenario is designed to ensure that the fundamental rules of society are chosen from a position of total impartiality. Individuals are tasked with deciding on the principles of justice while being placed behind a mask that prevents them from knowing their personal identity, wealth, or innate abilities. Because participants are unaware of their potential advantages or disadvantages, they will logically choose a social structure that is fair to everyone. This ensures that the resulting social contract is based on mutual benefit rather than bias.

234. (A) An imitation of an imitation, twice removed from the truth of the Forms, and they appeal to the lower part of the soul.
This critique of artistic expression suggests that physical objects are mere reflections of a higher reality, and art is only a representation of those physical objects. Consequently, it leads the mind further away from genuine truth and universal knowledge. Furthermore, such works are seen as dangerous because they stimulate the emotions and irrational parts of the human soul rather than the reason. In an ideal state, only those forms of expression that promote virtue and loyalty to the community should be permitted for the sake of order.

235. (C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
These pairings link foundational thinkers with their specific interpretations of human freedom. The views include the belief that liberty is the absence of legal prohibition, the right to act within natural law, or the fulfillment achieved through obedience to self-prescribed collective rules. They also cover the principle that individuals should be free from interference as long as they do not harm others. Together, these concepts illustrate the major historical shifts in how human beings have understood the relationship between individual autonomy and the authority of the state.

236. (B) A life of virtuous activity in accordance with reason
The highest form of human existence is seen as the realization of our natural potential as rational beings within a political community. This flourishing is achieved by consistently practicing moral and intellectual virtues, which requires a balanced and disciplined approach to life. It is only within the structure of a community that individuals can deliberate on justice and act in ways that promote the common good. Therefore, a truly successful life is defined by the exercise of excellence and the fulfillment of our social and ethical duties.

237. (C) The creation of an all-powerful sovereign to whom citizens owe near-total obedience
This theoretical framework posits that individuals agree to surrender their dangerous and unlimited natural rights to a single, supreme authority in exchange for security and order. The resulting power is necessary to prevent a return to the violence and chaos of a stateless condition. Because this sovereign is the only force capable of enforcing the law and ensuring peace, its authority is absolute and cannot be challenged by the subjects. This arrangement represents the rational choice made by beings seeking to protect their own survival.

238. (B) It transformed healthy self-love into comparative, competitive vanity.
This historical analysis suggests that the original state of human innocence was destroyed by the

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each segment of society fulfills its specific role according to its nature. This internal harmony ensures the state operates smoothly, mirroring the balance of reason, spirit, and appetite within a well-ordered individual soul.

253. (C) He considered Plato's proposals, like the abolition of family, to be unnatural and destabilizing.
Aristotle critiqued Plato's radical proposals, such as the communal ownership of property and the abolition of the family unit, as contrary to human nature. He argued that these idealistic measures would create instability rather than harmony. Instead, he favored practical arrangements like private property and traditional social structures, which he believed provided a more reliable foundation for society.

254. (D) law represents an impartial and collective wisdom, free from individual passion.
Aristotle argues that the rule of law offers a more stable foundation for governance than any individual ruler. He defines law as reason unaffected by personal desire or passion, making it an impartial guide. Relying on collective legal wisdom prevents the potential fallibility and subjective impulses of a single leader, ensuring that justice is administered fairly across the entire community.

255. (C) the three parts of the individual human soul.
Plato's organization of the state into three distinct classes is designed to reflect his psychological theory of the human soul. The philosopher-kings correspond to reason, the auxiliaries to spirit, and the producers to appetite. This structural analogy suggests that a just society is achieving a state of harmony analogous to the internal balance found within a virtuous and rational individual.

256. (B) By separating political action from the constraints of traditional ethics and religion.
Machiavelli broke away from classical and medieval political thought by focusing on political realism rather than moral or religious ideals. He argued that political conduct should be independent of conventional ethics, prioritizing the acquisition and maintenance of power. This pragmatic shift centered on how rulers actually behave in a competitive world, rather than how they ought to live virtuously.

257. (D) The skill, decisiveness, and audacity needed for a ruler to maintain power.
In Machiavelli's framework, this term describes the set of qualities necessary for a ruler to succeed in a volatile political landscape. It encompasses manliness, strategic skill, and the audacity to act decisively. Unlike traditional moral virtues, it emphasizes the practical ability to anticipate threats, master circumstances, and use any means necessary to ensure the continued security of the state.

258. (A) The chaotic and unpredictable nature of fortuna or fortune.
The metaphor of a raging river illustrates the unpredictable and chaotic nature of external events and circumstances that a ruler cannot control. It highlights the constant flux of political life, where sudden shifts can threaten stability. Success for a leader depends on using skill and foresight to build metaphorical dikes and dams to redirect these powerful, often destructive forces.

259. (C) Ensure the state's security and stability, even if it requires actions considered cruel or immoral.
A realist approach suggests that the primary duty of a ruler is to preserve the state and maintain order. Achieving these ends justifies the use of methods that might be considered immoral or cruel in a private context. Stability and security are the highest goals, making it more effective for a prince to be feared than merely to be loved.

260. (A) provide a practical guide for acquiring and maintaining political power.
The primary goal of this political analysis was to provide a realistic and practical manual for rulers. It focuses on the mechanics of gaining and holding onto power within a competitive environment. By setting aside utopian ideals, the work provides concrete strategies for statecraft that rely on human skill and strategic action rather than divine guidance or abstract ethics.

261. (D) Thomas Hobbes, to prevent a return to the "war of all against all."
Hobbes describes a state of nature characterized by perpetual conflict and fear, necessitating a strong authority to maintain order. To avoid this chaotic condition, individuals agree to a social contract that grants absolute power to a single sovereign. This Leviathan holds undivided

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consciousness of their class, the analysis of the cleansing power of resistance in colonial contexts, and the leadership method that synthesizes the ideas of the masses. However, the supreme moral principle based on universal rationality belongs to a different philosophical tradition of the late eighteenth century. Identifying these specific theoretical connections is essential for understanding the various traditions of political and social thought and their internal logic.

246. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
This political realism argues that the security and stability of a state are most effectively maintained when the ruler has the support of the common people. Unlike the nobility, who are often ambitious and competitive for power, the masses generally seek only protection and basic security. Consequently, a leader who aligns their interests with the population has a more reliable foundation than one who relies on the shifting loyalties of the elite. This approach treats popular consent as a strategic necessity for the long-term endurance of any government.

247. (D) Alienation from one's family and friends
This socioeconomic concept describes the estrangement of individuals from the fruits of their own activity under a capitalist mode of production. It identifies specific levels of disconnection: from the object produced, the process of production, and fellow human beings, as well as from their inherent human potential or "species-being." This condition arises because labor is treated as a commodity to be sold rather than a creative expression of the individual's core identity. It highlights the dehumanizing effects of industrial economic structures and the resulting loss of a sense of purpose.

248. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
These pairings link foundational political thinkers with their diverse descriptions of the original human condition. These range from a violent war of everyone against everyone, to a state of peace and natural law, or a pre-social condition of solitary innocence. They also cover the ancient perspective that human beings are naturally social and political from the beginning. Together, these theories illustrate how different assumptions about our original state lead to diverse justifications for the purpose and legitimacy of political authority and the role of the community.

249. (C) I, II, and III only
This philosophical tradition prioritizes the cultivation of moral virtues like benevolence and the correct performance of traditional rituals as the foundation of social order. It posits that a harmonious community is achieved through the ethical self-improvement of individuals and the rule of a leader who serves as a moral model for the people. This approach emphasizes the power of ethical merit and education rather than the use of coercive laws or physical punishment. It presents a vision of society where order is the natural result of integrity and the fulfillment of social roles.

250. (A) I, II, III and IV only
The theory posited that national liberation requires a total transformation of social structures. It identified the peasantry and the urban marginalized as the most revolutionary elements in the colonial context. While a new national culture is essential for building a post-colonial identity, the existing bourgeoisie often replicates oppressive colonial patterns. True decolonization involves more than just a change in leadership; it necessitates an entire psychological and structural renewal. Physical resistance is viewed as a means for the oppressed to reclaim their dignity and agency in a violent system.

251. (B) Plato's approach is idealistic and prescriptive, whereas Aristotle's is empirical and pragmatic.
Plato's political philosophy is rooted in a vision of an ideal state, prioritizing abstract principles of justice and soul-like harmony. In contrast, Aristotle emphasizes an empirical method, studying existing constitutions to find practical, stable governance. While one focuses on a prescriptive model of perfection, the other relies on observable evidence to determine the best attainable political order.

252. (A) a functional specialization where each class performs its designated role harmoniously.
Plato envisions a just state as one where the three classes—philosopher-kings, auxiliaries, and producers—interact in perfect unison. Justice is defined by functional specialization, where

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These principles reflect a focus on the realistic acquisition and maintenance of authority in a volatile political landscape, where effective results are the primary measure of success.

225. (B) 4, 3, 2, 1
This chronological sequence tracks the publication of foundational political texts from the seventeenth to the nineteenth centuries. It begins with a seminal work on absolute sovereignty and the social contract, followed by an eighteenth-century theory of the general will and popular sovereignty. The sequence continues with a late eighteenth-century call for female equality and mental liberation, concluding with a mid-nineteenth-century defense of individual liberty and the limits of social authority. These works together represent the major shifts in the Western tradition of political thought.

226. (A) All knowledge comes from experience and sensation; there are no innate ideas.
This epistemological theory posits that the human mind is born without any pre-programmed knowledge or universal principles. Instead, all our understanding and beliefs are formed through the interaction with the external world through our senses and internal reflection. This perspective rejects the idea of natural or divine truths inherent in the soul. By emphasizing the role of experience, this framework provides a rational foundation for the development of individual reason and the importance of education in shaping human character and society.

227. (A) I, II, and IV only
This framework describes the development of ethical life through increasingly complex spheres of social organization. It moves from abstract rights and individual morality to the concrete realization of ethical life within the family, civil society, and the state. The political community is seen as the highest synthesis that harmonizes personal freedom with universal laws and the shared values of a people. Rather than being an artificial contract, the state is viewed as an organic unity where individuals find their highest expression as citizens.

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228. (D) Its utility; it contributes the most to human happiness and progress in the long run.
The ultimate justification for individual freedom is based on its long-term benefits for the intellectual and moral advancement of humanity. Allowing individuals the autonomy to live as they choose—as long as they do not harm others—fosters diversity and the discovery of new truths. This principle protects the community from stagnation and encourages the development of human potential. By prioritizing personal liberty, society creates the necessary conditions for the greatest overall well-being and the continuous improvement of the human condition in a modern world.

229. (C) The Communist Manifesto
This famous opening line establishes the central thesis of a major materialist theory of history. It argues that the progression of all human societies has been driven by the ongoing conflict between different economic classes. This struggle between the oppressors and the oppressed is viewed as the engine that causes social transformation and political revolution. By identifying this fundamental tension, the text provides a framework for understanding the internal contradictions of current society and calls for a unified movement to achieve a classless and equal future.

230. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This analysis argues that colonial rule dehumanizes the oppressed population through a systematic process of physical and psychological force. To truly break free from this condition and reclaim their agency, the colonized must engage in a radical act of resistance. This act is seen as a necessary cleansing process that allows individuals to purge the internalized sense of inferiority and build a new, authentic sense of self-worth. Physical rebellion is presented as an essential step for the psychological liberation and political independence of the people.

231. (D) Hannah Arendt
This concept identifies the public life of speech and action as the highest form of human effort, distinct from biological labor or the creation of material objects. It explores how individuals can exercise true political freedom by participating in a

authority, as any fragmentation of power is seen as a risk that could lead back to violence.

262. (B) To overcome the "inconveniences" of the state of nature, like the lack of an impartial judge.
In this political framework, humans are governed by natural law and possess inherent rights but face practical difficulties in a state of nature. These inconveniences include the absence of established laws, impartial judges, and an executive to enforce rules. Therefore, individuals form a government specifically to provide these missing structures and more effectively protect their lives, liberty, and property.

263. (C) Rousseau views pre-social humans as "noble savages," while Hobbes views their life as "nasty, brutish, and short."
While one thinker characterizes the pre-social condition as a miserable state of war, the other presents it as a time of peaceful existence. This alternative view describes humans as noble savages who were solitary and content before the corrupting influences of society and private property took hold. This contrast highlights fundamentally different assumptions about human nature and its original state.

264. (D) the people retain the right to revolution if the government breaks the contract.
This political theory posits that the government acts as a trustee for the people, and its authority is conditional rather than absolute. If the government fails to protect natural rights or violates the trust placed in it, the citizens have a legitimate right to overthrow the leadership. This ensures that the state remains accountable to the individuals it serves.

265. (A) Jean-Jacques Rousseau, as the collective expression of the common good.
This concept represents the collective expression of the common good, distinct from the mere sum of individual interests. By submitting to this collective will, citizens participate in a form of popular sovereignty where they are both the subjects and the authors of the law. This framework redefines true freedom as obedience to rules that the community prescribes for itself.

266. (B) Hegel's dialectic is about ideas and Spirit, while Marx's is about material forces and class conflict.
These two thinkers utilized the dialectical method but differed on its driving force. One viewed history as the progression of ideas and the unfolding of the World Spirit toward self-consciousness. The other focused on material reality, arguing that economic conditions and the resulting class struggles, rather than abstract thoughts, are the actual engines that propel historical development and change.

267. (B) the self-realization of the World Spirit in the rational state.
This philosophical system posits that history moves toward a definitive goal where the World Spirit achieves complete self-awareness. This culmination occurs within the framework of a rational and ethical state, which represents the highest expression of freedom and reason. In this final stage, the contradictions of history are resolved, resulting in a harmonized and fully realized social order.

268. (A) inverted Hegel's idealist dialectic into a materialist one.
This expression refers to the transformation of an idealist philosophical framework into a materialist one. While the original method placed ideas and the spirit at the center of historical development, the new interpretation prioritized economic structures and material conditions. By shifting the focus from thoughts to physical reality, the thinker claimed to reveal the true foundation of society.

269. (C) The struggle between social classes rooted in economic conditions.
Historical development is driven by the internal contradictions within the economic mode of production. These tensions manifest as a struggle between the dominant class, which controls resources, and the oppressed class, which provides labor. This ongoing conflict eventually leads to revolutionary changes that transform the social and political landscape, moving society from one economic epoch toward a new stage.

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CHAPTER 03
Indian Political Thought

1. According to Kautilya's Arthashastra, what is the concept of 'Matsyanyaya'?
(A) The foundational principle governing universal justice and dharma.
(B) A state of anarchy where the stronger devour the weak.
(C) The formal diplomatic code of conduct between allied kingdoms.
(D) A regulated system of taxation applied to regional riverine trade.

2. Read the given statements regarding M.K. Gandhi's concept of Swaraj and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Swaraj is not just freedom from British rule but also self-rule and rule over self.
Statement II: Gandhi believed that true Swaraj could be achieved through violent revolution if necessary.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. Which of the following statements about Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's views on democracy is incorrect?
(A) He viewed democracy as a form and method of government to bring about a change in social life.
(B) He argued that political democracy cannot succeed without social democracy at its base.
(C) He believed that the 'one man, one vote' principle automatically ensures social and economic equality.
(D) He advocated for constitutional methods and the rule of law as essential for a functioning democracy.

4. Arrange the following events related to Bal Gangadhar Tilak in chronological order:
I. Launch of the newspaper 'Kesari'.
II. Formation of the Home Rule League in Pune.
III. Tilak's declaration: "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it!"
IV. Trial and imprisonment in Mandalay.
Choose the correct chronological sequence:
(A) I, III, IV, II
(B) I, IV, III, II
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) IV, I, III, II

5. Which of the following descriptions did Jawaharlal Nehru use for India?
(A) A historical "melting pot" of diverse and evolving cultures.
(B) An "area of darkness" requiring modern social enlightenment.
(C) "An ancient palimpsest on which layer upon layer of thought and reverie had been inscribed."
(D) A vast "conglomeration of warring princely states" needing unification.

6. Ram Manohar Lohia advocated for a 'four-pillar state' in which power would be decentralized. If a village panchayat wants to manage its local water resources without interference from the central government, this action would be an application of which of Lohia's principles?
(A) The theoretical principle of historical cyclical progression.
(B) The principle of decentralization and 'Chaukhamba Raj'.
(C) The administrative principle of centralized democratic rule.
(D) The philosophical principle of holistic integral humanism.

7. Match the concepts from List I with their meanings in List II.
List I: (Concepts)
P. Dharma
Q. Danda
R. Apaddharma

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279. (C) a long-term struggle within cultural institutions to build a counter-hegemony.
This strategy involves a long-term, patient struggle to transform the cultural and intellectual foundations of society. It focuses on building alternative institutions and values within civil society to challenge the existing ideological dominance. Rather than a sudden military assault, this approach seeks to gradually shift public consciousness and create the necessary conditions for a fundamental change in the state.

280. (D) Because Western societies had highly developed and resilient civil societies that propped up the state.
In societies with a highly developed and resilient civil society, the state is protected by a thick layer of cultural institutions that reinforce its legitimacy. A direct frontal assault is unlikely to succeed because the ruling class's power is deeply embedded in public consent. Therefore, a gradual approach is needed to erode this support through a protracted cultural struggle.

281. (A) Work
This human activity involves the creation of a durable world of artificial objects and artifacts. Unlike repetitive tasks tied to biological survival, these actions produce things that last, providing a sense of permanence and a physical environment for human life. It is the realm of the craftsman who builds the tools, structures, and artworks that define the human-made world.

282. (B) Action, because it involves new beginnings and self-disclosure in the public sphere.
This activity is considered the highest expression of human life because it involves the capacity to initiate something entirely new. It takes place through speech and deed among equals in a shared public space. By engaging in this process, individuals reveal their unique identities and participate in the essence of politics, which is centered on human spontaneity and plurality.

283. (B) individuals can interact as equals and reveal their unique identities.
This shared space is the only venue where individuals can step out of their private lives to interact with others as equals. It provides a platform for people to disclose their unique identities through their words and actions. Without such a visible and accessible sphere, the essential political activity of starting new things and engaging in collective debate becomes impossible.

284. (A) As a novel form of government that destroys the possibility of political action by atomizing individuals.
This modern system of control is characterized by its systematic destruction of the public sphere and the elimination of human plurality. By isolating and atomizing individuals, it removes the possibility of genuine political action and collective resistance. It seeks to eradicate the spontaneity of the human spirit, replacing meaningful public life with a totalizing structure that dominates every person.

285. (C) Action, as it is a new beginning through speech in a space of appearance.
A public official delivering a speech to initiate a civic project exemplifies the capacity to start something new through communication. This act occurs within a visible space where citizens interact and engage with one another. Such an event perfectly illustrates the concept of performing a deed in the presence of others, which is the core of meaningful and transformative politics.

286. (D) The profound psychological dehumanization of the colonized.
This analysis focuses on the intense and damaging psychological effects that colonial rule imposes on oppressed populations. It argues that the system is designed to strip individuals of their humanity, creating a deep sense of inferiority and objecthood. The primary concern is how this structural violence impacts the self-perception and mental well-being of the native, necessitating a profound liberation.

287. (C) be a means of psychological liberation and restoration of self-worth.
For the oppressed, taking part in a struggle against their exploiters serves as a powerful tool for mental recovery. This forceful action helps to wash away the deeply ingrained feelings of inferiority and passivity caused by colonial dehumanization. By asserting their agency, the colonized can regain their self-respect and

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I. Hindutva is the same as Hinduism; it is purely a religious concept.
II. To be a Hindu, one must consider India as both Pitribhumi (fatherland) and Punyabhumi (holy land).
III. It is a political ideology aimed at creating a Hindu Rashtra.
IV. It excludes religious minorities like Muslims and Christians from the national identity.
V. Savarkar advocated for a theocratic state governed by Hindu priests.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and V only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I, III, and V only
(D) II, IV, and V only

31. Deendayal Upadhyaya's concept of 'Antyodaya' refers to:
(A) The rise and upliftment of the last person in the socio-economic ladder.
(B) The planned empowerment of the most influential political sections of society.
(C) The strategic integration of all castes into one single homogenous group.
(D) The administrative principle of serving the nation via industrial development.

32. The 'Self-Respect Marriage' was a radical social innovation advocated by which thinker to challenge Brahminical rituals and caste hierarchy?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy
(C) Swami Vivekananda
(D) M.K. Gandhi

33. Match the authors in List I with their seminal works in List II.
List I: (Authors)
P. V.D. Savarkar
Q. M.K. Gandhi
R. B.R. Ambedkar
S. J.L. Nehru
List II: (Works)
1. The Annihilation of Caste
2. Hind Swaraj
3. The Discovery of India
4. Hindutva: Who is a Hindu?
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

34. A government is facing a severe internal rebellion. A political advisor, drawing from Kautilya's Arthashastra, suggests using espionage, psychological warfare, and sowing dissent among the rebel leaders. This advice is an application of which of Kautilya's principles?
(A) The four Upayas, particularly Bheda (division) and Danda (force).
(B) The Saptanga theory of the state.
(C) The principles of Rajadharma.
(D) The Mandala theory of foreign relations.

35. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Jaya Prakash Narayan transitioned from being a Marxist in his early years to a Gandhian socialist and finally to a proponent of 'Total Revolution'.
Reason (R): His disillusionment with party politics and the functioning of the state led him to seek a more radical, people-centric form of democracy beyond conventional political structures.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. Which of the following statements is NOT a characteristic of M.N. Roy's 'New Humanism'?
(A) It is based on a materialistic and scientific worldview.
(B) It upholds the primacy of the individual.
(C) It emphasizes ethics and rationality as guides for human action.
(D) It advocates for a party-based political system to capture state power.

37. Consider the following statements about Sri Aurobindo's political thought.
I. He advocated for a doctrine of 'Passive Resistance' as a political strategy.
II. He believed India's mission was to achieve spiritual salvation for humanity.
III. He completely rejected the idea of nationalism in his later philosophical phase.

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296. (D) To ensure that the principles of justice are chosen impartially, without bias from personal circumstances.
This hypothetical device is used to ensure that the selection of social rules is completely fair and unbiased. By removing all knowledge of one's personal identity and status, it forces individuals to choose principles from a neutral perspective. This ensures that no one can design the system to favor their own specific talents, wealth, or social position over others.

297. (A) it could potentially sacrifice their own fundamental rights for the sake of the majority's happiness.
Individuals in a position of fairness would avoid a system that prioritizes the happiness of the greatest number over everything else. They would fear that such a logic could be used to justify the loss of their own basic rights or liberties for the benefit of others. Instead, they would prefer rules that guarantee certain fundamental protections for every single person.

298. (B) they result in the greatest benefit for the least-advantaged members of society.
This principle allows for the existence of social and economic differences only under specific conditions. These disparities must result in the greatest possible advantage for the members of society who are the worst off. By ensuring that any gains made by the successful also improve the situation of the disadvantaged, the rule aims to create a more just distribution.

299. (B) Each person has an equal right to the most extensive system of basic liberties compatible with a similar system for all.
This foundational rule states that every individual must be guaranteed a comprehensive set of basic freedoms. These liberties should be as extensive as possible, provided that they do not interfere with the ability of every other person to enjoy the exact same set of rights. It establishes that personal freedom is a primary requirement for a just and fair society.

300. (A) a hypothetical thought experiment designed to ensure fairness in choosing principles of justice.
This concept is a theoretical tool designed to help identify the most fair and impartial principles for organizing a society. It is not an actual historical event but a thought experiment where rational people make decisions behind a veil of ignorance. This setup ensures that the resulting rules of justice are ones that anyone could reasonably accept regardless of their background.

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(A) Feudalism and Mercantilism
(B) Anarchism and Syndicalism
(C) Liberalism and Conservatism
(D) Capitalism and Socialism/Communism

15. Identify the correct pair related to the ideas of Swami Vivekananda.
(A) Spiritual Nationalism - Belief in India's role to spiritually guide the world.
(B) Practical Vedanta - Rejection of all religious rituals.
(C) Universal Religion - The supremacy of Hinduism over all other faiths.
(D) Four Yogas - A system of physical exercises for political activists.

16. Consider the following statements regarding Kautilya's Mandala theory of foreign policy.
I. It posits that a neighboring state is a natural enemy.
II. The state beyond the immediate neighbor is a natural ally.
III. The king at the center of the circle is called the 'Vijigishu' (the would-be conqueror).
IV. The theory advocates for a policy of permanent isolation.
V. It is a complex framework of 12 kings arranged in concentric circles.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) III, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, III, IV, and V

17. Which of the following is NOT a part of M.K. Gandhi's concept of Sarvodaya?
(A) The good of the individual is contained in the good of all.
(B) The welfare of the majority should be prioritized over the minority.
(C) The lawyer's work has the same value as the barber's.
(D) A life of labor is the life worth living.

18. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar advocated for 'preferential treatment' or 'reservations' for Scheduled Castes and Tribes. What was the primary justification for this policy?
(A) To compensate for historical injustices and ensure representation in the nation's life.
(B) To provide a temporary economic stimulus to the poor.
(C) To create a new social elite from within the depressed classes.
(D) To fulfill a condition laid down by the British for granting independence.

19. Match the medieval thinkers in List I with the central concepts in List II.
List I: (Thinkers)
P. Barani
Q. Kabir
R. Kautilya
S. Aggannasutta
List II: (Concepts)
1. Theory of the social contract for the origin of the state
2. Critique of religious orthodoxy and emphasis on inner truth (Ram-Rahim)
3. Advice to the Sultan on kingship and nobility (Fatwa-i-Jahandari)
4. Mandala Theory of interstate relations
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

20. According to the Aggannasutta, how did the institution of the 'Mahasammata' (the Great Elect) come into being?
(A) Through divine appointment by a supreme god.
(B) As a result of a military conquest by a powerful warrior.
(C) By a hereditary lineage established from the beginning of time.
(D) Through a social contract where people chose a ruler to maintain order.

21. Which statement best describes Ziauddin Barani's view on the ideal Sultan?
(A) A secular ruler who treats all subjects with absolute social and legal equality.
(B) A pragmatic ruler who prioritizes national economic prosperity over religious piety.
(C) A ruler who strictly follows the Sharia and ensures the subordination of Hindus.
(D) A weak ruler who abdicates power to a permanent council of religious scholars.

22. Consider the following statements about Pandita Ramabai's life and work.

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List II: (Meanings)

1. Duties of the king
2. Right conduct or duty
3. Conduct permissible during distress
4. Punishment or the coercive power of the state

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

8. What is the most appropriate description of M.N. Roy's philosophy of 'Radical Humanism'?
(A) A philosophy placing man as the measure of all things, emphasizing reason, freedom, and ethics.
(B) A political ideology centered on nationalistic revolution spearheaded by the urban proletariat.
(C) A social theory prioritizing the strength of collective identity over individual personal freedom.
(D) An economic system advocating for absolute state control over the national means of production.

9. Which of the following correctly identifies a cause-and-effect relationship in V.D. Savarkar's thought?
(A) Cause: The need for social reform within Hinduism. Effect: His advocacy for a separate Muslim state.
(B) Cause: The experience of colonial rule. Effect: His formulation of 'Total Revolution'.
(C) Cause: The belief in a shared geography, race, and culture. Effect: His definition of Hindutva as a religio-political identity.
(D) Cause: The influence of Western liberal democracy. Effect: His support for the caste system.

10. Consider the following statements about Jaya Prakash Narayan's concept of 'Total Revolution'.
I. It was a call for political change only, targeting the central government.
II. It encompassed social, economic, cultural, educational, and ethical transformation.
III. The movement was based on non-violent methods and civil disobedience.
IV. It aimed to establish a partyless democracy.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II, III, and IV only
(C) I and IV only
(D) II and III only

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11. Which of the following is a correct statement regarding Periyar E. V. Ramasamy's Self-Respect Movement?
(A) It sought to establish a new religious order based on Dravidian deities.
(B) It aimed to promote Sanskrit as the primary language of the Tamil people.
(C) It functioned as a political movement for representation in the colonial government.
(D) It encouraged self-respect while abandoning superstitions and the caste system.

12. In the context of Rabindranath Tagore's political thought, what does the concept of 'constructive swadeshi' primarily imply?
(A) The violent overthrow of foreign rule and institutions.
(B) The emphasis on self-help, rural reconstruction, and education for national regeneration.
(C) The revival of traditional monarchical systems.
(D) A boycott of all foreign goods without creating local alternatives.

13. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Sri Aurobindo's political philosophy evolved from a revolutionary nationalist to a spiritual visionary.
Reason (R): His spiritual experiences in Alipore Jail led him to believe that India's independence was a divine will and part of a larger spiritual evolution of humanity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

14. Deendayal Upadhyaya's philosophy of 'Integral Humanism' sought to provide an indigenous alternative to which two dominant Western ideologies?

sense of identity, paving the way for a truly free consciousness.

288. (B) As an elite group that mimics the former colonizers and perpetuates exploitation.
This social class is depicted as a lazy and unoriginal elite that takes over the positions of power left by the former colonial rulers. Instead of fundamentally changing the system, they merely mimic European habits and continue the same patterns of exploitation. They remain disconnected from the struggles of the rural poor and fail to lead any genuine national transformation.

289. (D) a Manichaean division between the zones of the colonizer and the colonized.
The colonial world is described as being strictly split into two mutually exclusive and opposing zones. This rigid division separates the world of the colonizer from that of the colonized, often framed in terms of a moral conflict between good and evil. This stark separation defines every aspect of life, creating a geography of inequality and systematic dehumanization and control.

290. (A) The peasantry and the lumpenproletariat.
Genuine liberation and social transformation are believed to be most likely achieved by the rural poor and the urban underclass. These groups are viewed as the most revolutionary because they have been the most completely marginalized by the colonial system. Unlike the urban elites, they have the least stake in the old structures and the greatest motivation for change.

291. (C) His focus on the peasantry, rather than the urban proletariat, as the main revolutionary force.
A major shift from orthodox Marxist theory involved identifying the rural population as the primary revolutionary force. While traditional models focused on factory workers in cities, this adaptation recognized the immense potential of the vast peasantry in an agrarian society. This change in focus allowed the revolutionary movement to be grounded in the actual social conditions of the nation.

292. (A) linking the party leadership with the ideas and needs of the masses.
This principle is a leadership method designed to create a continuous connection between the political party and the general population. It involves collecting the scattered ideas of the people, refining them into systematic policies, and then returning to the public to explain and implement them. This process ensures that the party's actions are informed by and supported by the people.

293. (D) a two-stage revolution beginning with a broad class coalition to fight feudalism and imperialism.
This political theory outlines a gradual path toward socialism suitable for countries dealing with feudalism and foreign influence. It proposes an initial stage where a broad coalition of different social classes works together to overthrow existing oppressive structures. This cooperative phase is a necessary prerequisite that prepares the society for the eventual transition into a fully socialist and communist system.

294. (B) encircling urban centers from liberated rural base areas.
This strategy focuses on using rural areas as base camps to gradually surround and take control of cities. It relies on guerrilla tactics and support from the local population over a long period. By avoiding direct confrontations in open battlefields initially, the movement builds strength while slowly weakening the power of the established state and its institutions.

295. (C) a coalition of several classes under Communist Party leadership.
The initial phase of the revolutionary process is characterized by a broad alliance that includes workers, peasants, and certain segments of the middle class. This diverse group is guided by the leadership of the revolutionary party to achieve democratic reforms and national independence. This collaborative effort is essential for breaking the power of traditional landowning elites and foreign colonial interests.

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I. She was a staunch supporter of the caste system as a means of social organization.
II. She founded the 'Arya Mahila Samaj' to promote women's education.
III. Her book 'The High-Caste Hindu Woman' exposed the plight of women in Indian society.
IV. She remained in India her entire life and never travelled abroad.

Which of the above statements are incorrect?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) II and IV only

23. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Muhammad Iqbal's philosophy underwent a shift from an advocate of composite Indian nationalism to a proponent of a separate Muslim identity and political destiny.
Reason (R): He came to believe that the Western concept of a secular nation-state was unsuitable for the Indian Muslim community, for whom Islam was a complete code of life.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

24. What did Kabir's concept of 'Ram-Rahim' signify?
(A) The fundamental oneness of God, regardless of different religious names.
(B) A political alliance between Hindu and Muslim rulers.
(C) The belief in two separate, equally powerful deities.
(D) The need to build separate places of worship for Hindus and Muslims.

25. The core idea behind 'Dharma' in the Dharamshastra tradition is best understood as:
(A) A set of rigid and unchanging divine commandments.
(B) A political strategy for expanding the kingdom's territory.
(C) A principle of cosmic and social order that includes law, duty, and virtue.
(D) A system of economic exchange based on barter.

26. Which of the following is NOT one of the four means of statecraft (Upayas) mentioned by Kautilya in the Arthashastra?
(A) Dharma (Righteousness)
(B) Sama (Conciliation)
(C) Dana (Gifts)
(D) Danda (Punishment)

27. Read the given statements regarding J.L. Nehru's policy of Non-Alignment and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Non-Alignment meant complete neutrality and refusal to take any stand on international issues.
Statement II: It was a strategy to preserve India's sovereignty and freedom of action in foreign policy during the Cold War.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

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28. Which set of concepts is correctly associated with Ram Manohar Lohia?
(A) Partyless Democracy, Total Revolution, Gramdan
(B) Sapta Kranti (Seven Revolutions), Chaukhamba Raj (Four-Pillar State), Socialism of the Wheel
(C) Hindutva, Cultural Nationalism, Seven Shackles
(D) Integral Humanism, Antyodaya, Economic Decentralization

29. Arrange the following thinkers in the chronological order of their birth:
I. Pandita Ramabai
II. M.K. Gandhi
III. B.R. Ambedkar
IV. Bal Gangadhar Tilak

Choose the correct chronological sequence:
(A) IV, I, II, III
(B) I, IV, II, III
(C) IV, II, I, III
(D) I, II, IV, III

30. Consider the following statements regarding V.D. Savarkar's concept of Hindutva.

270. (D) The withering away of the state in a communist society.
The final stage of history involves a revolutionary shift from capitalism to a society without class distinctions. In this ultimate synthesis, the state is no longer necessary as a tool of class oppression and gradually ceases to exist. This process ends the historical dialectic of conflict, resulting in a community where resources are shared and human exploitation is eliminated.

271. (C) The subordination of women is a result of their lack of education, not natural inferiority.
Wollstonecraft challenges the idea that women are naturally inferior, arguing instead that their status is a product of social neglect and poor education. She asserts that if women were granted access to the same intellectual development as men, they would prove themselves to be rational and capable individuals. Equality is therefore a matter of training rather than biological nature.

272. (B) define the limits of societal interference with individual liberty.
This liberal principle establishes a clear boundary for when the state or society can rightfully exert power over an individual. It argues that personal liberty should only be restricted to prevent one person from causing direct injury to others. By limiting interference to cases of objective harm, the principle protects a wide range of individual thought, expression, and lifestyle choices.

273. (D) society's progress is hindered by the denial of rights and opportunities to women.
Both thinkers argue that denying rights and opportunities to women is a barrier to the overall development of a progressive society. They believe that restricting half the population to a state of dependence and ignorance wastes human potential. By advocating for equality, they seek to improve not just the lives of women but the moral and intellectual health of society.

274. (A) rational individuals and better citizens.
Providing women with the same intellectual opportunities as men allows them to develop their capacity for reason. This enables them to become independent individuals who can think for themselves. Beyond personal autonomy, this development makes them more effective in their roles as citizens, as they can contribute rationally to the public life and the moral fabric of the community.

275. (C) As an outdated relic incompatible with modern principles.
This perspective views the legal and social inequality of women as a primitive survival from an earlier, less civilized era. Such subordination is seen as fundamentally inconsistent with the rational and egalitarian principles of a modern, enlightened society. Reforming these outdated laws is considered essential for achieving a truly progressive and just political system that values the contribution of everyone.

276. (A) It describes the process by which a ruling class gains the active consent of subordinate classes.
This concept refers to the cultural and moral leadership exercised by a ruling class over the rest of society. Instead of relying solely on force, the dominant group secures the active consent of subordinate classes by making its own worldview appear as natural common sense. This intellectual dominance ensures that the existing social order is maintained with minimal physical resistance.

277. (D) Schools, media, and religious institutions.
This realm includes the various voluntary institutions and social spaces where cultural values and ideologies are disseminated and reinforced. Schools, media outlets, and religious organizations all play a vital role in shaping the public's understanding of the world. These entities help generate the consent necessary for the ruling class to maintain its influence without resorting to direct military or police action.

278. (B) To articulate the consciousness and worldview of the subordinate classes from within.
These individuals are thinkers and leaders who emerge directly from the working class to articulate its unique experiences and goals. Their primary function is to challenge the dominant ideology and help build a new, alternative consciousness within the population. By providing a voice for the oppressed, they facilitate the development of a counter-movement against the existing cultural and political order.

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IV. His concept of nationalism was deeply intertwined with spirituality and the idea of India as a divine mother.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I and III only
(D) III and IV only

38. According to Swami Vivekananda, what was the primary cause of India's degradation?
(A) Lack of military power.
(B) Neglect of the masses and the ossification of social customs.
(C) Economic exploitation by foreign powers.
(D) Absence of a single, unified political leader.

39. In 'Annihilation of Caste', Dr. B.R. Ambedkar argues that the real method of breaking up the caste system is:
(A) The inter-dining of castes.
(B) The economic upliftment of lower castes.
(C) The conversion to other religions.
(D) The inter-marriage between castes.

40. Which thinker famously contrasted 'civilization' (materialistic, Western) with 'culture' (spiritual, Eastern) and warned against the blind imitation of the West?
(A) Rabindranath Tagore
(B) J.L. Nehru
(C) M.N. Roy
(D) Deendayal Upadhyaya

41. Which of the following was a central critique offered by Periyar E. V. Ramasamy against Hinduism?
(A) It promoted rationalism and scientific temper.
(B) It was an egalitarian religion with no hierarchy.
(C) It was a tool for Brahminical domination and the subjugation of Dravidians.
(D) It was a foreign religion imposed on the Indian subcontinent.

42. What is the core argument of M.K. Gandhi's 'Hind Swaraj'?
(A) A critique of modern, industrial civilization and an advocacy for a self-reliant, ethical society.
(B) A detailed plan for India's economic development after independence.
(C) A historical account of the Indian National Congress.
(D) A call for armed struggle against the British.

43. Which pair representing a thinker and their organization is incorrect?
(A) Pandita Ramabai - Sharda Sadan
(B) B.R. Ambedkar - Scheduled Castes Federation
(C) Jaya Prakash Narayan - Congress Socialist Party
(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak - Servants of India Society

44. According to Ziauddin Barani's 'Fatwa-i-Jahandari', what is the main purpose of state power ('Zawabit')?
(A) To facilitate the spiritual salvation of every individual subject.
(B) To supplement the Sharia and maintain the temporal order and glory of the Sultan.
(C) To foster a secular social space where all religions can flourish equally.
(D) To promote international trade for the purpose of maximum economic gain.

45. The Buddhist text Aggannasutta provides a narrative on the origin of the state that is best described as:
(A) A theory of divine right of kings.
(B) A theory of military conquest.
(C) An early form of social contract theory.
(D) A theory based on patriarchal lineage.

46. What does 'Danda' represent in the Saptanga theory of Kautilya?
(A) The treasury and financial resources of the state.
(B) The territory and the population of the kingdom.
(C) The network of allies and foreign friends.
(D) The coercive power, the army, and the system of justice.

47. Read the given statements regarding Bal Gangadhar Tilak's political methods and choose the correct option.
Statement I: He exclusively used constitutional and petitioning methods to achieve his political

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postponed until after political independence was achieved.

81. Which of the following ideas is NOT associated with Deendayal Upadhyaya?
(A) Integral Humanism
(B) Class struggle
(C) Antyodaya
(D) Cultural Nationalism

82. In his critique of nationalism, Rabindranath Tagore distinguished between:
(A) The 'spirit of the West' and the 'Nation of the West'.
(B) Constructive and destructive nationalism.
(C) Political and economic nationalism.
(D) Religious and secular nationalism.

83. Match the book or concept in List I with the corresponding thinker in List II.
List I: (Book/Concept)
P. Gitanjali
Q. The Call for Total Revolution
R. Gita Rahasya
S. Riddles in Hinduism
List II: (Thinker)
1. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
2. Rabindranath Tagore
3. B.R. Ambedkar
4. Jaya Prakash Narayan
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

84. What was Periyar E.V. Ramasamy's view on Indian independence in 1947?
(A) He celebrated it as the liberation of all Indian people.
(B) He was illiterate to the event, focusing only on social reform.
(C) He demanded that the newly independent state be a theocracy.
(D) He considered it a day of mourning, believing it would lead to the replacement of British rule with Brahminical rule.

85. According to Muhammad Iqbal, the ideal society or state is one that:
(A) Is based on secular, Western democratic principles.
(B) Separates religion from politics completely.
(C) Allows for the realization of the principles of Islam in a political and social community (Ummah).
(D) Promotes atheism and materialism.

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86. A core tenet of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's thought is that for liberty, equality, and fraternity to be meaningful, what must be destroyed?
(A) The state apparatus
(B) The caste system
(C) The institution of private property
(D) Western education

87. Consider the following policies regarding Kautilya's 'shad-gunas' or six-fold policy of foreign relations:
I. Sandhi (Peace/Treaty)
II. Vigraha (War)
III. Asana (Neutrality)
IV. Dvaidhibhava (Double Policy)
V. Samshraya (Seeking Shelter)
Which of the above are part of the 'shad-gunas'?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II, III and IV only
(C) I, II, III, IV and V
(D) I and II only

88. Jaya Prakash Narayan's 'Plea for Reconstruction of Indian Polity' was a critique of:
(A) The parliamentary model of democracy adopted by India.
(B) The British colonial system only.
(C) The traditional caste system.
(D) The economic policies of the Soviet Union.

89. Which of the following correctly describes 'Rajadharma' as found in the Dharamshastra?
(A) The duty of the subjects to obey the king unconditionally.
(B) A specific tax levied on the royal family.
(C) The comprehensive duties and righteous conduct prescribed for a king.
(D) The law of succession for the monarchy.

90. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): M.N. Roy, in his later phase, became a critic of both parliamentary democracy and communist dictatorship.
Reason (R): He believed both systems submerged

socialist development.

55. Arrange the following texts in their likely chronological order of composition:
I. Arthashastra
II. Fatwa-i-Jahandari
III. Hind Swaraj
IV. Annihilation of Caste
Choose the correct chronological sequence:
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) II, I, IV, III

56. Which of the following is NOT a central theme in the political thought of Kabir?
(A) Advocacy for a specific political system or form of government.
(B) Critique of religious hypocrisy and empty rituals.
(C) Emphasis on a formless, universal God (Nirguna).
(D) Call for social equality and rejection of caste distinctions.

57. According to V.D. Savarkar, what are the three essential bonds that unite a 'Hindu'?
(A) Common Language (Bhasha), Common God (Deva), and Common Scripture (Grantha).
(B) Common Enemy (Shatru), Common King (Raja), and Common Law (Dharma).
(C) Common Territory (Rashtra), Common Race (Jati), and Common Culture (Sanskriti).
(D) Common Food (Anna), Common Dress (Vastra), and Common Rituals (Karma).

58. What was the main objective of Pandita Ramabai's 'Sharda Sadan' in Bombay?
(A) To provide a home and education for high-caste Hindu widows.
(B) To train women for political leadership.
(C) To promote the learning of Sanskrit among women.
(D) To organize mass protests against colonial rule.

59. Which statement best represents Sri Aurobindo's concept of 'spiritual nationalism'?
(A) Nationalism is a purely political and secular construct for state-building.
(B) Nationalism is an outdated concept that should be replaced by global cosmopolitanism.
(C) Nationalism is a tool for economic development and military expansion.
(D) Nationalism is a divine S'hakti' (power) and India's freedom is essential for the spiritual guidance of the world.

60. M.N. Roy was the founder of which political party in India?
(A) The Communist Party of India
(B) The Radical Democratic Party
(C) The Congress Socialist Party
(D) The Swaraj Party

61. Consider the following statements regarding Deendayal Upadhyaya's philosophy.
I. He rejected both Western capitalism and Marxism as unsuitable for India.
II. His philosophy of Integral Humanism centers the human being in their totality - body, mind, intellect, and soul.
III. He advocated for a highly centralized state structure to ensure national unity.
IV. The principle of 'Chiti' represents the innate consciousness or soul of a nation.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, III, and IV only
(D) I and II only

62. The 'Poona Pact' was an agreement between M.K. Gandhi and which other leader?
(A) J.L. Nehru
(B) Muhammad Ali Jinnah
(C) V.D. Savarkar
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

63. Which thinker argued for 'communitarian anarchism' and a 'partyless democracy' as the ultimate political ideal?
(A) Jaya Prakash Narayan
(B) Ram Manohar Lohia
(C) M.N. Roy
(D) Sri Aurobindo

64. Match the thinkers in List I with the terms they are strongly associated with in List II.
List I: (Thinkers)

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Choose the correct chronological sequence:
(A) III, I, IV, II
(B) I, III, IV, II
(C) III, IV, I, II
(D) I, IV, III, II

118. In his critique of religion, Periyar E.V. Ramasamy was particularly hostile to:
(A) The ethical teachings of Jesus Christ.
(B) The Puranas and epic literature which he believed perpetuated myths and superstitions.
(C) The Sufi traditions within Islam.
(D) The rationalist elements within Buddhist philosophy.

119. A defining feature of Ziauddin Barani's political thought is his emphasis on:
(A) The consent of the governed as the basis of legitimacy.
(B) The equality of all subjects before the law, irrespective of their religion.
(C) The separation of the state from religious institutions.
(D) The importance of a noble birth and aristocratic lineage for rulers and officials.

120. Which of the following statements best describes the political situation addressed in Kautilya's Arthashastra?
(A) A large, complex state with internal and external security threats requiring pragmatic and often ruthless statecraft.
(B) A utopian society with no crime or conflict.
(C) A small, isolated republic governed by a council of elders.
(D) A modern nation-state with a written constitution and universal suffrage.

121. For M.K. Gandhi, Satyagraha is:
(A) A tool of the weak to coerce the strong.
(B) A synonym for passive resistance.
(C) The force which is born of Truth and Love or Non-violence.
(D) A political strategy to be used only against foreign rulers.

122. Which of the following statements about Pandita Ramabai is incorrect?
(A) She accepted the subordinate position of women as prescribed in the Manusmriti.
(B) She was a scholar who was awarded the title of 'Pandita' and 'Saraswati'.
(C) She authored 'The High-Caste Hindu Woman' to highlight the plight of Indian women.
(D) She founded the Mukti Mission for destitute women and children.

123. The 'Wavell Plan' and 'Cabinet Mission' are historical events that form the backdrop for the political negotiations of which period of Indian thought?
(A) The rise of medieval sultanates.
(B) The period of social reform in the 19th century.
(C) The final phase of the Indian independence movement involving leaders such as Nehru, Gandhi, Ambedkar, and Jinnah.
(D) The post-independence consolidation under Nehru.

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124. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): V.D. Savarkar, while imprisoned in the Andamans, wrote a treatise on Hindutva that defined it as a political and cultural identity, not just a religion.
Reason (R): Savarkar was attempting to create a unified and martial 'Hindu' identity that could effectively challenge both British colonial rule and the perceived threat of Muslim separatism.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

125. Who is the author of 'India in Transition', a Marxist analysis of Indian society and politics?
(A) J.L. Nehru
(B) Ram Manohar Lohia
(C) M.N. Roy
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

126. Match the concept in List I with the thinker who criticized it in List II.
List I: (Concepts)
P. Aggressive Nationalism
Q. Gandhian 'Ram Rajya'
R. Brahminical Hinduism

monarchy where the king's will is the only law.
Statement II: The king, according to Kautilya, is bound by Dharma and the welfare of his subjects (Praja-sukhe sukham rajyah).
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

73. Consider the following principles regarding J.L. Nehru's foreign policy of 'Panchsheel':
I. Mutual non-aggression.
II. Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.
III. Peaceful co-existence.
IV. Establishment of a military alliance.
V. Equality and mutual benefit.
Which of the above principles are part of 'Panchsheel'?
(A) I, II, III, and V only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) III, IV, and V only
(D) I, II, III, IV, and V

74. "Constitutional morality is not a natural sentiment. It has to be cultivated. We must realize that our people have yet to learn it. Democracy in India is only a top-dressing on an Indian soil which is essentially undemocratic." Who made this statement?
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) M.K. Gandhi
(C) J.L. Nehru
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

75. Ziauddin Barani's ideal state was hierarchical. Whom did he consider to be 'base-born' (ashraf) and unfit for high office?
(A) Non-Muslims only.
(B) All individuals not belonging to the royal family.
(C) Scholars and poets who criticized the Sultan.
(D) People from lower social origins, including Muslim converts from lower castes.

76. Arrange the following thinkers in chronological order based on their period of major activity:
I. Ziauddin Barani
II. Kautilya
III. Kabir
IV. Pandita Ramabai
Choose the correct chronological sequence:
(A) II, I, III, IV
(B) I, II, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV

77. Which of the following is the best description of M.K. Gandhi's concept of 'Trusteeship'?
(A) A system where the state owns all property and distributes it equally.
(B) A legal framework for transferring property from the rich to the poor.
(C) A socio-economic philosophy where the wealthy hold their excess wealth in trust for society.
(D) A charitable practice of giving alms to the needy.

78. Sri Aurobindo's theory of the three stages of national development consists of:
(A) Feudalism, Capitalism, Socialism
(B) Sattva, Rajas, Tamas
(C) Grihastha, Vanaprastha, Sanyasa
(D) The stage of confused and disorganized beginnings, the stage of organized national self-consciousness, and the stage of spiritual self-realization.

79. The core purpose of M.N. Roy's 'De-colonization' thesis was to argue that:
(A) British imperialism was unintentionally industrializing India, thus creating the conditions for its own demise.
(B) Indian independence would be granted voluntarily by the British.
(C) The Indian bourgeoisie was a revolutionary class capable of leading the freedom struggle.
(D) The freedom struggle should focus only on cultural revival.

80. Which of the following statements is a central tenet of V.D. Savarkar's social reforms?
(A) He advocated for the strict observance of all caste rules and rituals.
(B) He called for the complete dismantling of the caste system and the practice of inter-dining (sah-bhojan).
(C) He argued for the preservation of untouchability as a divine law.
(D) He believed that social reform should be

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goals.
Statement II: He mobilized the masses using traditional religious symbols and festivals like the Ganapati festival.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

48. Match the thinkers in List I with their key ideas in List II.
List I: (Thinkers)
P. Ram Manohar Lohia
Q. Deendayal Upadhyaya
R. M.N. Roy
S. Periyar E. V. Ramasamy
List II: (Key Ideas)
1. Integral Humanism
2. Radical Humanism
3. Self-Respect Movement
4. Sapta Kranti (Seven Revolutions)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

49. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was a strong critic of the Gandhian vision of 'Gram Swaraj' or village republics.
Reason (R): He viewed the Indian village as a "sink of localism, a can of ignorance, narrow-mindedness and communalism" and a bastion of caste oppression.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

50. What does the term 'Purohita' (priest) signify in the context of Dharamshastra and Arthashastra political thought?
(A) A key advisor to the king, often with significant influence on policy and justice.
(B) The chief military commander.
(C) The head of the treasury department.
(D) A hereditary monarch.

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51. Which of the following statements correctly represents Muhammad Iqbal's concept of 'Khudi' (Selfhood)?
(A) The complete annihilation of the self to merge with the divine.
(B) A political concept for the collective identity of the Muslim community.
(C) The development of a strong, dynamic, and creative individual self through action.
(D) The rejection of all material pursuits in favor of asceticism.

52. Consider the following actions:
I. Organizing a protest march to defy an unjust law.
II. Engaging in a fast to protest state-sponsored violence.
III. Planning a secret armed attack on a government building.
IV. Socially boycotting individuals who disagree with one's political views.
V. Publishing pamphlets that incite hatred against the opponent.
Which of the above actions would be consistent with M.K. Gandhi's concept of Satyagraha?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV only
(C) III and V only
(D) I, II, III, IV, and V

53. J.L. Nehru's idea of a 'mixed economy' for India was an attempt to:
(A) Combine the features of a monarchy and a republic.
(B) Balance the powers of the central government and state governments.
(C) Blend the elements of a capitalist market economy with socialist state planning.
(D) Integrate agricultural and industrial sectors under a single policy framework.

54. The 'wheel' in Ram Manohar Lohia's 'socialism of the wheel' symbolizes:
(A) The cyclical nature of history where civilizations rise and fall.
(B) The interconnectedness and equal importance of all pillars of the state, from village to center.
(C) The constant motion and dynamism required in revolutionary politics.
(D) The industrial progress that is central to

the individual in a collective, and he instead proposed a decentralized state of 'Organised Democracy' based on a network of people's committees.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. Which of the following activities was central to Bal Gangadhar Tilak's idea of 'Swadeshi'?
(A) Only the boycott of foreign goods.
(B) Seeking financial aid from other countries.
(C) Complete social withdrawal and asceticism.
(D) The promotion of indigenous goods and national education.

92. The idea that "the good of the individual is contained in the good of all" is the central message of which book that deeply influenced M.K. Gandhi?
(A) The Bible
(B) John Ruskin's 'Unto This Last'
(C) The Gita
(D) Leo Tolstoy's 'The Kingdom of God is Within You'

93. What did Ram Manohar Lohia mean by 'political and economic decentralization'?
(A) Concentrating all power in the hands of the central government for efficiency.
(B) A two-party system to ensure political stability.
(C) A four-pillar model of the state (village, district, province, center) with power and resources distributed among them.
(D) A free-market economy with no state intervention.

94. The Aggannasutta's theory of the origin of the state is significant in the history of political thought because it:
(A) Is the first known text to advocate for a republican form of government.
(B) Justifies absolute monarchy as the best form of government.
(C) Provides a detailed constitution for an ideal state.
(D) Presents a secular and contractual basis for kingship, rather than a divine one.

95. Pandita Ramabai's conversion to Christianity was primarily a result of:
(A) Her disillusionment with the oppressive patriarchal aspects she observed in orthodox Hinduism.
(B) A desire for political power within the colonial administration.
(C) A mandate from the British government.
(D) An intellectual exercise with no personal conviction.

96. Identify the incorrect pair of a thinker and their associated journal or newspaper.
(A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak - Kesari
(B) J.L. Nehru - The Independent India
(C) B.R. Ambedkar - Mooknayak
(D) M.K. Gandhi - Harijan

97. Which of the following statements about Swami Vivekananda's thought is incorrect?
(A) He believed in 'Practical Vedanta', applying spiritual principles to solve social problems.
(B) He was a staunch supporter of the caste system in its hereditary and rigid form.
(C) He advocated for a muscular and self-confident form of Hinduism.
(D) He saw the upliftment of women and the masses as crucial for national regeneration.

98. The 'Saptanga Theory' of the state was first systematically articulated by:
(A) Kautilya in Arthashastra
(B) Manu in Manusmriti
(C) The Buddha in the Tripitakas
(D) Ziauddin Barani in Fatwa-i-Jahandari

99. In the context of Sri Aurobindo's philosophy, the 'Supermind' represents:
(A) The collective unconscious of humanity.
(B) The intellectual capacity of a political leader.
(C) A higher plane of consciousness that can transform human nature and resolve earthly problems.
(D) The final stage of economic development.

100. Who among the following is considered a key exponent of 'Gandhian Socialism'?
(A) M.N. Roy
(B) V.D. Savarkar

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(C) Deendayal Upadhyaya
(D) Jaya Prakash Narayan

101. Which of the following correctly describes a feature of the political thought found in Dharamshastras?
(A) The complete separation of religion (Dharma) and politics (Rajadharma).
(B) The idea that the king is above Dharma and not bound by it.
(C) The emphasis on the king's duty to protect all Varnas and Ashramas.
(D) The advocacy for a democratic form of government elected by the people.

102. Read the given statements regarding the political philosophy of Kabir and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Kabir's teachings were syncretic, drawing elements from both Hinduism and Islam.
Statement II: He established a new political party to challenge the authority of the Delhi Sultanate.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

103. Which of the following political actions is most consistent with the ideals of Jaya Prakash Narayan's 'Total Revolution'?
(A) A military coup to overthrow a corrupt government.
(B) A parliamentary debate on economic policy.
(C) A diplomatic mission to secure a foreign alliance.
(D) A grassroots, non-violent student movement demanding educational and electoral reforms.

104. Match the thinkers in List I with the state or region they are most closely associated with in List II.
List I: (Thinkers)
P. Periyar E. V. Ramasamy
Q. Bal Gangadhar Tilak
R. Sri Aurobindo (later life)
S. Pandita Ramabai
List II: (Region)
1. Maharashtra
2. Tamil Nadu
3. Kedgaon (near Pune)
4. Pondicherry
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

105. What is the central theme of Muhammad Iqbal's famous poem 'Shikwa' (Complaint) and 'Jawab-i-Shikwa' (Response to the Complaint)?
(A) A critique of Western civilization's materialism.
(B) A call for Hindu-Muslim unity against the British.
(C) A dialogue with God about the decline of the Muslim community and the path to its revival.
(D) An ode to the natural beauty of the Indian subcontinent.

106. J.L. Nehru's vision of 'scientific temper' for India implied:
(A) The adoption of a rational, empirical, and questioning approach to life and its problems.
(B) The mandatory teaching of science in all schools.
(C) The rejection of all art and humanities in favor of science and technology.
(D) The development of nuclear weapons to ensure national security.

107. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Rabindranath Tagore was a critic of the 'Non-Cooperation' movement led by Gandhi.
Reason (R): Tagore believed that the movement's emphasis on boycott and its potential for mob mentality could lead to a 'tyranny of the patriot' and hinder the cultivation of individual reason and creativity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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108. The concept of 'Chiti' in Deendayal Upadhyaya's Integral Humanism refers to:
(A) The physical body of an individual.
(B) The soul or innate consciousness of a nation that guides its destiny.
(C) The economic structure of a society.
(D) The political constitution of a state.

109. Which of the following statements accurately represents V.D. Savarkar's stance on untouchability?
(A) He was a staunch defender of untouchability as part of Hindu tradition.
(B) He was indifferent to the issue of untouchability, focusing only on political freedom.
(C) He was a vocal critic of untouchability, seeing it as a weakness that divided the Hindu society.
(D) He believed untouchability was a problem that only lower castes themselves could solve.

110. Consider the following aspects of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's thought:
I. He advocated for a strong central government to counter local tyranny.
II. He was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Indian Constitution.
III. He believed that economic development would automatically lead to the annihilation of caste.
IV. He embraced Buddhism towards the end of his life as a rejection of the Hindu caste hierarchy.
Which of the above aspects are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I, II and IV only
(D) I, III and IV only

111. What is the role of 'Mitra' (Ally) in Kautilya's Saptanga theory?
(A) It is the element of foreign allies, crucial for security and a balanced foreign policy.
(B) It refers to the internal friends and supporters of the king.
(C) It is a synonym for the king's chief minister.
(D) It refers to the friendly relationship between the king and his subjects.

112. "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it!" This famous declaration is attributed to:
(A) M.K. Gandhi
(B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(C) J.L. Nehru
(D) Swami Vivekananda

NODIA

113. Ram Manohar Lohia's strong advocacy for replacing English with vernacular languages in public life is rooted in his principle of:
(A) Revolution against economic inequality.
(B) Revolution against inequality based on language and caste.
(C) Revolution for the privacy of the individual.
(D) Revolution for arms and against the atom bomb.

114. The term 'Dravida Nadu' or a separate Dravidian nation was a political demand most closely associated with the early phase of which thinker's movement?
(A) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy
(B) Sri Aurobindo
(C) Jaya Prakash Narayan
(D) M.N. Roy

115. Which of the following is NOT one of the 'seven sins' that Gandhi warned against?
(A) Wealth without work
(B) Pleasure without conscience
(C) Religion without sacrifice
(D) Knowledge without character

116. M.N. Roy's transition from Communism to Radical Humanism was marked by his:
(A) Growing faith in the revolutionary potential of the Indian bourgeoisie.
(B) Belief that India was not yet ready for a socialist revolution.
(C) Acceptance of Gandhian methods of non-violence.
(D) Disenchantment with the authoritarianism in the Soviet Union and the Comintern.

117. Arrange the following works of B.R. Ambedkar in the chronological order of their publication:
I. Annihilation of Caste
II. The Buddha and His Dhamma
III. The Problem of the Rupee: Its Origin and Its Solution
IV. Who Were the Shudras?

P. Kautilya
Q. M.K. Gandhi
R. B.R. Ambedkar
S. J.P. Narayan
List II: (Terms)
1. Annihilation of Caste
2. Total Revolution
3. Saptanga
4. Trusteeship
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

65. A key difference between Rabindranath Tagore's and M.K. Gandhi's nationalism was:
(A) Gandhi supported violence while Tagore was a pacifist.
(B) Tagore feared that aggressive nationalism could lead to chauvinism and xenophobia, while Gandhi's nationalism was more inclusive.
(C) Tagore was an atheist, while Gandhi was deeply religious.
(D) Gandhi rejected Western education entirely, while Tagore embraced it.

66. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Swami Vivekananda's message at the Parliament of World's Religions in 1893 was a call for religious tolerance and mutual respect.
Reason (R): He presented Vedanta as a universal philosophy that could accommodate all faiths, famously using the analogy of different rivers flowing into the same sea.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

67. What was the central argument of Bal Gangadhar Tilak in his book 'The Arctic Home in the Vedas'?
(A) The Vedas advocate for a socialist form of government.
(B) The Indian freedom struggle is sanctioned by the Vedas.
(C) The Vedas were composed in the Arctic region during the pre-glacial period.
(D) The caste system is a later corruption and not part of the original Vedas.

68. Which of the following is NOT one of Ram Manohar Lohia's 'Sapta Kranti' (Seven Revolutions)?
(A) Revolution for equality between men and women.
(B) Revolution against racial inequality.
(C) Revolution against economic inequality based on capitalism.
(D) Revolution for the establishment of a world government.

69. In the Aggannasutta, the decline from a pristine state of nature is attributed to the emergence of what?
(A) Foreign invasion.
(B) A powerful priestly class.
(C) Private property and greed.
(D) Natural disasters.

70. Which of the following statements about Periyar E. V. Ramasamy is incorrect?
(A) He was a strong advocate for the abolition of caste.
(B) He strongly supported Gandhi's concept of Ram Rajya.
(C) He was a key figure in the Vaikom Satyagraha.
(D) He promoted a Dravidian identity in opposition to what he saw as Aryan domination.

71. What distinguishes 'Dharma' in Dharamshastra from the modern concept of 'law'?
(A) 'Dharma' is exclusively concerned with criminal procedure.
(B) 'Dharma' can be changed by a simple majority in a legislature.
(C) 'Dharma' applies only to the king and not to the subjects.
(D) 'Dharma' is a broader concept encompassing religious, moral, and social duties, not just state-enacted rules.

72. Read the given statements regarding Kautilya's views on governance and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Kautilya advocated for an absolute

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S. Parliamentary Democracy

List II: (Thinker)

1. Jaya Prakash Narayan
2. Periyar E. V. Ramasamy
3. Rabindranath Tagore
4. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

127. Consider the following statements regarding Sri Aurobindo's doctrine of 'Passive Resistance':

I. It was a pragmatic political weapon, not an absolute creed like Gandhi's ahimsa.
II. It included methods like boycott, swadeshi, and national education.
III. It completely ruled out the use of violence under any circumstances.
IV. Its ultimate aim was to make the country ungovernable for the British.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) I, II, and IV only
(C) II and III only
(D) I, II, and IV only

128. "If I were to be born again, I would be born as an untouchable, so that I may share their sorrows, sufferings, and the affronts leveled at them..." Who expressed this sentiment?
(A) Swami Vivekananda
(B) M.K. Gandhi
(C) J.L. Nehru
(D) Rabindranath Tagore

129. The idea of 'Fabian Socialism' with its emphasis on gradualism and state-led reform, had a significant influence on which Indian leader?
(A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) V.D. Savarkar
(D) Deendayal Upadhyaya

130. What was Ram Manohar Lohia's primary criticism of the Indian socialist and communist parties of his time?
(A) They were too focused on the urban proletariat and ignored the peasantry and lower castes.
(B) They were not sufficiently nationalist.
(C) They were too reliant on Gandhian methods.
(D) They were too willing to compromise with capitalist forces.

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131. Swami Vivekananda's call to "Arise, awake, and stop not till the goal is reached" was primarily addressed to:
(A) The British colonial rulers.
(B) The international community at the Parliament of Religions.
(C) The youth of India, to inspire them for national regeneration.
(D) The sadhus and ascetics in the Himalayas.

132. Read the given statements regarding the Aggannasutta and choose the correct option.
Statement I: It presents a materialistic theory of the evolution of the world and social order.
Statement II: It completely endorses the Brahminical Varna system as divinely ordained.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

133. Which thinker advocated for a 'Spiritualized Democracy' where political action would be guided by inner spiritual truth?
(A) M.N. Roy
(B) J.L. Nehru
(C) Sri Aurobindo
(D) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy

134. Which of the following is NOT one of the 'limbs' (angas) of the state according to Kautilya's Saptanga theory?
(A) Swami (The Sovereign)
(B) Varna (The Social Order)
(C) Amatya (The Minister)
(D) Janapada (The Territory and People)

135. Who famously criticized the Indian National Congress as a "begging institute" for its early methods of petition and prayer?
(A) Gopal Krishna Gokhale
(B) M.K. Gandhi
(C) Jawaharlal Nehru
(D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak

136. What is the fundamental unit of Deendayal Upadhyaya's political and social thought?

172. Deendayal Upadhyaya's philosophy of 'Integral Humanism' was adopted as the official doctrine of which political party?
(A) The Indian National Congress
(B) The Bharatiya Jana Sangh
(C) The Communist Party of India
(D) The Swatantra Party

173. Which of the following statements does NOT align with J.L. Nehru's vision for modern India?
(A) The development of a 'scientific temper' among the people.
(B) The establishment of a secular state with separation of religion and politics.
(C) The promotion of village-based, self-sufficient economies as the primary model.
(D) A planned economy with a strong public sector and heavy industrialization.

174. In the context of his evolving thought, Jaya Prakash Narayan's call for 'Total Revolution' in the 1970s was a culmination of his disillusionment with:
(A) Gandhian non-violence.
(B) The Marxist theory of class struggle.
(C) The idea of national sovereignty.
(D) The corruption and ineffectiveness of the existing party-based political system.

175. Which thinker provided a systematic, non-divine, and contractual theory for the origin of the state in ancient Indian thought?
(A) The author of Aggannasutta
(B) Manu
(C) Kautilya
(D) Barani

176. Which of the following statements about Bal Gangadhar Tilak is correct?
(A) He was a leader of the 'Moderate' faction of the Indian National Congress.
(B) He advocated for social reform to take precedence over the political struggle.
(C) He used religious symbols to foster a sense of national identity and political consciousness.
(D) He was a firm believer in the British sense of justice and fairness.

177. The 'six poisons' or 'shad-ripus' that Kautilya warns a king must overcome are related to:
(A) External enemy states.
(B) Personal vices like lust, anger, greed, vanity, haughtiness, and jealousy.
(C) Inefficient ministers in the council.
(D) Corrupt tax collectors.

178. Who among the following argued that 'social democracy' is the essential foundation for the success of 'political democracy'?
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) M.K. Gandhi
(C) J.L. Nehru
(D) V.D. Savarkar

179. The central thesis of M.K. Gandhi's 'Hind Swaraj' is a critique of:
(A) The caste system
(B) British parliamentary procedure
(C) Modern industrial civilization
(D) Religious fundamentalism

180. Which of the following ideas is NOT associated with Ram Manohar Lohia?
(A) The 'Seven Revolutions' (Sapta Kranti)
(B) The 'Four-Pillar State' (Chaukhamba Raj)
(C) The principle of 'immediacy' in political action
(D) A preference for English as a unifying language for India

181. In his presidential address to the Muslim League in 1930, Muhammad Iqbal articulated the idea of:
(A) A pan-Islamic caliphate ruling from Mecca.
(B) A secular, federal India with strong protections for minorities.
(C) A consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state.
(D) Immediate armed jihad against the British.

182. Consider the following statements about M.N. Roy's political journey:
I. He started as a revolutionary nationalist in Bengal.
II. He became a prominent figure in the international communist movement (Comintern).
III. He broke with orthodox Marxism to formulate his philosophy of Radical Humanism.
IV. He ended his career as a spiritual leader in

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(C) M.N. Roy
(D) Kabir

146. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Periyar E. V. Ramasamy was a rationalist who encouraged people to question religious dogmas and superstitions.
Reason (R): He believed that traditional religion, particularly Hinduism, was a primary instrument for maintaining caste hierarchy and Brahminical dominance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

147. Match the thinker in List I with their corresponding critique in List II.
List I: (Thinkers)
P. B.R. Ambedkar
Q. Rabindranath Tagore
R. Ram Manohar Lohia
S. M.K. Gandhi
List II: (Critiques)
1. Critique of 'caste-blind' Indian Marxism
2. Critique of Modern Industrial Civilization
3. Critique of 'Gram Swaraj' (Village Republics)
4. Critique of Chauvinistic Nationalism
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

148. V.D. Savarkar's advocacy for 'Shuddhi' (re-conversion) and 'Sangathan' (organization) was aimed at:
(A) Promoting universal brotherhood among all religions.
(B) Encouraging Hindus to adopt Western lifestyles.
(C) Establishing a new, syncretic religion.
(D) Strengthening the Hindu community politically and numerically.

149. The '22 Vows' administered by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar during the mass conversion to Buddhism were intended to:
(A) Establish a new political party.
(B) Outline a new economic program for the dalits.
(C) Make a complete and radical break from the beliefs and practices of Hinduism.
(D) Formulate a pact with the Hindu Mahasabha.

150. For Jaya Prakash Narayan, 'communitarian democracy' meant:
(A) A system where communities are organized based on their religious affiliation.
(B) A party-less, participatory democracy built upwards from self-governing local communities.
(C) A form of government ruled by a committee of experts.
(D) Another term for the parliamentary system of democracy.

151. What is the role of 'Kosha' (Treasury) in Kautilya's Saptanga theory?
(A) It refers to the secret service and espionage network.
(B) It is the king's personal wealth, separate from the state's finances.
(C) It is the least important element of the state.
(D) It is the financial foundation of the state, essential for defense and administration.

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152. Bal Gangadhar Tilak's interpretation of the Bhagavad Gita in his 'Gita Rahasya' emphasized:
(A) The path of selfless action (Karma Yoga) as a spiritual and political duty.
(B) The path of renunciation (Nivritti Marga) as the highest ideal.
(C) The importance of devotion (Bhakti) without any action.
(D) A philosophical justification for the caste system.

153. Read the given statements regarding M.N. Roy and choose the correct option.
Statement I: He was one of the founders of the Communist Party of Mexico.
Statement II: In his later years, he became a devout Gandhian and joined the Indian National Congress.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

(C) The complete abolition of the rural zamindari taxation system.
(D) The global promotion of Hindu philosophy in Western nations.

192. Which of the following is NOT a central tenet of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy's Self-Respect Movement?
(A) Rationalism and rejection of superstition.
(B) Acceptance of the Vedas as the ultimate source of spiritual truth.
(C) Abolition of the caste system and Brahminical supremacy.
(D) Advocacy for women's rights and equality.

193. Match the thinkers in List I with the descriptive phrases in List II.
List I: (Thinkers)
P. Swami Vivekananda
Q. Rabindranath Tagore
R. Sri Aurobindo
S. M.K. Gandhi
List II: (Descriptive Phrases)
1. Prophet of Cultural Nationalism and a critic of 'the Nation'
2. Exponent of Practical Vedanta and Spiritual Nationalism
3. Apostle of Non-violence and Satyagraha
4. Visionary of Spiritual Evolution and the Supermind
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

194. "Democracy is not a form of government, it is essentially a form of society." This statement, emphasizing 'social democracy', is central to the thought of:
(A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Deendayal Upadhyaya
(D) M.N. Roy

195. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Ziauddin Barani advised the Sultan to avoid appointing people of low birth to high office.
Reason (R): Barani believed that noble birth was an indicator of merit and virtue, and that the state's stability depended on maintaining a rigid social hierarchy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

196. The main argument of 'Riddles in Hinduism' by B.R. Ambedkar was to:
(A) Demonstrate the philosophical coherence of Hindu scriptures.
(B) Argue for the divine origin of the Vedas.
(C) Provide a simplified guide to Hinduism for a Western audience.
(D) Expose contradictions within Hindu religious texts to challenge their sanctity.

197. Which of the following concepts is central to the political thought of Deendayal Upadhyaya?
(A) Class Struggle
(B) Radical Humanism
(C) Integral Humanism
(D) Total Revolution

198. Read the given statements regarding Rabindranath Tagore's Visva-Bharati University and choose the correct option.
Statement I: It was founded with the aim of creating a new generation of political activists to fight the British.
Statement II: It was established to be a place where the world makes its home in a single nest, promoting a synthesis of Eastern and Western learning.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

199. What distinguishes Kautilya's approach to statecraft in the Arthashastra?
(A) A deep reliance on moral and ethical considerations above all else.
(B) A proposal for a democratic republic.
(C) A complete rejection of military force in favor of diplomacy.
(D) A pragmatic focus on the acquisition of power and wealth for the state.

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(A) I, III and V only
(B) II, III and IV only
(C) I and V only
(D) II, IV and V only

164. Sri Aurobindo's political thought is often described as moving from 'Nationalism' to 'Internationalism' and finally to a vision of 'Human Unity'. This progression was based on his:
(A) Political disillusionment after the failure of the Swadeshi movement.
(B) Spiritual evolution and the belief in a unfolding divine consciousness.
(C) Reading of Western political philosophers like Kant and Hegel.
(D) Desire to gain a leadership position at the League of Nations.

165. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): M.K. Gandhi's concept of Swaraj was multidimensional, including political, economic, and personal self-rule.
Reason (R): For Gandhi, mere political independence from the British was meaningless without a moral and spiritual transformation of the individual and society.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. Ram Manohar Lohia's concept of 'socialism of the wheel' opposed the 'socialism of the ceiling' because the latter:
(A) Focused too much on decentralization.
(B) Was concerned with lowering the income of the rich without raising the poor.
(C) Ignored the importance of industrialization.
(D) Was an idea borrowed from Maoist China.

167. "For a successful revolution, it is not enough that there is discontent. What is required is a profound and thorough conviction of the justice, necessity and importance of political and social rights." Who is the author of this statement?
(A) M.K. Gandhi
(B) V.D. Savarkar
(C) Kabir
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

168. Which of the following is the most accurate description of Rabindranath Tagore's view of nationalism?
(A) He was a cosmopolitan thinker critical of the xenophobic tendencies of Western nationalism.
(B) He was a staunch nationalist who believed in India's political supremacy.
(C) He believed nationalism was a necessary evil to achieve independence.
(D) He advocated for a Hindu-centric form of nationalism.

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169. What was the 'Vaikom Satyagraha' in which Periyar E. V. Ramasamy played a prominent role?
(A) A movement to promote the use of Tamil language.
(B) A protest against the partition of Bengal.
(C) A struggle for the right of lower castes to use a temple road in Travancore.
(D) A peasant uprising against high taxes.

170. Match the thinker in List I with their associated organization or movement in List II.
List I: (Thinker)
P. M.N. Roy
Q. Pandita Ramabai
R. Periyar E. V. Ramasamy
S. B.R. Ambedkar
List II: (Organization/Movement)
1. Self-Respect Movement
2. Independent Labour Party
3. Radical Democratic Party
4. Arya Mahila Samaj
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

171. According to the Aggannasutta, the 'Khattiya' (Kshatriya) varna originated from:
(A) The mouth of Brahma.
(B) A lineage of divine warriors.
(C) A group of wealthy merchants who seized power.
(D) The people who were appointed to protect the fields and enforce justice.

210. Which thinker advocated for the replacement of parliamentary democracy with a 'partyless' or 'communitarian' democracy built from the village level upwards?
(A) Jaya Prakash Narayan
(B) J.L. Nehru
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) V.D. Savarkar

211. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): In 'Hind Swaraj', Gandhi is critical of lawyers and doctors.
Reason (R): He believed that their professions, as practiced in modern society, often perpetuated social disputes and dependence on medication rather than promoting harmony and a healthy lifestyle.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

212. Match the thinkers in List I with their associated publications in List II.
List I: (Thinkers)
P. Deendayal Upadhyaya
Q. M.N. Roy
R. J.P. Narayan
S. Ram Manohar Lohia
List II: (Publications)
1. The Radical Humanist
2. Mankind
3. Panchjanya
4. Everyman's Weekly
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

213. The Aggannasutta, a Buddhist text, counters the Brahminical theory of divine origin of the caste system by proposing a/an:
(A) Economic theory of social stratification.
(B) Military theory based on conquest.
(C) Social-contractual and functional theory of the origin of social orders.
(D) Alternative divine narrative with Buddhist deities.

214. Which of the following represents the core of Swami Vivekananda's message of 'Practical Vedanta'?
(A) The Vedanta philosophy is only for ascetics and scholars.
(B) Spiritual principles should be applied to everyday life to serve humanity.
(C) The highest truth is the attainment of material wealth.
(D) All religions are false, and only atheism is true.

215. Consider the following statements regarding the thought of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy:
I. He was a staunch rationalist and an atheist.
II. He was a vocal critic of the caste system and Brahminical hegemony.
III. He advocated for women's emancipation and self-respect marriages.
IV. He was a strong proponent of the Hindi language as a unifying factor for India.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

216. For M.K. Gandhi, 'Ahimsa' (Non-violence) is:
(A) An absolute principle and a supreme human virtue.
(B) A tactic for the weak who cannot use violence.
(C) Merely the absence of physical violence.
(D) A political strategy to be used only against opponents.

217. A central element of J.L. Nehru's foreign policy was 'Panchsheel'. Which country was the co-signatory with India on the agreement that first formally enunciated these principles?
(A) The Soviet Union
(B) The United States of America
(C) The People's Republic of China
(D) Pakistan

218. According to V.D. Savarkar, the 'Essentials of Hindutva' are a common nation (rashtra), common race (jati), and a common:
(A) Culture (sanskriti)
(B) Religion (dharma)
(C) Language (bhasha)

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Pondicherry.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II, and III only
(C) III and IV only
(D) I, II, III, and IV

183. For V.D. Savarkar, who among the following could NOT be considered a 'Hindu' in the political sense of Hindutva?
(A) A Sikh person, due to the fact that Sikhism originated within the Indian subcontinent.
(B) An atheist born to Hindu parents who continues to share in the national culture.
(C) A Buddhist follower, as the religion of Buddhism was founded on Indian soil.
(D) An Indian Muslim, because his spiritual holy land (Punyabhumi) is located outside India.

184. The concept of 'Antyodaya', meaning the upliftment of the last person, is a cornerstone of the philosophy of:
(A) Deendayal Upadhyaya
(B) J.L. Nehru
(C) M.N. Roy
(D) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy

185. What does 'Dvaidhibhava' (double policy) mean in Kautilya's six-fold foreign policy?
(A) Maintaining a policy of strict neutrality in all conflicts.
(B) Making peace with one enemy while waging war against another.
(C) Seeking shelter with a stronger king.
(D) Declaring war on all neighboring states simultaneously.

186. The core of Kabir's teachings can be described as:
(A) A synthesis of Vedanta and Sufi mysticism, rejecting external rituals.
(B) A call for political rebellion against the Sultan.
(C) A rigid adherence to the caste system.
(D) A manual for ascetic practices and withdrawal from the world.

187. The purpose of Jaya Prakash Narayan's 'Sarvodaya' movement, which he inherited from Gandhi and Vinoba Bhave, was:
(A) To capture state power through elections.
(B) To promote large-scale industrialization.
(C) To establish a military dictatorship.
(D) To bring about social transformation through non-violent means like Bhoodan and Gramdan.

188. Which of the following is a key difference between Ambedkar's and Gandhi's approach to the caste system?
(A) Gandhi wanted to abolish the Varna system entirely, while Ambedkar wanted to reform it.
(B) Ambedkar believed caste could only be abolished by destroying its scriptural sanctity.
(C) Ambedkar was a supporter of untouchability, while Gandhi was against it.
(D) Gandhi never addressed the issue of caste, while Ambedkar made it his life's mission.

189. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
I. J.P. Narayan's call for 'Total Revolution'.
II. M.K. Gandhi's Dandi March.
III. Bal Gangadhar Tilak's trial and imprisonment in Mandalay.
IV. J.L. Nehru's 'Tryst with Destiny' speech.
Choose the correct chronological sequence:
(A) III, II, IV, I
(B) II, III, IV, I
(C) III, II, I, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV

190. What is the significance of the 'Janapada' element in Kautilya's Saptanga theory?
(A) It refers only to the territory and its natural resources.
(B) It refers to the fortified capital city.
(C) It refers to the system of local self-government.
(D) It combines territory and people, emphasizing a productive and loyal population.

191. The primary focus of Pandita Ramabai's early work and activism was:
(A) The emancipation of high-caste widows through education and social protection.
(B) The organized political resistance against British colonial rule.

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(A) The human being as an integral part of family, society, nation, and humanity.
(B) The individual as an isolated atom.
(C) The state as the supreme entity.
(D) The social class as the driver of history.

137. Which of the following pairs is correctly matched?
(A) Jaya Prakash Narayan - Integral Humanism
(B) M.N. Roy - Total Revolution
(C) Ram Manohar Lohia - Chaukhamba Raj
(D) Deendayal Upadhyaya - Radical Humanism

138. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's demand for 'Separate Electorates' for the Depressed Classes was based on the belief that:
(A) Only members of the Depressed Classes could truly represent their interests.
(B) Depressed Classes were not Hindus.
(C) It was a necessary step towards creating a separate nation for them.
(D) The British government would not grant independence otherwise.

139. M.K. Gandhi's concept of 'Gram Swaraj' envisions a village that is:
(A) Dependent on the central government for all its needs.
(B) An industrial hub focused on large-scale manufacturing.
(C) Governed by a hereditary headman.
(D) A self-sufficient and self-governing republic.

140. Which of the following statements about Muhammad Iqbal's political thought is incorrect?
(A) He was the president of the Muslim League session in Allahabad in 1930.
(B) He was a lifelong advocate for a single, united, and secular India.
(C) He envisioned a consolidated Muslim state in North-West India.
(D) His philosophy emphasized the dynamic and creative potential of the human ego ('Khudi').

141. The principle of 'Apaddharma' in the Dharamshastra tradition refers to:
(A) The absolute and unchanging law for all time.
(B) The specific duties of an ascetic.
(C) Conduct and duties that are permissible in times of extreme distress or emergency.
(D) The law of inheritance and property.

142. A key element of Rabindranath Tagore's educational philosophy, as practiced at Visva-Bharati, was:
(A) Rote memorization and strict discipline.
(B) Exclusive focus on vocational and technical training.
(C) A curriculum based solely on Western scientific texts.
(D) Education in harmony with nature and creative self-expression.

143. Which of the following statements accurately represents a view held by Ziauddin Barani?
(A) The main duty of a Muslim king is to uphold the glory of Islam and be a 'defender of the faith'.
(B) A Sultan should rule with humility and consult his subjects on all matters.
(C) The laws of the state (Zawabit) can be contrary to the Sharia if it serves the Sultan's interest.
(D) All religions should be treated with equal respect by the state.

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144. Consider the following activities:
I. A nationwide strike in government offices and schools.
II. Setting up indigenous schools to impart national education.
III. A secret plot to assassinate a colonial official.
IV. Refusing to pay taxes to the colonial government.
V. Participating in elections for the legislative council.
Which of the above actions would be considered an example of 'Passive Resistance' as conceived by Sri Aurobindo?
(A) I, II, and IV only
(B) III and V only
(C) I, II, III, and IV only
(D) II, IV, and V only

145. "The past is not dead and static, it is alive and dynamic". This view of history and tradition is most characteristic of the writings of:
(A) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru

200. Ram Manohar Lohia's criticism of the 'two-pincer' hold on Indian politics referred to:
(A) The parallel orthodoxies of the caste system and the Westernized elite.
(B) The dominance of the Congress party and the threat from foreign powers.
(C) The combined influence of big capital and big bureaucracy.
(D) The twin threats of American capitalism and Soviet communism.

201. Which one of the following is NOT part of the 'four Upayas' (methods of diplomacy) mentioned in ancient Indian political thought?
(A) Sama (Conciliation)
(B) Dana (Gift)
(C) Moksha (Salvation)
(D) Bheda (Sowing dissent)

202. The philosophy of 'Integral Humanism' as propounded by Deendayal Upadhyaya seeks to integrate:
(A) The individual, society, nation, and humanity with a spiritual core.
(B) The economies of India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh.
(C) All political parties into a single national government.
(D) The principles of capitalism and communism into a single ideology.

203. Which of the following is NOT a key feature of M.N. Roy's Radical Humanism?
(A) Freedom as the supreme value.
(B) Emphasis on rationality and scientific ethics.
(C) A cosmopolitan commonwealth of free individuals.
(D) The necessity of a vanguard party to lead the masses.

204. "The Untouchables have no nation, no country, and no religion in the true sense of the word." This stark statement highlighting the alienation of Dalits is attributable to:
(A) M.K. Gandhi
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Pandita Ramabai
(D) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy

205. The political thought of the Dharamshastras places great emphasis on 'Danda' (coercion/punishment) because:
(A) It is the primary source of revenue for the king.
(B) It is seen as a tool for territorial expansion.
(C) In the absence of punishment, society would devolve into anarchy.
(D) It is the only way to achieve spiritual enlightenment.

206. Which of the following correctly describes a central idea of Sri Aurobindo's political philosophy?
(A) India's independence is a political necessity for economic growth.
(B) A violent revolution is the only path to freedom and it is an end in itself.
(C) India should adopt a Western-style liberal democracy without any modifications.
(D) India has a spiritual mission, and freedom is a prerequisite for fulfilling it.

207. Which of the following statements about Jaya Prakash Narayan is incorrect?
(A) He was a founding member of the Congress Socialist Party.
(B) He was a committed Marxist throughout his political career.
(C) He embraced Gandhian Sarvodaya and led the Bhoodan movement.
(D) He gave the call for 'Total Revolution' against the Indira Gandhi government.

208. The main purpose of Bal Gangadhar Tilak's revival of the Shivaji and Ganapati festivals was:
(A) Purely religious and cultural revivalism with no political motive.
(B) To mobilize the masses and instill national pride for political ends.
(C) To challenge the authority of the religious heads of the Hindu community.
(D) To create a platform for promoting social reforms like widow remarriage.

209. In the context of medieval India, Ziauddin Barani's 'Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi' is a:
(A) A legal code for non-Muslims.
(B) A book on ideal kingship and statecraft.
(C) A historical chronicle of the Delhi Sultanate.
(D) A mystical text on Sufism.

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(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

154. "Annihilation of caste is a real change of heart. But it is not a simple matter of removing false ideas. It is a matter of changing the material conditions of life and social relations." This interpretation reflects a possible application of whose ideas to the problem of caste?
(A) A synthesis of Ambedkar's goal with a materialist or socialist analysis.
(B) A purely Gandhian approach to social reform.
(C) A traditionalist view based on the Dharamshastras.
(D) A nationalist view as expressed by Savarkar.

155. Which of the following is NOT a feature of J.L. Nehru's idea of democracy?
(A) Emphasis on civil liberties and individual freedom.
(B) Commitment to a parliamentary form of government.
(C) Secularism as a foundational principle of the state.
(D) Belief in a one-party state to ensure rapid development.

156. The phrase 'Daridra Narayana' (God in the form of the poor) was popularized by which thinker to emphasize the spiritual duty of serving the poor?
(A) Kabir
(B) Swami Vivekananda
(C) Deendayal Upadhyaya
(D) Pandita Ramabai

157. Which of the following statements about the 'Dharamshastra' literature is incorrect?
(A) It consists of various texts (Smritis) composed by different authors over many centuries.
(B) It deals with topics like law, justice, duties of the king, and social customs.
(C) It is a monolithic body of work with a single, universally accepted code.
(D) It recognizes the king's coercive power (Danda) as necessary to uphold Dharma.

158. The concept of 'Sapta Kranti' or Seven Revolutions is associated with which thinker?
(A) Jaya Prakash Narayan
(B) M.N. Roy
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Ram Manohar Lohia

159. For Kabir, the ultimate spiritual goal was:
(A) To achieve a direct, personal experience of the formless divine.
(B) To perform pilgrimages to holy sites.
(C) To strictly follow the rituals prescribed by one's religion.
(D) To gain political power to reform society.

160. Which of the following works is a powerful critique of the patriarchal foundations of Hindu society, written by Pandita Ramabai?
(A) Stri Dharma Niti
(B) The High-Caste Hindu Woman
(C) Selections from the Religious Books of the Hindus
(D) My Testimony

161. The 'Mandala Theory' of Kautilya is a model for:
(A) Organizing the internal administration of a kingdom.
(B) A framework for conducting inter-state relations and foreign policy.
(C) A system of taxation.
(D) The ideal layout of a fortified city (Durga).

162. Who among the following saw the Indian village as a "sink of localism" and opposed the idea of making it the basic unit of administration?
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) M.K. Gandhi
(C) Jaya Prakash Narayan
(D) Deendayal Upadhyaya

163. Consider the following statements regarding V.D. Savarkar's 'Hindutva':
I. It is primarily a religious term, synonymous with Hinduism.
II. It defines a Hindu as one who considers India their fatherland (Pitribhumi) and holy land (Punyabhumi).
III. It is a political concept aimed at creating a consolidated Hindu nation.
IV. It was first articulated in his book 'Essentials of Hindutva'.
V. It welcomes Muslims and Christians as part of the Hindu nation without any conditions.
Which of the above statements are correct?

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(D) Political Party (dal)

219. The 'Saptanga' (seven limbs) theory is an organic conception of the state, where each limb is vital for the health of the whole. This theory was articulated by:
(A) Kabir
(B) Barani
(C) Pandita Ramabai
(D) Kautilya

220. "Freedom of mind is the real freedom. A person whose mind is not free, though he may not be in chains, is a slave, not a free man." This emphasis on intellectual liberation is a cornerstone of the philosophy of:
(A) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) Deendayal Upadhyaya
(D) M.K. Gandhi

221. Which of the following represents the correct chronological sequence of the main phases of Sri Aurobindo's political activity and thought?
(A) Revolutionary nationalist → Spiritual visionary → Integral Yogi
(B) Moderate politician → Revolutionary nationalist → Social reformer
(C) Social reformer → Spiritual visionary → Moderate politician
(D) Integral Yogi → Revolutionary nationalist → Social reformer

222. The term 'Satyagrahi' refers to:
(A) A member of the Indian National Congress.
(B) A person who practices the Gandhian method of non-violent resistance.
(C) A soldier in the Indian army.
(D) A follower of the Arya Samaj.

223. What did Ram Manohar Lohia identify as the 'seven shackles' or 'seven revolutions' (Sapta Kranti) that needed to be overthrown?
(A) A set of social, economic, and political inequalities including caste and gender.
(B) A list of corrupt politicians.
(C) The seven major industries to be nationalized.
(D) The seven deadly sins.

224. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pairing of a thinker and their core concept?
(A) M.K. Gandhi - Swaraj
(B) J.L. Nehru - Hindutva
(C) B.R. Ambedkar - Annihilation of Caste
(D) Deendayal Upadhyaya - Integral Humanism

225. "Nationalism is a great menace. It is the particular thing which for years has been at the bottom of India's troubles." Who expressed this critical view on nationalism?
(A) V.D. Savarkar
(B) Rabindranath Tagore
(C) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
(D) Muhammad Iqbal

226. According to Kautilya, the king's primary duty is:
(A) The welfare and prosperity of his subjects (Yogakshema).
(B) To achieve personal salvation (Moksha).
(C) To conquer the entire world.
(D) To perform religious sacrifices.

227. The concept of 'Khudi' or the affirmation of the self in the philosophy of Muhammad Iqbal is an antidote to:
(A) Western individualism.
(B) The caste system in Hinduism.
(C) A mystical quietism and fatalism that had weakened the Muslim community.
(D) The economic policies of the British.

228. Consider the following statements about Pandita Ramabai:
I. She was a Sanskrit scholar of great repute in a male-dominated field.
II. She travelled to England and America to seek support for her work on women's education.
III. She converted to Christianity, which caused controversy in orthodox society.
IV. She was a lifelong supporter of the caste system and child marriage.
V. She founded the Sharda Sadan to provide shelter and education to widows.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II, III, and V only
(B) I, III, and IV only
(C) II, IV, and V only
(D) All of the above

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229. M.N. Roy's draft 'Constitution for Free India' (1944) was based on the principles of:
(A) Parliamentary sovereignty.
(B) A presidential system of government.
(C) Organized democracy with a network of people's committees.
(D) A monarchy with limited powers.

230. The "Tryst with Destiny" speech delivered on the eve of India's independence is associated with:
(A) M.K. Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Sardar Patel
(D) B.R. Ambedkar

231. The Dharamshastras are best described as:
(A) A single book written by Manu.
(B) Historical chronicles of ancient Indian kings.
(C) Manuals of military strategy and statecraft.
(D) A genre of Sanskrit texts that deal with law, duty, and social ethics.

232. What was the 'Mooknayak'?
(A) A newspaper started by B.R. Ambedkar for the depressed classes.
(B) A book written by M.K. Gandhi.
(C) An organization founded by Pandita Ramabai.
(D) A political slogan used by Bal Gangadhar Tilak.

233. The main difference between Sri Aurobindo's 'passive resistance' and Gandhi's 'Satyagraha' is that:
(A) Gandhi's method was political, while Aurobindo's was purely spiritual.
(B) Aurobindo's method was for individual action, while Gandhi's was for mass action.
(C) Aurobindo's method allowed for potential violence, unlike Gandhi's.
(D) There is no difference; the terms are interchangeable.

234. In the thought of Jaya Prakash Narayan, the concept of 'Sarvodaya' (welfare of all) ultimately led him to advocate for:
(A) A partyless, participatory democracy.
(B) A stronger, more centralized state.
(C) A free-market capitalist economy.
(D) A one-party socialist state.

235. The 'four-pillar state' or 'Chaukhamba Raj' was a model of decentralized governance proposed by:
(A) Deendayal Upadhyaya
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) M.N. Roy
(D) Ram Manohar Lohia

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236. Which of the following thinkers favoured a model of 'unity in diversity' where different cultures coexist and enrich each other?
(A) V.D. Savarkar
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy
(D) Ziauddin Barani

237. Which of the following is a central argument made by Kabir?
(A) God can only be found in temples and mosques.
(B) The path to God is through complex rituals and priestly mediation.
(C) God is one, whether called Ram or Rahim, and found via inner devotion.
(D) Social hierarchy is divinely ordained and should not be questioned.

238. The primary objective of the Self-Respect movement started by Periyar is:
(A) To achieve independence from British rule.
(B) To promote the study of Sanskrit and the Vedas.
(C) To establish a socialist state in Tamil Nadu.
(D) To liberate Dravidians from Brahminical and North Indian domination.

239. The idea of 'Dharma' as the supreme ordering principle, which even the king (Raja) is subject to, is a foundational concept in:
(A) Dharamshastra and related ancient Indian political thought.
(B) The political thought of Ziauddin Barani.
(C) The radical humanism of M.N. Roy.
(D) The socialist thought of Ram Manohar Lohia.

240. "I measure the progress of a community by the degree of progress which women have achieved." Who is the author of this quote?

(A) Pandita Ramabai
(B) B.R. Ambedkar
(C) M.K. Gandhi
(D) J.L. Nehru

241. Given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R).
Assertion (A): Bal Gangadhar Tilak interpreted the Gita as a call to selfless action (Karma-yoga) rather than renunciation.
Reason (R): He sought to provide a philosophical and spiritual justification for an active and assertive political struggle for Swaraj.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

242. In Kautilya's Arthashastra, what is the prime quality of 'Janapada' (territory and people)?
(A) It should be resource-rich and populated by loyal, hardworking subjects.
(B) It should be small and easy to defend.
(C) It should be located in a mountainous, inaccessible region.
(D) It should have a population that is ethnically homogenous.

243. The "Poona Pact" of 1932 was a compromise between Dr. B.R. Ambedkar and M.K. Gandhi regarding:
(A) The leadership of the Indian National Congress.
(B) The method of achieving independence.
(C) Political representation for the Depressed Classes (Scheduled Castes).
(D) The official language of India.

244. Who among the following was NOT associated with the Congress Socialist Party?
(A) Jaya Prakash Narayan
(B) Ram Manohar Lohia
(C) Acharya Narendra Dev
(D) M.N. Roy

245. Which of the following statements captures the essence of Deendayal Upadhyaya's critique of Western economic models?
(A) He believed they were not efficient enough.
(B) He wanted to adopt the Soviet model of a command economy.
(C) He argued capitalism and socialism failed the holistic needs of humans.
(D) He was a proponent of laissez-faire capitalism.

246. For Rabindranath Tagore, the ultimate goal was:
(A) The establishment of a global Hindu empire.
(B) The rise of a creative, free-thinking individual and international cooperation.
(C) The complete isolation of India from the rest of the world.
(D) The military domination of Asia.

247. The 'Bhoodan' (Land-Gift) movement is most closely associated with Vinoba Bhave and which other major thinker?
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) J.L. Nehru
(C) V.D. Savarkar
(D) Jaya Prakash Narayan

248. Which of the following accurately describes V.D. Savarkar's position on the 1857 revolt?
(A) He celebrated it as 'The Indian War of Independence', a unified struggle.
(B) He described it as a minor, localized mutiny of disgruntled sepoys.
(C) He condemned it for its violence and lack of organization.
(D) He ignored it in his writings, focusing only on ancient Hindu history.

249. Consider the following statements about Swami Vivekananda:
I. He was the chief disciple of the mystic Sri Ramakrishna Paramahamsa.
II. He founded the Ramakrishna Mission, an organization for social service.
III. His speech at the Parliament of World's Religions in Chicago (1893) brought him international fame.
IV. He advocated for a synthesis of Western materialism and Eastern spirituality.
V. He was a strong critic of idol worship in any form.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) I, II and III only
(B) I, II, III, and IV only
(C) V only

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(D) I, II, III, IV and V

250. According to M.K. Gandhi, an ideal state would be a 'Ram Rajya', which he defined as:
(A) The Kingdom of God on Earth, based on pure moral authority.
(B) A monarchy ruled by a king named Ram.
(C) A state based on the principles of Hindu religious law.
(D) A theocratic state where priests hold political power.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Kautilya's Arthashastra presents a comprehensive and pragmatic treatise on statecraft, governance, and political economy. Central to his political philosophy is the Saptanga theory, which conceives of the state as an organic entity composed of seven essential limbs or elements (prakritis): the Swami (the sovereign), Amatya (the minister), Janapada (the territory and its people), Durga (the fort), Kosha (the treasury), Danda (the army or coercive power), and Mitra (the ally). The health and stability of the state depend on the well-being and proper functioning of all seven constituents, with the Swami being the most critical element. Kautilya's approach to foreign policy is encapsulated in the Mandala theory, a sophisticated framework for managing inter-state relations. It posits a geopolitical model where a king's immediate neighbours are natural enemies (ari) and the states beyond them are natural friends (mitra). This realistic assessment of power dynamics advocates a combination of four primary policies (upayas)—Sama (conciliation), Dana (gifts), Bheda (dissension), and Danda (force)—to navigate the complex web of alliances and rivalries. The ultimate goal is to expand the king's power and secure the state's interests through strategic calculation, intelligence gathering, and, when necessary, decisive military action, prioritizing Artha (material well-being) and security above all else.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to Kautilya's Saptanga theory, which of the following is considered the most critical element for the state's functioning?
(A) The fortified capital (Durga)
(B) The sovereign king (Swami)
(C) The national treasury (Kosha)
(D) The coercive power of the army (Danda)

252. Which concept in Kautilya's Arthashastra provides a framework for managing relations with neighboring states?
(A) The Mandala theory
(B) The Saptanga theory
(C) The concept of Dharma
(D) The principle of Artha

253. The Kautilyan approach to foreign policy, which includes Sama, Dana, Bheda, and Danda, can be best described as:
(A) exclusively reliant on military conquest.
(B) primarily focused on religious diplomacy.
(C) a combination of conciliatory and coercive strategies.
(D) centered on economic isolationism.

254. Based on the Mandala theory, how would Kautilya advise a king to view the state that is a neighbour to his immediate enemy?
(A) As a permanent and unchangeable adversary.
(B) As a potential subordinate to be conquered.
(C) As a neutral state to be ignored.
(D) As a natural ally or friend (mitra).

255. What is the ultimate objective of Kautilyan statecraft as described in the paragraph?
(A) To achieve spiritual liberation for the ruler and the people.
(B) To establish a global empire based on a single moral code.
(C) To expand the king's power and ensure the state's material well-being and security.
(D) To create a classless society through the redistribution of wealth.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Pandita Ramabai stands as a formidable figure in the landscape of Indian political and social thought, primarily for her trenchant critique of patriarchal structures deeply embedded within traditional Indian society. Her work was a pioneering effort in Indian feminism, directly challenging the religious and social orthodoxies that sanctioned the subordination

of women. Ramabai's analysis pinpointed the interconnectedness of caste and gender, arguing that high-caste women, despite their social standing, were subjected to oppressive customs, particularly in the institution of marriage and enforced widowhood. Her intellectual contributions, such as 'The High-Caste Hindu Woman', exposed the stark realities faced by women, deconstructing the glorified image of womanhood prevalent in scriptural texts. She advocated fiercely for women's education, not merely as a means for self-improvement but as a fundamental tool for their liberation and empowerment. By establishing institutions like the Sharada Sadan, she moved beyond theoretical critique to practical action, providing shelter, education, and vocational training for widows and other marginalized women. Ramabai's life and work represent a radical departure from the status quo, articulating a vision of social reform where the emancipation of women was central to the project of national regeneration and true social justice.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is identified in the paragraph as the primary focus of Pandita Ramabai's critique?
(A) The economic policies of the colonial administration.
(B) The patriarchal structures within traditional Indian society.
(C) The lack of scientific temperament in the populace.
(D) The decline of classical Sanskrit literature.

257. According to the source, how did Pandita Ramabai view the relationship between caste and gender?
(A) She believed caste was a more significant source of oppression than gender.
(B) She argued that gender inequality was a problem exclusive to the lower castes.
(C) She viewed the caste system as a protective mechanism for women's honor.
(D) She saw them as interconnected systems of oppression, affecting even high-caste women.

258. The establishment of the Sharada Sadan by Pandita Ramabai demonstrates her commitment to:
(A) translating theoretical critique into practical social action.
(B) reviving ancient religious rituals.
(C) promoting political agitation against the British.
(D) creating an exclusive intellectual forum for male scholars.

259. What did Pandita Ramabai advocate as a fundamental tool for the liberation and empowerment of women?
(A) Strict adherence to scriptural injunctions.
(B) Complete withdrawal from social life.
(C) Access to education and vocational training.
(D) Political revolution and armed struggle.

260. Which statement best encapsulates Pandita Ramabai's contribution to Indian thought as described in the passage?
(A) She provided a radical critique of social orthodoxy and linked women's emancipation to national regeneration.
(B) She reformed traditional practices from within, without challenging their basic premises.
(C) Her primary focus was on achieving political independence for India through constitutional means.
(D) She argued for the superiority of Western culture over Indian traditions in all aspects.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Bal Gangadhar Tilak articulated a form of assertive nationalism that significantly departed from the moderate, petition-based politics prevalent in the early Indian National Congress. His political philosophy was encapsulated in the powerful declaration, "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it," which transformed the demand for self-rule from a political plea into an inherent, non-negotiable right. Tilak ingeniously employed cultural and religious symbolism as a tool for mass political mobilization. By reviving and popularizing public festivals like the Ganapati festival and Shivaji festival, he sought to instill a sense of national pride, unity, and collective identity rooted in a shared civilizational heritage.

(A) Political democracy can exist and thrive without social democracy.
(B) Political democracy is unsustainable without the foundation of social democracy.
(C) Social democracy is an automatic consequence of achieving political democracy.
(D) Social democracy and political democracy are mutually exclusive concepts.

273. Which concept describes Ambedkar's view of liberty, equality, and fraternity as a way of life?
(A) Political democracy
(B) Economic socialism
(C) Constitutional monarchy
(D) Social democracy

274. How did Ambedkar view the role of the Constitution in achieving social justice?
(A) As a powerful tool for engineering radical social transformation.
(B) As a static document that should preserve the existing social order.
(C) As an instrument primarily for managing foreign relations.
(D) As a temporary arrangement to be replaced by revolutionary means.

275. The phrase 'annihilation of caste' in Ambedkar's thought implies:
(A) a gradual reform of caste-based practices.
(B) the economic upliftment of all castes equally.
(C) the complete dismantling of the caste structure itself.
(D) the renaming of castes to remove stigma.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Ram Manohar Lohia developed a distinctive and creative brand of socialism, often referred to as 'Lohian Socialism', which was deeply rooted in the Indian context and critical of both orthodox Marxism and Western capitalism. A cornerstone of his political thought was the concept of 'Chaukhamba Raj' or the Four-Pillar State. This model proposed a radical decentralization of political and economic power, distributing sovereignty among four pillars: the village, the district, the province, and the central government, with the village being the foundational unit. Lohia argued that both capitalism and communism led to excessive centralization and bureaucratic control. His analysis of Indian society uniquely intertwined the categories of caste and class, viewing them as twin demons of oppression. He contended that in India, the class structure was largely determined by caste, and any genuine socialist transformation must simultaneously address both. To combat this, he formulated the principle of 'preferential opportunity' or special opportunities, which went beyond simple equality of opportunity to advocate for affirmative action for historically disadvantaged groups, including women, Sudras, Harijans, Adivasis, and backward minorities, to ensure their substantive participation in public life.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the central idea behind Ram Manohar Lohia's 'Chaukhamba Raj'?
(A) The radical decentralization of power across four administrative levels.
(B) The establishment of a strong, unitary central government.
(C) The division of power between the executive, legislature, and judiciary.
(D) The creation of a two-party political system for stability.

277. How did Lohia's analysis of Indian society differ from orthodox Marxist theory?
(A) He completely ignored the role of economic class in his analysis.
(B) He argued that caste was the sole determinant of social structure.
(C) He believed that capitalism would automatically dissolve caste distinctions.
(D) He viewed caste and class as intertwined structures of oppression.

278. The principle of 'preferential opportunity' as advocated by Lohia is best understood as:
(A) a system of equal opportunities for all citizens regardless of background.
(B) a policy of providing special opportunities to historically disadvantaged groups.
(C) a method for selecting leaders based on intellectual merit alone.
(D) a program for prioritizing industrial development over agricultural reform.

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Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which statement accurately distinguishes Gandhian Satyagraha from passive resistance?
(A) Satyagraha is a strategy for the weak, while passive resistance requires strength.
(B) Satyagraha is a proactive method aimed at moral conversion, not just non-compliance.
(C) Satyagraha allows for violence as a last resort, whereas passive resistance is strictly non-violent.
(D) Satyagraha is primarily political, while passive resistance is a spiritual practice.

267. According to the passage, what are the two dimensions of the Gandhian concept of Swaraj?
(A) Economic self-sufficiency and military strength.
(B) Individual self-control and national political independence.
(C) Religious freedom and cultural autonomy.
(D) Urban development and rural industrialization.

268. The principle of Sarvodaya, as articulated by Gandhi, prioritizes:
(A) the welfare of the most marginalized sections of society.
(B) the interests of the majority over the minority.
(C) rapid industrial growth at all costs.
(D) the accumulation of wealth by the state.

269. Gandhi's critique of modern Western civilization was based on his view that it was:
(A) technologically underdeveloped and inefficient.
(B) overly focused on spiritual and ascetic pursuits.
(C) inherently materialistic, exploitative, and violent.
(D) lacking a strong, centralized state structure.

270. What is the fundamental relationship between means and ends in Gandhian philosophy?
(A) The end justifies the means, regardless of their nature.
(B) The efficiency of the means is more important than their ethical quality.
(C) The end and the means are completely unrelated concepts.
(D) The means are as important as the end and must be morally pure.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's political thought is fundamentally a radical critique of the Indian social order, centered on the imperative of social justice and the complete 'annihilation of caste'. He argued that the caste system was not merely a division of labour but a hierarchical system of graded inequality, sanctioned by religious scriptures, which systematically denied liberty, equality, and fraternity to a large section of the population. Ambedkar made a crucial distinction between political democracy and social democracy, asserting that political democracy built on the foundation of an unequal social structure was a contradiction in terms and could not last. For him, social democracy was a way of life that recognized liberty, equality, and fraternity as inseparable principles. His advocacy for constitutionalism was instrumental; he viewed the law and the Constitution not as static documents but as powerful instruments for engineering radical social transformation. He championed constitutional methods, such as legal reforms and affirmative action, as the primary means to dismantle caste-based discrimination and empower the depressed classes. His work thus represents a profound effort to reconcile the ideals of modern democratic governance with the deep-rooted challenge of social hierarchy in India.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What was Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's primary argument against the caste system?
(A) It was an inefficient division of labour that hindered economic growth.
(B) It was a recent social development with no historical precedent.
(C) It was a hierarchical system of graded inequality that denied basic human rights.
(D) It applied only to rural areas and not to urban centers.

272. According to Ambedkar, what is the relationship between political democracy and social democracy?

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revolutionary to a prominent communist leader and, finally, to the architect of the philosophy of 'Radical Humanism'. This final phase of his thought was a response to what he perceived as the crises of both parliamentary democracy and totalitarian communism. Radical Humanism, or New Humanism, sought to place the free, rational, and moral individual at the center of all political and social theory. Roy argued that any revolution or social reconstruction must aim at restoring the sovereignty of the individual. He was critical of parliamentary democracy for reducing citizens to atomized voters with little real power between elections and of communism for subsuming the individual into a collectivist, authoritarian state. As an alternative, he proposed a model of 'organized democracy' or 'radical democracy'. This system envisioned a decentralized state built upon a pyramid-like structure of locally organized People's Committees. These committees would be the organs of direct popular sovereignty, exercising legislative and executive powers at the local level and forming the basis for a stateless society where power radiates from the grassroots upwards. The philosophy emphasizes reason, ethics, and freedom as the core human values.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the central philosophical focus of M.N. Roy's 'Radical Humanism'?
(A) The glorification of the nation-state.
(B) The primacy of the collective over the person.
(C) The divine sanction for political authority.
(D) The sovereignty of the rational and moral individual.

287. M.N. Roy's critique of parliamentary democracy was based on the view that it:
(A) was too slow in making decisions.
(B) gave too much power to local governments.
(C) reduced citizens to mere voters with little substantive power.
(D) was inherently unstable and prone to collapse.

288. The political structure proposed by Roy, known as 'organized democracy', was characterized by:
(A) a highly centralized state with a powerful executive.
(B) a decentralized pyramid of People's Committees.
(C) a two-party system to ensure stability.
(D) a monarchy guided by a council of philosophers.

289. According to the passage, Radical Humanism was developed as a philosophical alternative to which two systems?
(A) Anarchism and Syndicalism
(B) Feudalism and Monarchy
(C) Theocracy and Fascism
(D) Parliamentary democracy and Communism

290. Which set of values forms the core of Radical Humanism as described in the source?
(A) Reason, ethics, and freedom.
(B) Faith, obedience, and sacrifice.
(C) Tradition, hierarchy, and duty.
(D) Power, wealth, and national glory.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

V. D. Savarkar's political thought is most famously associated with his articulation of 'Hindutva', a concept he meticulously defined as a political ideology distinct from the religious practices of Hinduism. In his seminal work, 'Hindutva: Who Is a Hindu?', Savarkar proposed a tripartite definition of a Hindu, based on common nationhood, race, and culture. The first essential condition was a territorial one: a Hindu is one who regards India, from the Indus to the seas, as their fatherland (Pitribhu). The second condition was one of common blood or race (Jati), tracing ancestry to the inhabitants of this land. The third and most crucial condition was a cultural one: adherence to a common culture and civilization (Sanskriti) that originated in this land. According to Savarkar, this cultural bond, encompassing shared history, laws, rites, and festivals, was the ultimate unifier. This definition of 'Hindu' thus formed the basis for his political vision of a 'Hindu Rashtra' (Hindu Nation). For Savarkar, Hindutva was the central organizing principle of the nation, and the primary identity of its people, providing the ideological foundation for a strong, unified, and sovereign Indian state capable of asserting its place in the world.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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279. According to the passage, Lohia was critical of both capitalism and communism because he believed they both led to:
(A) the erosion of religious values.
(B) an overemphasis on agricultural economies.
(C) excessive centralization and bureaucracy.
(D) the neglect of national defense.

280. Which of the following groups was NOT explicitly mentioned by Lohia as a target for 'preferential opportunity'?
(A) Women and Adivasis
(B) Sudras and Harijans
(C) Backward minorities
(D) The urban industrial proletariat

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Jaya Prakash Narayan's political journey is marked by a significant evolution from Marxism and democratic socialism towards a philosophy of 'Total Revolution' (Sampoorna Kranti), deeply influenced by Gandhian and Sarvodaya ideals. His later thought represents a profound disillusionment with state-centric politics, party-based democracy, and the concentration of power. 'Total Revolution' was not conceived as a mere change of government but as a comprehensive and fundamental transformation of society across multiple dimensions—political, economic, social, cultural, educational, and ethical. It was a call for a continuous, people-led struggle against corruption, authoritarianism, and social injustice. Central to this vision was Narayan's advocacy for a 'partyless democracy' or 'communitarian democracy'. He proposed a participatory political structure built from the ground up, starting with village councils (Gram Sabhas) and culminating in a national council, with representatives being chosen by consensus or indirect elections rather than through divisive party competition. This framework aimed to empower the people directly, reduce the role of the centralized state, and foster a more ethical and responsive political culture, thereby realizing a truer form of Swaraj as envisioned by Gandhi.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What does Jaya Prakash Narayan's concept of 'Total Revolution' primarily entail?
(A) A comprehensive transformation of all aspects of society.
(B) A simple change in the ruling political party.
(C) A violent overthrow of the state apparatus.
(D) An economic program focused solely on industrialization.

282. Jaya Prakash Narayan's advocacy for a 'partyless democracy' stemmed from his critique of:
(A) the inefficiency of local village councils.
(B) the divisive nature of party competition and centralized power.
(C) the lack of ideological diversity in Indian politics.
(D) the economic cost of conducting frequent elections.

283. Which political tradition most significantly influenced Jaya Prakash Narayan's later thought and his concept of Total Revolution?
(A) Orthodox Marxism
(B) Gandhian and Sarvodaya ideals
(C) Western Liberalism
(D) Kautilyan statecraft

284. The proposed structure of 'communitarian democracy' by J.P. Narayan emphasizes:
(A) a bottom-up participatory structure starting from the village level.
(B) a top-down approach with a powerful central authority.
(C) a system dominated by two major political parties.
(D) a government run by a council of technical experts.

285. The ultimate goal of 'Total Revolution' and 'partyless democracy' was to:
(A) strengthen the centralized state to implement reforms.
(B) align India's political system with that of Western nations.
(C) empower people directly and create a more ethical political culture.
(D) abolish the institution of private property entirely.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

M.N. Roy's intellectual trajectory represents a fascinating evolution from a nationalist

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His scholarly interpretation of the Bhagavad Gita in his work 'Gita Rahasya' was another key aspect of his thought. In it, he reinterpreted the concept of 'Karma Yoga' not as detached renunciation but as a call for selfless, energetic action in the world, specifically in the political sphere for the cause of national liberation. This reinterpretation provided a philosophical and spiritual justification for political activism and struggle against colonial rule, arguing that it was a righteous duty (Dharma) to fight for Swaraj. Tilak's approach thus represented a synthesis of cultural revivalism and political radicalism.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What was the primary difference between Bal Gangadhar Tilak's nationalism and the moderate politics of his time?
(A) Tilak advocated for complete social equality before political freedom.
(B) Tilak believed exclusively in constitutional and legal methods of protest.
(C) Tilak promoted economic cooperation with the colonial government.
(D) Tilak viewed Swaraj as an inherent right, not a plea to be granted by the British.

262. According to the passage, what was the strategic purpose of Tilak's revival of the Ganapati and Shivaji festivals?
(A) To promote religious conversion and orthodoxy.
(B) To mobilize the masses and foster a sense of national pride and unity.
(C) To secure funding for his political activities from wealthy patrons.
(D) To create a platform for artistic and literary expression.

263. How did Tilak's interpretation of 'Karma Yoga' in 'Gita Rahasya' contribute to the nationalist movement?
(A) It encouraged withdrawal from worldly affairs to achieve spiritual purity.
(B) It argued for unconditional loyalty to the established political authority.
(C) It provided a spiritual and philosophical justification for active political struggle.
(D) It promoted the path of devotion (Bhakti Yoga) as the only means to liberation.

264. Which phrase best describes the synthesis achieved in Tilak's political thought?
(A) Economic socialism and political liberalism.
(B) Western constitutionalism and Indian tradition.
(C) Anarchist philosophy and spiritual asceticism.
(D) Cultural revivalism and political radicalism.

265. The statement "Swaraj is my birthright, and I shall have it" signifies a shift in nationalist discourse towards:
(A) a demand based on natural rights and self-determination.
(B) a negotiation for greater representation in legislative councils.
(C) a request for administrative reforms and efficiency.
(D) an appeal for social reform under colonial guidance.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The political and social philosophy of M.K. Gandhi is anchored in a set of deeply interconnected principles, with Satyagraha, Swaraj, and Sarvodaya forming its core. Satyagraha, often translated as "truth-force" or "soul-force," is not merely passive resistance but a proactive method of non-violent struggle aimed at converting the opponent through self-suffering and moral persuasion. It is rooted in the absolute commitment to Truth (Satya) and Non-violence (Ahimsa), where the means employed are considered as important as the end itself. The concept of Swaraj extends beyond mere political independence from colonial rule; for Gandhi, it signified self-rule at both the individual and national levels. Individual Swaraj implies self-control and mastery over one's own desires, while at the national level, it envisions a decentralized polity of self-sufficient village republics (Gram Swaraj). This vision is complemented by Sarvodaya, meaning "welfare of all," a principle that seeks an economic and social order where the needs of the most marginalized (Antyodaya) are prioritized. Gandhi's critique of modern Western civilization, which he saw as materialistic, exploitative, and violent, underpins his advocacy for a simpler, more ethical, and decentralized way of life.

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291. How does V. D. Savarkar, in the text, distinguish 'Hindutva' from 'Hinduism'?
(A) Hindutva is a religious doctrine, whereas Hinduism is a political ideology.
(B) Hindutva is an older term, while Hinduism is a modern invention.
(C) Hindutva is a political and cultural ideology, while Hinduism refers to religious practices.
(D) There is no distinction; Savarkar used the terms interchangeably.

292. Which of the following is NOT one of the three essential conditions for being a Hindu according to Savarkar's definition?
(A) Adherence to a specific mode of worship or theistic belief.
(B) Considering India as one's fatherland (Pitribhu).
(C) Sharing a common ancestry or race (Jati).
(D) Sharing a common culture and civilization (Sanskriti).

293. According to Savarkar's formulation, what is the most crucial unifier for the 'Hindu' identity?
(A) The geographical territory of India.
(B) A shared racial lineage.
(C) A common language spoken by all.
(D) A common culture and civilization (Sanskriti).

294. What is the political vision that emerges from Savarkar's concept of Hindutva?
(A) A secular state with no official cultural identity.
(B) A unified and strong nation-state based on a Hindu Rashtra.
(C) A confederation of autonomous religious communities.
(D) A society that rejects all forms of political organization.

295. The term 'Pitribhu' in Savarkar's definition refers to the condition of:
(A) shared cultural heritage.
(B) common racial descent.
(C) territorial belongingness to India as a fatherland.
(D) allegiance to a specific political party.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The thought of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy represents one of the most radical critiques of traditional Indian society, religion, and caste hierarchy. At the heart of his ideology was the 'Self-Respect Movement', which he launched to liberate Dravidian peoples, particularly non-Brahmins, from what he perceived as the oppressive cultural and social dominance of Brahmins and the Aryan-Sanskritic tradition. Periyar's philosophy was grounded in rationalism and atheism; he vehemently rejected religious scriptures, rituals, and the concept of God, viewing them as instruments of Brahminical exploitation designed to maintain an unjust social order. He argued that the caste system, with its inherent inequalities, was sanctified by Hinduism and that true liberation was impossible without rejecting the religion that underpinned it. His critique extended to the institution of patriarchy, and he was a forceful advocate for women's rights, including the right to education, property, and divorce. Periyar's aim was not merely social reform but a complete cultural revolution to create a new society based on reason, equality, and self-respect, free from the shackles of caste, religion, and all forms of superstition. His ideas fundamentally challenged the dominant nationalist narratives of his time.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What was the primary objective of Periyar E. V. Ramasamy's 'Self-Respect Movement'?
(A) To promote Sanskrit education among all castes.
(B) To seek greater representation within the existing Hindu religious framework.
(C) To form a political alliance with the Indian National Congress.
(D) To liberate non-Brahmins from what he saw as Brahminical dominance.

297. Periyar's philosophical standpoint, as described in the passage, can be best characterized as:
(A) rationalist and atheistic.
(B) spiritual and devotional.
(C) traditionalist and conservative.
(D) monarchical and authoritarian.

298. How did Periyar view the relationship between Hinduism and the caste system?
(A) He believed Hinduism offered a path to

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the traditionalist views she had observed within the orthodox social order of her time.

23. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Muhammad Iqbal initially supported a composite national identity for India but later shifted towards advocating for a distinct political future for Muslims. This change was driven by his conviction that Islam provides a comprehensive social and political framework that is incompatible with the secular nation-state model. He believed that the spiritual and cultural survival of the Muslim community required a separate territory where they could live according to their religious principles and historical destiny.

24. (A) The fundamental oneness of God, regardless of different religious names.
Kabir's philosophy was centered on the belief in a formless, universal divine reality that transcends all sectarian boundaries. By using names like Ram and Rahim interchangeably, he sought to demonstrate that religious labels are superficial and often lead to unnecessary conflict. He advocated for a direct, personal connection with the divine through inner devotion and the practice of truth. His message was one of religious harmony and the rejection of all outward rituals and ceremonies.

25. (C) A principle of cosmic and social order that includes law, duty, and virtue.
In the Dharamshastra tradition, dharma is a multifaceted concept that encompasses the moral, social, and religious duties of every individual. it is viewed as the fundamental law that sustains the universe and ensures the stability of society. Dharma prescribes specific roles and responsibilities based on one's stage of life and social status. It is not merely a set of rules but a comprehensive ethical guide for living a righteous and balanced life in harmony.

26. (A) Dharma (Righteousness)
Kautilya's Arthashastra outlines four pragmatic methods, known as Upayas, for achieving political objectives and managing state affairs. Sama involves conciliation and diplomacy, while Dana refers to the use of gifts or bribes to win over opponents. Bheda signifies the strategy of sowing dissent among enemies, and Danda is the application of coercive force. While Kautilya respected dharma, it is not classified as one of the active tactical means of statecraft used in diplomatic or political maneuvers.

27. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Nehru's policy of Non-Alignment was not a stance of passive neutrality or isolation from world affairs. Instead, it was a proactive strategy designed to maintain India's independence and sovereignty in the face of Cold War tensions. By refusing to join any military bloc, India sought to judge each international issue on its own merits and foster global peace. This approach allowed the newly independent nation to engage with all major powers while protecting its own national interests.

28. (B) Sapta Kranti (Seven Revolutions), Chaukhamba Raj (Four-Pillar State), Socialism of the Wheel
Ram Manohar Lohia's political thought is characterized by his vision of a decentralized and egalitarian society. His concept of Sapta Kranti outlines seven distinct revolutions aimed at ending various forms of inequality, including gender and caste. Chaukhamba Raj proposes a four-pillar state model to ensure the devolution of power to the grassroots level. Additionally, his socialism of the wheel emphasizes the dynamic and productive nature of a socialist economy focused on the upliftment of the masses.

29. (A) IV, I, II, III
The chronological birth order of these influential thinkers begins with Bal Gangadhar Tilak, born in 1856. Pandita Ramabai followed shortly after in 1858, making significant contributions to women's rights. Mahatma Gandhi was born in 1869, eventually leading the national movement through non-violence. Finally, Dr. B.R. Ambedkar was born in 1891, becoming a key figure in the struggle against caste and the architect of the Constitution. This sequence highlights the overlapping eras of Indian social and political reform.

30. (B) II, III, and IV only
Savarkar defined Hindutva as a cultural and political identity based on a deep connection to the land of India. For him, a Hindu is someone who considers the country both their ancestral

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1. (B) A state of anarchy where the stronger devour the weak.
In Kautilya's political philosophy, the concept of Matsyanyaya describes a chaotic state of nature where lawlessness prevails. This metaphorical term refers to the law of the fish, where larger creatures consume smaller ones without restraint or justice. It serves as a fundamental justification for the creation of a strong state and the institution of danda to maintain order, protect the weak, and uphold dharma within society.

2. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Gandhi's conception of Swaraj extended beyond mere political independence from colonial rule. He emphasized self-restraint and individual moral discipline as essential components of true freedom. While he advocated for the complete sovereignty of the nation, he remained committed to non-violent methods for achieving this goal. Therefore, the assertion that he supported violent revolution for Swaraj is historically inaccurate and contradicts his fundamental philosophy of satyagraha and ahimsa.

3. (C) He believed that the 'one man, one vote' principle automatically ensures social and economic equality.
Ambedkar argued that political democracy, represented by universal suffrage, is insufficient if social and economic inequalities persist. He pointed out the contradiction between political equality and the social hierarchy of the caste system. For him, a functioning democracy required the removal of these systemic barriers to ensure that every individual could exercise their rights meaningfully. He viewed constitutional mechanisms as tools to actively pursue necessary social and economic transformation.

4. (A) I, III, IV, II
Tilak's political career began with the launch of Kesari in 1881 to mobilize public opinion. His famous Swaraj declaration became prominent during the extremist phase after 1905. His subsequent trial and imprisonment in Mandalay lasted from 1908 to 1914. Finally, upon his release, he focused on organized political action by forming the Home Rule League in Pune in 1916. This sequence reflects his evolution from journalism to mass political leadership.

5. (C) "An ancient palimpsest on which layer upon layer of thought and reverie had been inscribed."
In his work The Discovery of India, Nehru used the metaphor of a palimpsest to describe the country's rich and complex history. This description highlights how various cultures, religions, and ideas have influenced India over millennia, with each new layer adding to the previous ones without erasing them. It reflects his vision of India as a composite civilization defined by its ability to absorb and integrate diverse external and internal influences.

6. (B) The principle of decentralization and 'Chaukhamba Raj'.
Lohia's Chaukhamba Raj or four-pillar state model advocates for the devolution of power across four distinct levels: the village, district, province, and center. This framework aims to empower local communities to manage their own affairs, such as water resources and local administration, without excessive interference from central authorities. It represents a radical form of decentralization designed to foster participatory democracy and ensure that governance remains responsive to specific grassroots needs.

7. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Ancient Indian political thought defines dharma as the righteous conduct and duties of individuals based on their social status. Danda represents the coercive power or punishment necessary to maintain order. Apaddharma refers to the relaxation of standard moral codes during times of extreme distress or crisis. Rajadharma specifically outlines the ethical and administrative duties of a king. These concepts collectively form a comprehensive framework for governing social and political life within the kingdom.

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8. (A) A philosophy placing man as the measure of all things, emphasizing reason, freedom, and ethics.
After distancing himself from orthodox Marxism, M.N. Roy developed Radical Humanism to prioritize individual sovereignty and rational thinking. This philosophy rejects any form of collectivism that suppresses personal liberty and views human beings as the ultimate source of value. It emphasizes that a truly democratic society must be built on the foundations of secular ethics and the scientific temper, allowing individuals to pursue freedom through the exercise of their own reason.

9. (C) Cause: The belief in a shared geography, race, and culture. Effect: His definition of Hindutva as a religio-political identity.
Savarkar formulated the concept of Hindutva by synthesizing historical, cultural, and geographical elements into a single national identity. He argued that the shared heritage and connection to the land of India formed the basis of a unified Hindu nation. This identity was not limited to religious practices but encompassed a sense of belonging to a specific territory. Consequently, this belief led to the political mobilization of Hindus as a distinct community.

10. (B) II, III, and IV only
Total Revolution was a comprehensive call for transformation across all spheres of life, including social, economic, and moral dimensions. J.P. Narayan advocated for these changes through non-violent civil disobedience and grassroots mobilization rather than armed conflict. A key objective of this movement was the establishment of a partyless democracy, where power is decentralized and the people participate directly in governance. This vision sought to move beyond conventional party politics completely.

11. (D) It encouraged self-respect while abandoning superstitions and the caste system.
The Self-Respect Movement aimed to liberate the marginalized sections of society from the psychological and social bonds of the caste system. Periyar emphasized the importance of rationalism and the rejection of religious dogmas that justified inequality. By promoting dignity and self-worth, the movement sought to create a society where individuals were not defined by their birth but by their own merit and rational choices, free from historical Brahminical dominance and hierarchy.

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12. (B) The emphasis on self-help, rural reconstruction, and education for national regeneration.
Tagore's concept of constructive swadeshi focused on the internal strengthening of society through grassroots efforts. He believed that political independence would be meaningless without social and economic self-reliance. This approach prioritized rural development, the creation of indigenous educational institutions, and the fosterage of community spirit. For Tagore, true national regeneration required the active participation of the people in building their own destiny through hard work, creativity, and mutual cooperation in local environments.

13. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Sri Aurobindo's early life was marked by intense revolutionary activities against British rule. However, his period of imprisonment in Alipore Jail led to profound spiritual realizations that altered his perspective. He began to view the struggle for Indian independence not merely as a political conflict but as a divine mission. This shift explains his transition into a spiritual philosopher, as he came to believe that India's liberation was necessary for the spiritual evolution of humanity.

14. (D) Capitalism and Socialism/Communism
Integral Humanism was proposed as a comprehensive Indian alternative to the Western ideologies of capitalism and socialism. Upadhyaya argued that capitalism leads to excessive individualism and exploitation, while socialism tends to suppress individual freedom in favor of the collective. His philosophy sought to balance the needs of the individual with the requirements of society by centering on the holistic development of the human being. This approach aimed to avoid the pitfalls of Western materialism.

15. (A) Spiritual Nationalism - Belief in India's role to spiritually guide the world.
Vivekananda's concept of spiritual nationalism posits that India possesses a unique spiritual

heritage that is essential for the welfare of the world. He believed that the nation's primary strength lay in its philosophical depth and that its mission was to share this wisdom globally. This idea served to instill a sense of pride and purpose in the Indian people during the colonial period, encouraging them to revitalize their culture for all.

16. (A) I, II, III, and V only
Kautilya's Mandala theory provides a geopolitical framework for understanding interstate relations through twelve concentric circles of kings. At the center is the Vijigishu, the aspiring conqueror seeking to expand his influence. The theory assumes that immediate neighbors are natural rivals, while the state beyond them is a potential ally. This complex system emphasizes pragmatic alliances and the strategic use of power. It does not advocate for isolation but rather for a calculated approach.

17. (B) The welfare of the majority should be prioritized over the minority.
Sarvodaya signifies the upliftment and welfare of all individuals, rather than just the majority. Gandhi's philosophy was rooted in the idea that the progress of society is measured by the well-being of its most marginalized members. He rejected the utilitarian principle of the greatest good for the greatest number, insisting instead on the greatest good for everyone. This inclusive vision emphasizes social justice, the dignity of manual labor, and the fundamental equality of occupations.

18. (A) To compensate for historical injustices and ensure representation in the nation's life.
Ambedkar justified the policy of reservations as a necessary measure to address centuries of social exclusion and systemic oppression faced by the Depressed Classes. He argued that without guaranteed representation in political and administrative spheres, these communities would remain marginalized in the new nation. The policy was intended to provide a level playing field and facilitate the integration of Scheduled Castes and Tribes into the mainstream of Indian democratic life, ensuring political participation.

19. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Ziauddin Barani's work provides guidance to the Sultan on the principles of Islamic governance and aristocratic rule. Kabir is renowned for his critique of religious orthodoxy and his emphasis on the universal truth underlying different faiths. Kautilya's contributions include the Mandala theory, which outlines a strategic approach to international relations. The Aggannasutta offers a Buddhist perspective on the social contract origin of the state. Together, these thinkers represent the diverse traditions of Indian thought.

20. (D) Through a social contract where people chose a ruler to maintain order.
The Aggannasutta describes the origin of kingship as a response to the emergence of private property and subsequent social disorder. As greed and theft increased, the community gathered to elect a leader who would enforce justice and maintain peace in exchange for a portion of the harvest. This narrative presents the institution of the Mahasammata as a human and contractual arrangement, highlighting a secular and functional understanding of political authority in Buddhist philosophy.

21. (C) A ruler who strictly follows the Sharia and ensures the subordination of Hindus.
Ziauddin Barani's political thought was deeply rooted in an orthodox Islamic worldview. He believed that the primary duty of an ideal Sultan was to implement the Sharia and protect the interests of the Muslim community. Barani advocated for a state where non-Muslims were kept in a subordinate position to ensure the dominance of the faith. His vision prioritized religious purity and the maintenance of a rigid social hierarchy over modern notions of secularism.

22. (A) I and IV only
Pandita Ramabai was a radical reformer who challenged the oppressive structures of the caste system and patriarchy. She founded the Arya Mahila Samaj to empower women through education and social support. Her intellectual journey took her beyond India's borders, as she traveled to England and America to seek support for her cause. Her book exposed the plight of high-caste Hindu women, directly contradicting

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approach, as they demonstrate moral strength without causing physical harm. Conversely, secret attacks and the incitement of hatred are direct violations of Gandhi's core philosophy. Even social boycotts must be conducted with love and a desire for reconciliation to remain true to the spirit of satyagraha.

53. (C) Blend the elements of a capitalist market economy with socialist state planning.
Nehru's mixed economy model was a pragmatic attempt to achieve rapid industrialization while ensuring social justice. He believed that the state should control the 'commanding heights' of the economy, such as heavy industries and infrastructure, through centralized planning. At the same time, he allowed for a significant private sector to operate in other areas of the economy. This approach aimed to combine the efficiency of the market with the equity and welfare goals of a socialist state in a developing nation.

54. (B) The interconnectedness and equal importance of all pillars of the state, from village to center.
In Lohia's political vision, the wheel represents a dynamic and integrated model of governance. Each pillar of the state—the village, district, province, and center—is seen as equally important and mutually dependent. This symbolism emphasizes the need for a balanced distribution of power and resources across all levels of society. By rejecting a top-down approach, Lohia advocated for a system where every community has the agency and resources to contribute to the nation's progress while maintaining its own autonomy.

55. (A) I, II, III, IV
The chronological sequence of these works begins with Kautilya's Arthashastra, written in ancient India to provide a comprehensive guide to statecraft. This is followed by Barani's Fatwa-i-Jahandari from the medieval Delhi Sultanate. Gandhi's Hind Swaraj, published in the early twentieth century, marks a turning point in modern political thought. Finally, Ambedkar's Annihilation of Caste, delivered in the mid-1930s, represents a radical critique of Hindu social structure during the final decades of the colonial period and beyond.

56. (A) Advocacy for a specific political system or form of government.
Kabir was primarily a mystic and a social reformer whose teachings focused on internal spiritual transformation and social equality. He strongly criticized the hypocrisy of religious institutions and the rigid distinctions of the caste system. His message emphasized the universal nature of the divine and the importance of individual devotion. While his ideas had significant political implications for social justice, he did not propose a formal political theory or a specific administrative structure for the state during his lifetime.

57. (C) Common Territory (Rashtra), Common Race (Jati), and Common Culture (Sanskriti).
Savarkar identified these three essential bonds as the foundation of a unified Hindu identity. He argued that a sense of belonging to the shared geography of India, a common ancestral lineage, and a shared cultural heritage combined to form a cohesive nation. This multifaceted definition of a 'Hindu' was intended to transcend religious sectarianism and create a powerful political identity that could challenge external rule. For Savarkar, these bonds were the prerequisite for the realization of a strong Hindu Rashtra.

58. (A) To provide a home and education for high-caste Hindu widows.
Pandita Ramabai established Sharda Sadan to address the severe social problems faced by young widows in orthodox Hindu society. These women were often marginalized and denied opportunities for a dignified life. The institution provided them with a safe environment, vocational training, and modern education. By empowering these widows, Ramabai sought to challenge the patriarchal norms that justified their mistreatment and to show that they could be productive and independent members of society if given the chance.

59. (D) Nationalism is a divine S'hakti' (power) and India's freedom is essential for the spiritual guidance of the world.
Sri Aurobindo viewed Indian nationalism as more than just a political movement; he saw it as a spiritual imperative. He believed that India had a unique divine mission to guide humanity toward a higher level of consciousness. For this

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home and their sacred ground. This definition naturally excluded communities whose holy lands lie outside the subcontinent, such as Muslims and Christians. He envisioned the creation of a Hindu Rashtra where this collective identity would form the basis of the nation's political and social life.

31. (A) The rise and upliftment of the last person in the socio-economic ladder.
Deendayal Upadhyaya's concept of Antyodaya emphasizes that the true progress of a nation is measured by the well-being of its most disadvantaged citizens. This principle advocates for a development model that prioritizes the needs of the poor and marginalized. By focusing on the upliftment of the last person in society, Antyodaya seeks to ensure that economic growth is inclusive and reaches every individual. It remains a foundational idea in his philosophy of Integral Humanism for social justice.

32. (B) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy
Periyar introduced the concept of Self-Respect marriages as a way to challenge the traditional caste-based social order and Brahminical rituals. These marriages were conducted without priests or religious ceremonies, focusing instead on the equality and mutual respect of the partners. By simplifying the wedding process and removing religious hierarchy, Periyar aimed to empower individuals to make their own choices and reject the superstitions that he believed were used to maintain social inequality and patriarchal control.

33. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
V.D. Savarkar's seminal work on Hindutva defined the cultural and political identity of the Hindu nation. M.K. Gandhi's Hind Swaraj presented a radical critique of modern civilization and an advocacy for self-rule. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Annihilation of Caste remains a powerful indictment of the caste system and its religious foundations. Finally, Jawaharlal Nehru's The Discovery of India explored the historical and cultural synthesis of the Indian nation. These texts are essential for understanding Indian political thought.

34. (A) The four Upayas, particularly Bheda (division) and Danda (force).
Kautilya's Arthashastra provides a pragmatic guide for maintaining internal security and managing rebellions. The use of espionage and psychological warfare to create divisions among rebels corresponds to the strategy of Bheda. When combined with the threat or application of coercive power, or Danda, these methods aim to neutralize threats to the state's stability. This approach reflects Kautilya's realistic understanding of power politics and the necessity of proactive measures to preserve the sovereign authority and social order.

35. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Jaya Prakash Narayan's political journey was marked by a continuous search for a more meaningful form of democracy. His early engagement with Marxism gave way to Gandhian socialism, but his final phase focused on Total Revolution. This transition was driven by his observation that conventional party politics had failed to address systemic corruption and social inequality. He believed that only a radical, people-centric movement could transform society and bring about a truly participatory and ethical form of democratic governance.

36. (D) It advocates for a party-based political system to capture state power.
M.N. Roy's New Humanism, or Radical Humanism, emphasizes the primacy of the individual and the importance of reason and ethics. He believed that the capture of state power by political parties often leads to authoritarianism and the suppression of personal freedom. Consequently, he advocated for a decentralized form of democracy based on local people's committees rather than a traditional party system. His philosophy sought to empower individuals to govern themselves through rational collective action and moral responsibility.

37. (A) I, II and IV only
Sri Aurobindo's early political career was defined by his advocacy for Passive Resistance and his spiritual vision of the nation. He viewed India as a divine mother and believed that its independence was a spiritual necessity for the world. While his methods included boycotts and

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eradicate the caste system.
(B) He argued that Hinduism and its scriptures provided sanction for the caste system.
(C) He saw them as separate issues, with caste being a purely social problem.
(D) He felt that a reformed Hinduism could lead to social equality.

299. Besides caste and religion, which other social institution did Periyar strongly critique?
(A) The system of democratic elections.
(B) The institution of patriarchy.
(C) The concept of the nation-state.
(D) The practice of modern science.

300. The ultimate goal of Periyar's radical thought was to:
(A) create a new society based on reason, equality, and self-respect.
(B) achieve minor reforms within the existing social structure.
(C) establish a Dravidian theocratic state.
(D) reinterpret Hindu scriptures to make them more inclusive.

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45. (C) An early form of social contract theory.
The Aggannasutta provides a narrative of the origin of the state that is remarkably secular and rational for its time. It describes how society moved from a state of nature to one plagued by greed and conflict. To resolve this, the people collectively chose a leader to maintain order and enforce justice. This elective and contractual basis for kingship challenges the notion of divine right and emphasizes that political authority is derived from the consent and needs of the community.

46. (D) The coercive power, the army, and the system of justice.
In the Saptanga theory of Kautilya, Danda represents the executive and coercive authority of the state. It encompasses the military forces necessary for defense and the judicial system required to maintain internal order and punish wrongdoing. Kautilya viewed Danda as essential for the preservation of dharma, as it prevents the strong from oppressing the weak. Without the threat and application of lawful punishment, society would descend into anarchy, making the state's very existence impossible and meaningless.

47. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a prominent leader of the extremist faction within the Indian National Congress. He criticized the moderate methods of petitions and prayers, advocating instead for more assertive political action. Tilak recognized the power of mass mobilization and used traditional cultural symbols and religious festivals, such as Ganapati and Shivaji celebrations, to build national consciousness and unite the people against British rule. His approach successfully brought the freedom struggle to the common people across Maharashtra and beyond.

48. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
This list matches major Indian thinkers with their most significant philosophical or social contributions. Ram Manohar Lohia is associated with the Sapta Kranti, which aimed at seven types of revolution for social change. Deendayal Upadhyaya formulated the philosophy of Integral Humanism as an alternative to Western ideologies. M.N. Roy developed Radical Humanism after leaving mainstream Marxism. Periyar E. V. Ramasamy led the Self-Respect Movement to fight for the dignity of the marginalized and challenge traditional caste hierarchies.

49. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Ambedkar's criticism of the Gandhian ideal of village republics was based on his firsthand observations of rural social dynamics. He believed that Indian villages were the primary sites of caste-based oppression and social exclusion for the Dalits. While Gandhi saw the village as a symbol of self-sufficiency and communal harmony, Ambedkar viewed it as a center of ignorance and bigotry. He argued that only urbanization and a strong central government could provide the marginalized with the necessary protections and opportunities.

50. (A) A key advisor to the king, often with significant influence on policy and justice.
In ancient Indian political thought, the Purohita was more than just a religious priest; he was a vital part of the state's administration. As a trusted counselor to the monarch, the Purohita provided guidance on matters of dharma, law, and statecraft. His role was to ensure that the king's actions remained righteous and in accordance with the established social and cosmic order. This position highlights the close relationship between spiritual authority and temporal power in traditional Indian governance.

51. (C) The development of a strong, dynamic, and creative individual self through action.
Iqbal's concept of Khudi emphasizes the potential of the human ego to achieve greatness through self-affirmation and constant struggle. He rejected the idea of self-annihilation and instead advocated for the strengthening of the individual self. For Iqbal, a person with a developed Khudi becomes a creative force in the world, capable of overcoming obstacles and fulfilling their divine purpose. This philosophy was intended to inspire the Muslim community to wake from its lethargy and actively shape its own future.

52. (A) I and II only
Satyagraha is based on the principles of truth and non-violence, requiring the practitioner to appeal to the opponent's conscience through suffering and persuasion. Organizing peaceful protests and engaging in fasts are consistent with this

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national education, he always saw nationalism as deeply intertwined with spiritual growth. Even in his later philosophical phase, he did not reject nationalism but expanded it into a vision of human unity and consciousness.

38. (B) Neglect of the masses and the ossification of social customs.
Swami Vivekananda argued that India's decline was not primarily due to external factors but resulted from the internal weaknesses of its society. He criticized the neglect of the poor and the rigid adherence to outdated social customs and superstitions. He believed that the nation could only be revitalized by educating the masses and empowering them to reclaim their dignity. His call for national regeneration emphasized the need for social reform and the application of spiritual principles to solve practical problems.

39. (D) The inter-marriage between castes.
In Annihilation of Caste, Ambedkar contended that superficial reforms like inter-dining were insufficient to destroy the caste system. He argued that the root of caste lies in the religious sanctity given to the prohibition of inter-marriage. By breaking these matrimonial barriers, individuals would form new social bonds that transcend caste identities. This radical step would lead to the fusion of different groups and eventually dismantle the entire hierarchical structure of Hindu society, creating a truly egalitarian community.

40. (A) Rabindranath Tagore
Tagore was a vocal critic of modern Western nationalism, which he associated with aggressive materialism and the suppression of individual creativity. He distinguished this from Eastern culture, which he believed was rooted in spiritual values and the harmony of human relationships. He warned that the blind imitation of Western industrial civilization would lead to the loss of India's unique cultural identity and moral compass. His vision emphasized the importance of maintaining a balance between material progress and spiritual growth.

41. (C) It was a tool for Brahminical domination and the subjugation of Dravidians.
Periyar E. V. Ramasamy viewed Hinduism as a social and religious system designed to maintain the supremacy of the priestly class. He argued that the scriptures and rituals of Hinduism were used to justify the caste hierarchy and the marginalization of the Dravidian people. His critique focused on the need to reject these oppressive structures in favor of rationalism and social equality. He believed that true liberation could only be achieved by dismantling the religious foundations of Brahminical power.

42. (A) A critique of modern, industrial civilization and an advocacy for a self-reliant, ethical society.
Written in 1909, Hind Swaraj remains Gandhi's most fundamental work, presenting his vision for India's future. He argued that true independence, or Swaraj, is not just about replacing British rulers but about rejecting the soul-destroying influence of modern Western civilization. He advocated for a return to a simpler, self-reliant life based on moral values and non-violence. For Gandhi, the mechanical and materialistic nature of modern society was the root cause of human suffering and the loss of true freedom.

43. (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak - Servants of India Society
The Servants of India Society was founded by Gopal Krishna Gokhale, a moderate leader, to promote social service and national education. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, who represented the extremist faction, was not associated with this particular organization. Other pairings are correct, as Pandita Ramabai founded Sharda Sadan, Ambedkar led the Scheduled Castes Federation, and J.P. Narayan was a key figure in the Congress Socialist Party. This highlights the diverse organizational efforts within the Indian reform and independence movements.

44. (B) To supplement the Sharia and maintain the temporal order and glory of the Sultan.
In Fatwa-i-Jahandari, Barani explained that Zawabit, or state laws, were necessary for the effective governance of the kingdom. While the Sharia provided the religious foundation, the Sultan needed practical rules to manage the complex administrative and political realities of the state. These laws were intended to ensure the stability of the Sultan's rule and the protection of the Muslim community. Barani emphasized that state power should always be used to uphold the prestige and authority of the monarch.

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reason, the nation's liberation from colonial rule was necessary for the fulfillment of its spiritual destiny. This vision transformed the struggle for independence into a sacred duty, inspiring many with the idea of India as a living, divine entity.

60. (B) The Radical Democratic Party
After breaking away from the Indian National Congress and the international communist movement, M.N. Roy founded the Radical Democratic Party in 1940. This party was intended to provide a platform for his new philosophy of Radical Humanism. It advocated for a decentralized democracy and the social liberation of the masses through rational thinking and scientific education. Although the party was later dissolved as Roy moved beyond partisan politics, it remains an important part of his journey toward promoting individual freedom.

61. (A) I, II and IV only
Deendayal Upadhyaya's philosophy of Integral Humanism emphasizes the holistic development of the individual and society. He rejected capitalism for its materialism and Marxism for its focus on class conflict, seeking instead an indigenous path for India. The concept of Chiti represents the fundamental soul or consciousness of the nation that guides its development. Upadhyaya advocated for a decentralized system that respects the organic growth of society, rather than a highly centralized and artificial state structure.

62. (D) B.R. Ambedkar
The Poona Pact was signed in 1932 to resolve the dispute between Gandhi and Ambedkar over the issue of separate electorates for the Depressed Classes. Gandhi opposed separate electorates, fearing they would divide Hindu society permanently. As a compromise, Ambedkar agreed to reserved seats within a joint electorate in exchange for a significantly higher number of seats for the Depressed Classes. This agreement was a crucial moment in the struggle for Dalit representation and influenced the future of Indian electoral politics.

63. (A) Jaya Prakash Narayan
In his later years, Jaya Prakash Narayan became increasingly disillusioned with the parliamentary system and the corruption associated with party politics. He drew on Gandhian and socialist ideas to advocate for a partyless democracy where power is exercised directly by the people through local communities. This vision of communitarian anarchism sought to minimize the role of the centralized state and empower the grassroots. His ideas culminated in the call for Total Revolution to transform the entire social and political order.

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64. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
This matching exercise connects key thinkers with their core concepts. Kautilya is the author of the Saptanga theory, which views the state as an organism with seven limbs. Gandhi introduced the idea of Trusteeship as a way to achieve economic justice through moral persuasion. Ambedkar's Annihilation of Caste remains a fundamental critique of the social hierarchy in India. J.P. Narayan is famously associated with the call for Total Revolution to bring about comprehensive change in the nation's political and social life.

65. (B) Tagore feared that aggressive nationalism could lead to chauvinism and xenophobia, while Gandhi's nationalism was more inclusive.
Tagore and Gandhi shared a deep love for India but had different perspectives on nationalism. Tagore was wary of the concept of the 'nation' as a mechanical and often destructive force that could lead to narrow-mindedness and hatred of others. He emphasized the importance of universal human values and cultural exchange. Gandhi, while also being a universalist, believed that a healthy form of nationalism was a necessary step for India to reclaim its dignity and serve humanity more effectively through non-violent struggle.

66. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Vivekananda's historic address in Chicago was a landmark moment for the global recognition of Indian philosophy. He presented Vedanta not as a sectarian religion but as a universal truth that can embrace all spiritual paths. By using the metaphor of different rivers merging into one sea, he argued for mutual respect and the end of religious fanaticism. This message of tolerance and universal brotherhood resonated deeply with the international audience and established him

as a powerful representative of India's spiritual heritage.

67. (C) The Vedas were composed in the Arctic region during the pre-glacial period.
In this work, Tilak used astronomical and geological evidence from the Vedic texts to argue that the original home of the Aryans was the Arctic. He believed that the changing climate eventually forced these people to migrate southward into India. This theory was intended to establish the antiquity and global significance of Vedic culture. It reflected Tilak's broader intellectual project of revitalizing Indian national pride by demonstrating the profound historical and scientific foundations of its ancient religious and cultural traditions.

68. (D) Revolution for the establishment of a world government.
Lohia's Sapta Kranti focused on seven specific revolutions to end various forms of domestic and international inequality. These included the struggle for gender equality, the abolition of caste, and the end of racial discrimination. He also called for a revolution against economic inequality and the protection of individual privacy. While he advocated for global cooperation, the establishment of a formal world government was not part of this specific list of seven revolutions, which aimed primarily at social and political transformation.

69. (C) Private property and greed.
The Aggannasutta tells a story of human evolution from a spiritual and egalitarian state to a material and divided one. The narrative explains that as beings began to hoard food and claim land as their own, conflict and crime inevitably followed. The emergence of private property is thus identified as the root cause of social disorder, which eventually made the institution of a king necessary. This Buddhist perspective provides a social and economic explanation for the origin of political authority and the law.

70. (B) He strongly supported Gandhi's concept of Ram Rajya.
Periyar E. V. Ramasamy was a radical critic of the traditional social order and often disagreed with Gandhi's more religious and reformist approach. He viewed the concept of Ram Rajya as an attempt to restore a mythical past based on Brahminical values and the caste system, which he sought to abolish. Periyar's primary focus was on rationalism, the rejection of religious authority, and the empowerment of the Dravidian people. His political journey was defined by his opposition to what he perceived as Northern cultural imperialism.

71. (D) 'Dharma' is a broader concept encompassing religious, moral, and social duties, not just state-enacted rules.
Unlike modern legal systems, which are primarily concerned with rules enacted and enforced by the state, dharma is a comprehensive guide for all aspects of life. It includes the moral obligations of individuals, the rituals of religion, and the ethical conduct required of rulers and subjects. Dharma is viewed as a transcendent order that the state must uphold rather than create. It provides a holistic framework for social stability and personal fulfillment, integrating law with ethics and spiritual duty.

72. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Kautilya's Arthashastra describes a monarch whose authority is extensive but not absolute or arbitrary. The king is expected to be a servant of dharma and to prioritize the well-being of his subjects above his personal desires. Kautilya famously stated that in the happiness of the people lies the king's happiness. This constitutional-like framework emphasizes that the legitimacy of the ruler is dependent on his ability to maintain order, ensure justice, and promote the overall prosperity of the kingdom.

73. (A) I, II, III, and V only
Panchsheel consists of five principles for peaceful co-existence that Nehru envisioned as a basis for international relations. These include mutual respect for sovereignty, non-aggression, and non-interference in internal affairs. The policy also emphasizes equality and mutual benefit among nations. Crucially, Panchsheel was designed as an alternative to military alliances and power blocs, seeking to reduce global tensions during the Cold War. It reflected Nehru's commitment to diplomacy and the belief that different political systems could live together in peace.

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74. (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Ambedkar made this profound statement to emphasize that the formal adoption of a democratic constitution is not enough to ensure a democratic society. He argued that constitutional morality, which includes respect for democratic norms and the rights of others, must be actively cultivated in the people. Given India's history of rigid social hierarchy and caste discrimination, he warned that democracy remained a fragile addition to a social structure that was fundamentally undemocratic and required deep, systemic reform to succeed.

75. (D) People from lower social origins, including Muslim converts from lower castes.
Barani's political outlook was highly aristocratic and reflected the prejudices of the ruling elite during the Delhi Sultanate. He believed that noble birth was a sign of inherent merit and that individuals from 'low' or 'base' backgrounds were unfit for positions of authority. This exclusion extended even to Muslims who had converted from lower Hindu castes. Barani's vision of an ideal Islamic state was one where power remained concentrated in the hands of the high-born nobility to ensure stability and prestige.

76. (A) II, I, III, IV
The chronological order of these thinkers spans the ancient, medieval, and modern periods of Indian history. Kautilya represents the ancient tradition of statecraft from the Mauryan era. Ziauddin Barani follows in the medieval period as a historian and political theorist of the Delhi Sultanate. Kabir, the mystic poet, belongs to the Bhakti movement of the late medieval period. Finally, Pandita Ramabai represents the nineteenth-century social reform movement. This sequence illustrates the long and diverse evolution of Indian thought.

77. (C) A socio-economic philosophy where the wealthy hold their excess wealth in trust for society.
Gandhi's concept of Trusteeship was a non-violent alternative to class conflict and state-led redistribution. He argued that individuals with wealth should view themselves as trustees rather than owners of that wealth. According to this principle, they should use only what they need for a simple life and dedicate the remainder to the welfare of the community. This approach sought to transform the relationship between the rich and the poor through moral persuasion and a sense of social responsibility.

78. (D) The stage of confused and disorganized beginnings, the stage of organized national self-consciousness, and the stage of spiritual self-realization.
Sri Aurobindo proposed a developmental model where a nation evolves from a primitive state to a more conscious and ultimately spiritual entity. In the initial stage, national identity is fragmented and unclear. As the nation matures, it develops a collective self-consciousness and a desire for political freedom. Finally, the nation reaches its highest potential by realizing its spiritual mission and contributing to the spiritual evolution of humanity. This theory reflects his belief in the unfolding of divine consciousness through historical processes.

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79. (A) British imperialism was unintentionally industrializing India, thus creating the conditions for its own demise.
In his de-colonization thesis, Roy argued that the needs of British capitalism were forcing the colonial government to develop India's infrastructure and industry. This process, while intended to serve the interests of the empire, was creating a new Indian working class and a domestic bourgeoisie. Roy believed that these social forces would eventually challenge and overthrow British rule. This analysis used Marxist categories to explain how the internal contradictions of imperialism would lead to the national liberation of the colonized people.

80. (B) He called for the complete dismantling of the caste system and the practice of inter-dining (sah-bhojan).
Savarkar was a radical social reformer who viewed the caste system and untouchability as major obstacles to Hindu unity and national strength. He argued that these divisions were a result of historical stagnation and should be abolished. Savarkar promoted inter-dining and the entry of all castes into temples to break down social barriers. His advocacy for reform was driven by the desire to create a consolidated and martial Hindu society that could effectively defend itself and achieve political sovereignty.

accountable to the people and that the state exists to serve a specific social purpose.

95. (A) Her disillusionment with the oppressive patriarchal aspects she observed in orthodox Hinduism.
Pandita Ramabai's conversion was a result of her deep intellectual and personal search for a faith that respected the dignity of women. As a scholar of Sanskrit, she was acutely aware of the scriptural justifications for the subordinate status of women in Hindu tradition. Her experiences as a widow further exposed her to the harsh social realities of the time. She found in Christianity a message of spiritual equality that resonated with her desire for social reform and her commitment to the emancipation of marginalized women.

96. (B) J.L. Nehru - The Independent India
The journal Independent India was actually founded by M.N. Roy to promote his political and social ideas. Jawaharlal Nehru was associated with other publications, such as the National Herald. The other pairings in the list are correct: Tilak edited Kesari, Ambedkar started Mooknayak to give a voice to the voiceless, and Gandhi used Harijan to spread his message of social reform and non-violence. These journals played a crucial role in mobilizing public opinion and shaping the discourse of the Indian freedom struggle.

97. (B) He was a staunch supporter of the caste system in its hereditary and rigid form.
While Vivekananda respected the original concept of Varna as a functional division of society, he was a vocal critic of the hereditary and oppressive caste system of his time. He believed that the rigid barriers of caste had weakened the nation and led to the neglect of the masses. His philosophy of Practical Vedanta emphasized that every individual has a divine soul and deserves respect and opportunity. He advocated for the education and upliftment of all sections of society as the only way to achieve national regeneration.

98. (A) Kautilya in Arthashastra
The Saptanga theory is one of the most important contributions of Kautilya to political thought, providing an organic conception of the state. He identified seven vital elements, or limbs, that are necessary for the functioning of a kingdom: the sovereign, the ministers, the territory and people, the fortified capital, the treasury, the coercive power, and the allies. Kautilya argued that the health and strength of the state depend on the proper functioning and harmony of all these interconnected parts, reflecting a sophisticated understanding of governance.

99. (C) A higher plane of consciousness that can transform human nature and resolve earthly problems.
In Sri Aurobindo's integral philosophy, the Supermind is a plane of divine consciousness that bridges the gap between the absolute and the manifested world. He believed that the descent of this higher power is the next step in human evolution. The Supermind possesses the capacity to transform our limited human nature and bring about a state of harmony and truth on earth. This spiritual vision provided a profound metaphysical foundation for his ideas on the future of humanity and the mission of the Indian nation.

100. (D) Jaya Prakash Narayan
J.P. Narayan is considered a key exponent of Gandhian socialism because he integrated Gandhi's ideas on non-violence and decentralization with socialist goals of economic equality. After his early phase as a Marxist, he embraced the Sarvodaya movement and its commitment to social transformation through moral persuasion. His vision of a partyless democracy and his call for Total Revolution were deeply influenced by the Gandhian emphasis on the importance of the individual and the grassroots. He sought to create a just society beyond conventional political power.

101. (C) The emphasis on the king's duty to protect all Varnas and Ashramas.
The political thought of the Dharamshastras is centered on the maintenance of the social and moral order, known as Varnasrama Dharma. The king's primary duty is to ensure that every individual and social group performs their prescribed duties and adheres to their specific roles. This protection is seen as essential for the stability and prosperity of the kingdom. While the king has significant power, his authority is ultimately subordinate to the overarching

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88. (A) The parliamentary model of democracy adopted by India.
In this work, J.P. Narayan argued that the Western model of parliamentary democracy was unsuitable for India because it was centralized and often disconnected from the people. He criticized the system for being dominated by professional politicians and for failing to empower the grassroots. Instead, he proposed a decentralized and partyless democracy built on the foundations of self-governing village communities. This vision sought to revitalize Indian political life by encouraging direct participation and collective responsibility at every level of society.

89. (C) The comprehensive duties and righteous conduct prescribed for a king.
Rajadharma is a central concept in the Dharamshastra tradition, outlining the ethical and professional responsibilities of a monarch. It includes the duty to protect the subjects, ensure justice, and uphold the social and moral order of the kingdom. The king is viewed as a servant of dharma, and his authority is legitimate only as long as he follows these prescribed rules of conduct. Rajadharma emphasizes that the exercise of political power must always be guided by the principles of righteousness and the common good.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
M.N. Roy's later philosophy of Radical Humanism was a critique of the major political systems of the twentieth century. He believed that both liberal parliamentary democracy and communist states tended to submerge the individual in a collective entity, whether it be the nation or the party. To protect individual freedom, he proposed an 'Organised Democracy' where power is decentralized and exercised through a network of local people's committees. This model aimed to create a truly participatory and rational society beyond the control of centralized bureaucracies.

91. (D) The promotion of indigenous goods and national education.
Tilak's concept of Swadeshi was a multifaceted strategy for national regeneration and resistance against colonial rule. It involved not only the boycott of foreign goods but also the active promotion of Indian industries and products. Additionally, he emphasized the importance of national education to instill pride and self-reliance in the youth. By encouraging people to support their own culture and economy, Tilak sought to build a strong and self-confident nation capable of achieving Swaraj through collective effort and sacrifice.

92. (B) John Ruskin's 'Unto This Last'
Gandhi was profoundly influenced by Ruskin's book, which he later translated into Gujarati as Sarvodaya. The work argued that the true welfare of an individual is inextricably linked to the well-being of the entire community. This principle became a cornerstone of Gandhi's philosophy, leading him to advocate for a society based on social justice, the dignity of manual labor, and the upliftment of all. For Gandhi, Ruskin's message provided a moral and economic framework for creating an egalitarian and compassionate social order.

93. (C) A four-pillar model of the state (village, district, province, center) with power and resources distributed among them.
Lohia advocated for a radical form of decentralization to ensure that democracy remains participatory and responsive to the people. His four-pillar model, or Chaukhamba Raj, proposed the devolution of political and economic power from the center to the provincial, district, and village levels. He believed that this structure would prevent the concentration of authority and encourage local communities to take responsibility for their own development. This vision of decentralization was intended to foster social equality and empower the marginalized sections of society.

94. (D) Presents a secular and contractual basis for kingship, rather than a divine one.
The Aggannasutta is significant because it provides an early and influential theory of the social contract in Indian political thought. It describes the origin of the state as a rational response to social disorder rather than a divine appointment. By presenting kingship as an elective office based on the need for justice and order, the text challenges traditional religious justifications for political authority. This perspective emphasizes that the ruler is

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its true potential while avoiding the pitfalls of foreign and unsuitable ideologies.

109. (C) He was a vocal critic of untouchability, seeing it as a weakness that divided the Hindu society.
Savarkar viewed untouchability as a historical error that had severely weakened the Hindu community and prevented national unity. He argued that it was a dehumanizing practice with no rational or scriptural justification. Savarkar advocated for its complete abolition and promoted social integration through common dining and entry into temples. His focus on social reform was driven by the desire to create a strong, unified Hindu Rashtra where all members of the community could contribute to the nation's strength and progress without the burden of caste-based discrimination.

110. (C) I, II and IV only
Ambedkar was a multifaceted leader whose work combined constitutional scholarship with a radical critique of social inequality. As the Chairman of the Drafting Committee, he played a central role in shaping India's democracy. He advocated for a strong central government to protect marginalized groups from local oppression. His conversion to Buddhism was a final and powerful rejection of the Hindu caste hierarchy. However, he did not believe that economic development alone would automatically eliminate caste, emphasizing the need for legal and cultural transformation instead.

111. (A) It is the element of foreign allies, crucial for security and a balanced foreign policy.
In the Saptanga theory, Mitra represents the importance of having reliable external partners for the stability and security of the state. Kautilya recognized that no kingdom can survive in isolation and that alliances are essential for defense and diplomatic leverage. A good ally is one who shares common interests and can be trusted in times of need. This element of the state highlights Kautilya's realistic and pragmatic approach to international relations, where strategic partnerships are a vital part of a kingdom's survival.

112. (B) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
This famous declaration was made by Tilak during the Home Rule movement, signaling a shift in the freedom struggle toward a more assertive demand for self-rule. It emphasized that Swaraj was an inherent right of every Indian and not a gift to be granted by the colonial government. This powerful slogan resonated across the country, inspiring millions to join the national cause. Tilak's leadership and his commitment to mass mobilization transformed the movement into a truly popular struggle for independence and national dignity.

113. (B) Revolution against inequality based on language and caste.
Lohia believed that the continued use of English in India perpetuated a social divide between the Westernized elite and the common people. He argued that this linguistic barrier was a form of inequality that hindered the functioning of democracy and the empowerment of the masses. By advocating for the use of vernacular languages in administration and education, Lohia sought to make governance more accessible and to promote social justice. This was part of his broader vision of a revolution to end all forms of historical privilege.

114. (A) Periyar E. V. Ramasamy
In the early phase of his political career, Periyar advocated for the creation of Dravida Nadu, a separate nation for the Dravidian people of South India. This demand was rooted in his opposition to what he perceived as the cultural and political domination of North Indians and high-caste Brahmins. Periyar believed that only a separate state could ensure the dignity and self-respect of the Dravidian people. While his focus later shifted toward social reform within India, this demand remains a significant part of his political legacy.

115. (C) Religion without sacrifice
Gandhi identified seven social sins that he believed were the root causes of many modern problems. These include wealth without work, pleasure without conscience, and knowledge without character. He also warned against commerce without morality, science without humanity, and politics without principle. The seventh sin on his list was worship without sacrifice, emphasizing

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principles of dharma, which provide the ethical framework for his governance.

102. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Kabir was a mystic poet whose teachings combined elements from the Bhakti and Sufi traditions, reflecting a syncretic approach to spirituality. He used his poetry to criticize the empty rituals and social hierarchies of both Hinduism and Islam. While his ideas challenged the status quo and had a significant impact on social reform, he never engaged in formal political organization or sought to challenge the state directly through a political party. His focus remained on internal spiritual truth and the promotion of universal human brotherhood.

103. (D) A grassroots, non-violent student movement demanding educational and electoral reforms.
The concept of Total Revolution as envisioned by J.P. Narayan was a call for comprehensive change through non-violent mass participation. It targeted systemic issues like corruption, educational flaws, and the lack of accountability in the political system. The movement was characterized by its grassroots nature and its focus on empowering citizens to demand fundamental reforms. Such actions reflect his belief that true democracy requires the active and ethical engagement of the people beyond the mere act of voting in elections every few years.

104. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
This list matches prominent Indian thinkers with the regions where they carried out their most significant work. Periyar E. V. Ramasamy led the Self-Respect Movement in Tamil Nadu. Bal Gangadhar Tilak was a dominant political figure in Maharashtra. Sri Aurobindo spent the latter part of his life in Pondicherry, focusing on his spiritual philosophy. Pandita Ramabai established the Mukti Mission at Kedgaon, near Pune, to serve destitute women. These geographical associations highlight the regional foundations of diverse social and political movements in India.

105. (C) A dialogue with God about the decline of the Muslim community and the path to its revival.
In these famous poems, Iqbal used a conversation with the divine to explore the historical glory and current struggles of the Muslim people. Shikwa presents a complaint about the difficulties faced by the community, while Jawab-i-Shikwa provides the divine response, emphasizing that revival can only come through self-correction and a return to the core values of faith and action. These works were intended to inspire a sense of purpose and a desire for social and spiritual renewal among Muslims during a period of transition.

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106. (A) The adoption of a rational, empirical, and questioning approach to life and its problems.
For Nehru, the scientific temper was more than just a knowledge of science; it was a fundamental mindset necessary for a modern nation. He believed that people should use reason and evidence to address social and personal issues, rather than relying on superstition or tradition. This approach was essential for overcoming the backwardness and communalism that he felt hindered India's progress. By promoting a rational worldview, Nehru sought to build a dynamic and forward-looking society capable of solving its problems through scientific methods.

107. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Tagore was a critic of the Non-Cooperation movement because he feared that its emphasis on boycotts and mass protests could easily devolve into irrationality and violence. He valued individual reason and creative freedom above all and was wary of any collective movement that demanded blind obedience. Tagore believed that true liberation required the inner transformation of the individual through education and dialogue, rather than just external political pressure. His disagreement with Gandhi reflected their different priorities regarding the role of reason and mass action.

108. (B) The soul or innate consciousness of a nation that guides its destiny.
In Upadhyaya's philosophy, Chiti is the vital principle that gives a nation its unique identity and purpose. He argued that every nation has an organic consciousness that is formed by its history, culture, and values. Chiti serves as the moral and spiritual compass that should guide the nation's political and economic decisions. By aligning national development with its innate consciousness, Upadhyaya believed that India could achieve a state of harmony and fulfill

the freedom of women. Her direct experience of widowhood and her deep study of Sanskrit led her to challenge the patriarchal foundations of orthodox Hinduism. She dedicated her work to the education and empowerment of women, particularly widows, to help them achieve independence. Her conversion to Christianity and her international travels were part of her broader struggle to find a social and spiritual home that recognized her dignity.

123. (C) The final phase of the Indian independence movement involving leaders such as Nehru, Gandhi, Ambedkar, and Jinnah.
The mid-1940s were a period of intense political negotiations and social upheaval as India moved toward independence. Events like the Cabinet Mission plan were attempts by the British to resolve the constitutional future of the country amidst competing demands from the Congress and the Muslim League. This era was defined by the complex interactions between national leaders who were trying to shape the future of a free India while addressing the growing communal tensions. It remains a crucial period for understanding the political and social foundations of the modern Indian state.

124. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While imprisoned in the Andamans, Savarkar formulated his ideas on Hindutva to provide a unified identity for the Hindu community. He believed that a strong sense of cultural and national pride was necessary to resist colonial rule and to counter the perceived threat of religious separatism. By defining a 'Hindu' as one who shares a common territory, race, and culture, Savarkar sought to create a martial and cohesive community capable of achieving political sovereignty. His work aimed to transform Hinduism from a diverse religious tradition into a unified political force.

125. (C) M.N. Roy
In India in Transition, M.N. Roy provided a groundbreaking Marxist analysis of Indian society and the national movement. He argued that the growth of capitalism in India was creating new social classes that would eventually lead the struggle for independence. Roy was critical of the romantic and traditionalist aspects of Indian nationalism, advocating instead for a secular and socialist path. His work was a significant contribution to the development of radical political thought in India, challenging the dominant narratives of both the British colonial government and the national leadership.

126. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
This matching exercise identifies the specific critiques made by prominent Indian thinkers. Rabindranath Tagore was a vocal critic of aggressive and chauvinistic nationalism. Ambedkar criticized the Gandhian ideal of village republics as centers of caste oppression. Ram Manohar Lohia offered a critique of Indian Marxism for its failure to address the unique social realities of caste. Gandhi famously critiqued modern industrial civilization in Hind Swaraj. These critiques reflect the diverse perspectives and deep intellectual engagement of these leaders with the social and political challenges of their time.

127. (B) I, II, and IV only
Sri Aurobindo's doctrine of Passive Resistance was a pragmatic political strategy aimed at making the country ungovernable for the British through methods like boycotts and national education. Unlike Gandhi's absolute commitment to non-violence as a moral creed, Aurobindo viewed passive resistance as a tactical weapon that could be supplemented by more assertive actions if necessary. His primary goal was the complete liberation of India, and he advocated for any means that would effectively undermine colonial authority and foster national self-consciousness and strength during the freedom struggle.

128. (B) M.K. Gandhi
Gandhi expressed this sentiment to demonstrate his deep solidarity with the untouchables and his commitment to the abolition of untouchability. He believed that the practice of untouchability was a moral stain on Hindu society and a violation of the principles of truth and non-violence. By identifying himself with the most marginalized, Gandhi sought to inspire other Hindus to take responsibility for this injustice and to work for the social and spiritual purification of the community. His efforts to rename untouchables as 'Harijans' (children of God) were part of this broader mission.

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that true religion requires personal commitment and service. These principles reflect his focus on the moral and ethical dimensions of individual and social life, providing a guide for a righteous and responsible existence.

116. (D) Disenchantment with the authoritarianism in the Soviet Union and the Comintern.
M.N. Roy's journey toward Radical Humanism was a result of his growing disillusionment with the practice of communism in the Soviet Union. He became critical of the centralized power and the suppression of individual freedom that he observed within the movement. This led him to search for a new philosophy that could combine social justice with personal liberty. His final philosophy of Radical Humanism placed the individual at the center of political life and emphasized the importance of reason, ethics, and decentralized democracy as alternatives to authoritarian systems.

117. (A) III, I, IV, II
The chronological order of Ambedkar's major works begins with his doctoral thesis on Indian currency, published in 1923. Annihilation of Caste, one of his most influential social critiques, was written in 1936. This was followed by his historical study of the Shudras in 1946. Finally, his comprehensive work on the philosophy and social message of Buddhism, The Buddha and His Dhamma, was published posthumously. This sequence reflects his intellectual evolution from an economist to a radical social reformer and finally to a spiritual leader of the marginalized.

118. (B) The Puranas and epic literature which he believed perpetuated myths and superstitions.
Periyar was a staunch rationalist who argued that religious myths and stories were used to control the minds of the people and justify social inequality. He was particularly critical of the Puranas and epics like the Ramayana, viewing them as tools for Brahminical dominance and the cultural subjugation of the Dravidians. By encouraging people to reject these traditional narratives, Periyar sought to promote a scientific and questioning mindset. His critique of religion was central to his mission of establishing a society based on self-respect and rationalism.

119. (D) The importance of a noble birth and aristocratic lineage for rulers and officials.
Barani's political thought was defined by a strong belief in the superiority of the high-born nobility. He argued that only individuals from established aristocratic families possessed the necessary qualities of character and merit to govern effectively. This view led him to advise the Sultan against appointing people of low social origins to positions of power, even if they were Muslims. Barani believed that maintaining a rigid social hierarchy was essential for the stability and prestige of the state, reflecting the conservative and elitist nature of his political worldview.

120. (A) A large, complex state with internal and external security threats requiring pragmatic and often ruthless statecraft.
The Arthashastra provides a comprehensive and realistic guide for the administration of a powerful kingdom. Kautilya addressed the practical challenges of maintaining order, collecting taxes, and managing foreign relations in a volatile political environment. His work emphasizes the need for a strong ruler who can use all available means, including espionage and coercive force, to protect the state's interests. This pragmatic approach to statecraft reflects the complex political realities of ancient India, where the survival of the state was the ultimate priority of the sovereign.

121. (C) The force which is born of Truth and Love or Non-violence.
For Gandhi, Satyagraha was more than just a method of political protest; it was a way of life based on the power of moral truth. He defined it as the soul-force that arises from a commitment to non-violence and the willingness to suffer for a just cause. Satyagraha aims to transform the opponent's heart through love and persuasion rather than through coercion or injury. It is a weapon of the spiritually strong, requiring immense self-discipline and courage to resist injustice without resorting to any form of hatred or violence.

122. (A) She accepted the subordinate position of women as prescribed in the Manusmriti.
Pandita Ramabai was a radical scholar and reformer who spent her life fighting against the oppressive rules of the Manusmriti that restricted

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81. (B) Class struggle
Deendayal Upadhyaya's philosophy of Integral Humanism rejects the concept of class struggle as a Western idea that fosters social division. Instead, he emphasized the organic unity of society and the importance of cooperation among all sections of the nation. His ideas center on Antyodaya, the upliftment of the most marginalized, and cultural nationalism rooted in India's heritage. By focusing on the holistic well-being of the human being, he sought to create a harmonious social order where conflict is replaced by mutual responsibility.

82. (A) The 'spirit of the West' and the 'Nation of the West'.
Tagore admired the Western spirit of scientific inquiry, individual liberty, and creative expression. However, he was deeply critical of the 'Nation of the West', which he viewed as a mechanical and aggressive political organization driven by greed and the desire for power. He warned that this form of nationalism was a threat to human values and international peace. Tagore believed that India should embrace the positive aspects of Western thought while rejecting the destructive and dehumanizing influence of its competitive nationalistic model.

83. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
This matching exercise connects influential Indian thinkers with their classic works. Rabindranath Tagore is the author of Gitanjali, which won the Nobel Prize for Literature. J.P. Narayan wrote about the necessity of Total Revolution for national transformation. Bal Gangadhar Tilak authored Gita Rahasya, providing a new interpretation of the Bhagavad Gita during his imprisonment. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar's Riddles in Hinduism is a critical analysis of Hindu scriptures and mythology. Each work has significantly impacted Indian intellectual and political life.

84. (D) He considered it a day of mourning, believing it would lead to the replacement of British rule with Brahminical rule.
Periyar E. V. Ramasamy was deeply skeptical of the transfer of power in 1947. He feared that the departure of the British would simply hand over control of the country to the high-caste elites who dominated the national movement. For Periyar, political independence was meaningless without social liberation from the caste system. He argued that the new Indian state would continue to marginalize the Dravidian people, making the day of independence a moment of concern rather than celebration for his movement.

85. (C) Allows for the realization of the principles of Islam in a political and social community (Ummah).
Iqbal believed that Islam provides a complete code for human life, integrating spiritual, social, and political dimensions. For him, the ideal society is one where Muslims can live according to their faith and historical values. This led him to propose the creation of a consolidated Muslim state where these principles could be realized more fully. He argued that a political community based on Islamic identity was necessary to protect the spiritual welfare and the creative potential of the Muslim people.

86. (B) The caste system
Ambedkar argued that the values of liberty, equality, and fraternity are fundamentally incompatible with the hierarchical nature of the caste system. He believed that as long as society is divided into rigid groups based on birth, true democracy and social harmony can never be achieved. For Ambedkar, the annihilation of caste was the essential prerequisite for creating a just and humane society. He contended that the scriptural and social foundations of caste must be dismantled to allow for the emergence of a common national identity.

87. (C) I, II, III, IV, and V
Kautilya's shad-gunas, or six-fold policy, provide a comprehensive framework for conducting foreign relations. Sandhi involves making a peace treaty, while Vigraha refers to a state of war or hostility. Asana is the policy of remaining neutral or indifferent to conflicts. Yana signifies preparation for a military expedition, and Samshraya is the act of seeking protection from a more powerful king. Dvaidhibhava involves a dual policy of making peace with one while waging war against another. These tactics emphasize extreme political pragmatism.

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129. (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
Fabian Socialism, with its emphasis on achieving socialist goals through gradual reform and state-led initiatives, had a profound influence on Nehru's political vision. He believed that India should pursue a path of democratic socialism that avoided the violence and authoritarianism of revolutionary Marxism. This influence is evident in his commitment to a planned economy, the development of a strong public sector, and the implementation of social welfare programs. Nehru sought to transform Indian society through institutional and legal changes while maintaining a commitment to democratic values and individual freedom.

130. (A) They were too focused on the urban proletariat and ignored the peasantry and lower castes.
Lohia was a vocal critic of the mainstream socialist and communist parties for their reliance on European models of class struggle. He argued that these parties failed to understand the unique social realities of India, particularly the central role of caste and the importance of the rural peasantry. Lohia advocated for a socialism that was indigenous and inclusive, addressing the specific needs of the marginalized sections of Indian society. His vision emphasized decentralization, the abolition of caste, and the empowerment of the masses through a grassroots and multifaceted revolutionary struggle.

131. (C) The youth of India, to inspire them for national regeneration.
Vivekananda's powerful call to action was intended to rouse the Indian youth from their perceived lethargy and despair. He believed that the future of the nation depended on the strength, character, and spiritual commitment of its younger generation. By encouraging them to work for the upliftment of the masses and the revitalization of Indian culture, he sought to inspire a new sense of national purpose. His message emphasized the need for self-confidence, service, and the application of spiritual principles to solve the practical social and moral problems facing the country.

132. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The Aggannasutta provides a materialistic and evolutionary explanation for the development of the world and social structures, directly challenging the Brahminical theory of a divinely ordained Varna system. It describes how social distinctions arose from functional needs and personal choices rather than from a divine act of creation. This perspective highlights the early Buddhist commitment to a more egalitarian and rational understanding of society. By presenting a secular narrative of social origin, the text emphasizes that all individuals are capable of achieving spiritual liberation regardless of their birth.

133. (C) Sri Aurobindo
Sri Aurobindo envisioned a spiritualized democracy where political life would be an expression of the inner truth and consciousness of the people. He believed that a truly democratic society can only be built when individuals have reached a higher level of spiritual development. In this vision, governance would not be a matter of competing interests but a collective movement toward harmony and divine purpose. This approach moved beyond traditional political structures and emphasized the need for a spiritual transformation of humanity as the foundation for a just and free social order.

134. (B) Varna (The Social Order)
In Kautilya's Saptanga theory, the state is composed of seven specific elements: the sovereign, the ministers, the territory and people, the fortified capital, the treasury, the coercive power, and the allies. While the social order or Varna system was a fundamental part of the society Kautilya lived in, it is not listed as one of the constituent limbs of the state itself in his political model. The Saptanga theory focuses on the administrative, economic, and military components that are necessary for the functioning and preservation of the kingdom's sovereign authority.

135. (D) Bal Gangadhar Tilak
Tilak was a leading figure in the extremist faction of the Congress and was highly critical of the early leadership's moderate approach. He believed that the policy of petitions and prayers was ineffective and characterized it as "political mendicancy" or begging. Tilak advocated for more assertive methods, including mass mobilization and direct action, to demand Swaraj as a right. His criticism reflected the growing frustration within the national movement and his commitment to

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struggle for power and the need for a king to expand his influence.

162. (A) B.R. Ambedkar
Ambedkar was a vocal critic of the traditional Indian village, which he viewed as a center of caste-based oppression and ignorance. He opposed the Gandhian ideal of self-governing village republics, arguing that they would only perpetuate the dominance of the high castes and the marginalization of the Dalits. Ambedkar believed that the marginalized could only achieve their rights through urbanization and a strong, centralized state that could enforce constitutional protections. His perspective was shaped by his firsthand experience of rural social life and his commitment to individual liberty and social justice for all.

163. (B) II, III and IV only
Savarkar defined Hindutva as a cultural and political identity rather than a purely religious one. He argued that a 'Hindu' is someone who considers the land of India to be both their fatherland (Pitribhumi) and their sacred ground (Punyabhumi). This definition naturally excluded Muslims and Christians whose holy lands lie outside India. Savarkar's vision was to create a consolidated Hindu nation where this shared identity would be the basis of political and social life. His ideas were first systematically articulated in his book 'Essentials of Hindutva', written while he was in prison.

164. (B) Spiritual evolution and the belief in a unfolding divine consciousness.
Sri Aurobindo's political and philosophical journey was driven by his belief in the spiritual evolution of humanity. He saw nationalism as a necessary stage in which a people becomes aware of its collective identity and mission. However, his vision eventually expanded to include the idea of human unity and the emergence of a higher plane of consciousness, the Supermind. This progression was not a rejection of his earlier ideas but an expansion of them into a more universal and spiritual context, where the liberation of India was seen as a prerequisite for its guide to the world.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
For Gandhi, Swaraj was a comprehensive concept that included not only the end of British rule but also the achievement of self-mastery by individuals and the creation of a self-reliant society. He believed that political freedom would be meaningless without a moral and spiritual transformation. This transformation involved the adoption of non-violence, the practice of truth, and the commitment to social justice. Gandhi's multifaceted vision of Swaraj sought to build a nation that was truly free from both external domination and internal weaknesses, emphasizing the importance of individual character and communal responsibility.

166. (B) Was concerned with lowering the income of the rich without raising the poor.
Lohia's concept of the socialism of the wheel emphasized the need for a dynamic and productive economy that focuses on increasing the wealth and opportunities of the masses. He criticized the 'socialism of the ceiling' for being too focused on just limiting the income of the wealthy through taxation and regulation, without actively working to uplift the poor. Lohia believed that true socialism must go beyond mere redistribution and work toward a fundamental transformation of the economic and social order that empowers the common people and encourages their active participation in the nation's development.

167. (D) B.R. Ambedkar
Ambedkar made this statement to emphasize that a successful social and political revolution requires more than just dissatisfaction with the status quo. He argued that the people must be deeply convinced of the justice and importance of their rights to be willing to struggle for them. For Ambedkar, the education and awareness of the marginalized were essential for their mobilization against systemic oppression. He believed that only a profound intellectual and moral conviction could sustain a movement for radical change and ensure the creation of a truly democratic and egalitarian society in India.

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colonial schooling. At Visva-Bharati, he sought to create an environment where students could learn through direct contact with nature and through the practice of arts and crafts. He believed that education should foster the creative and spiritual potential of the individual rather than just providing vocational training. This approach emphasized the unity of all knowledge and the importance of international cultural exchange, aiming to create 'universal humans' who were rooted in their own culture while being open to the world.

143. (A) The main duty of a Muslim king is to uphold the glory of Islam and be a 'defender of the faith'. Barani's political worldview was deeply religious and reflected the ideals of the medieval Islamic state. He argued that the Sultan's primary responsibility was to protect and promote Islam within his kingdom. This included enforcing the Sharia, patronizing religious scholars, and ensuring that non-Muslims were kept in a subordinate position. For Barani, the legitimacy and success of a ruler were inextricably linked to his commitment to the faith and his role as a champion of the Muslim community in its struggle for dominance and prestige.

144. (A) I, II, and IV only
Sri Aurobindo's doctrine of Passive Resistance included a range of non-violent methods aimed at undermining colonial authority. These methods included the boycott of foreign goods and institutions, the promotion of swadeshi products, and the establishment of national schools to provide an alternative to the colonial educational system. He also advocated for the refusal to pay taxes as a more direct form of resistance. While Aurobindo did not rule out the use of force in all circumstances, the core of his passive resistance strategy was to make the country ungovernable through mass non-cooperation.

145. (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
In his writings, particularly The Discovery of India, Nehru explored the continuity and evolution of Indian culture across millennia. He viewed the past not as a dead weight but as a dynamic force that continues to shape the present. Nehru believed that a nation must understand its history to build a successful future. This perspective allowed him to celebrate India's rich cultural heritage while also advocating for the modern and scientific changes necessary for its progress. His vision was one of a composite civilization that is constantly absorbing new influences and reinventing itself.

146. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Periyar's rationalism was a direct challenge to the religious authority that he believed underpinned the caste system. He argued that religious dogmas and superstitions were used to justify the subordinate status of the lower castes and to maintain Brahminical dominance. By encouraging people to think for themselves and to reject these beliefs, Periyar sought to liberate them from psychological and social oppression. His commitment to atheism and rationalism was a political tool for achieving social equality and dignity for the marginalized sections of society, particularly in South India.

147. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
This matching connects thinkers with their specific social and political critiques. Ambedkar criticized the romanticized Gandhian vision of village republics as centers of caste-based oppression. Tagore offered a critique of chauvinistic and aggressive nationalism. Ram Manohar Lohia critiqued Indian Marxism for its failure to take the social reality of caste seriously in its class analysis. Gandhi famously critiqued modern industrial civilization in Hind Swaraj. These critiques highlight the deep and diverse engagement of Indian thinkers with the complex challenges of tradition, modernity, and social justice in their time.

148. (D) Strengthening the Hindu community politically and numerically.
Savarkar promoted the movements of Shuddhi and Sangathan to consolidate and strengthen the Hindu community. Shuddhi aimed at the re-conversion of those who had left Hinduism, while Sangathan focused on the political and social organization of Hindus. Savarkar believed that these efforts were necessary to counter the perceived threats from other religious groups and to build a unified Hindu identity. His ultimate goal was to create a powerful and martial Hindu nation that could effectively assert its interests

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argued for a radical transformation of the entire social, economic, and political order through non-violent mass participation. His goal was to move beyond conventional power politics and establish a more ethical and decentralized form of governance that empowered the grassroots and restored the values of the independence struggle to the heart of the nation.

175. (A) The author of Aggannasutta
The Aggannasutta is one of the earliest known texts to provide a systematic and non-divine theory for the origin of the state. It explains that political authority arose from a social contract entered into by the community to resolve the conflicts caused by the emergence of private property and greed. This perspective challenges traditional religious accounts of kingship as a divine gift. By presenting the institution of the ruler as a rational and functional response to social disorder, the text provides a unique and important secular contribution to the history of ancient Indian political thought.

176. (C) He used religious symbols to foster a sense of national identity and political consciousness.
Tilak was a prominent leader of the extremist faction within the Indian National Congress and a key figure in the struggle for Swaraj. He recognized the power of traditional cultural symbols to mobilize the masses and used religious festivals, such as Ganapati and Shivaji celebrations, to build national pride and unite the people against British rule. Tilak's approach was aimed at creating a popular and assertive political movement that moved beyond the moderate methods of petition and prayer. His leadership transformed the national movement into a truly mass struggle for independence and dignity.

177. (B) Personal vices like lust, anger, greed, vanity, haughtiness, and jealousy.
In the Arthashastra, Kautilya emphasized that the success of a king depends not only on his political and military skills but also on his personal character. He warned that a ruler must overcome the 'six poisons' or shad-ripus—internal vices that can lead to poor judgment and the ruin of the state. These vices include lust, anger, greed, vanity, haughtiness, and jealousy. Kautilya argued that a king who cannot control himself will inevitably lose the respect and support of his subjects and ministers, ultimately leading to the decline of his sovereign authority and kingdom.

178. (A) B.R. Ambedkar
Ambedkar was a strong advocate for social democracy, which he defined as a way of life that recognizes liberty, equality, and fraternity as the principles of life. He argued that political democracy, with its formal rights and elections, cannot be successful if it is built on an undemocratic social structure. For India, this meant that the caste system must be abolished to create the social and economic equality necessary for a functioning political democracy. Ambedkar believed that only by achieving social justice could the values of democracy become meaningful and sustainable for all citizens.

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179. (C) Modern industrial civilization
Gandhi's Hind Swaraj is a fundamental critique of modern civilization, which he associated with materialism, competition, and the loss of spiritual values. He argued that the true independence of India lay not just in political freedom from the British but in the rejection of this mechanical and soul-destroying model of progress. Gandhi advocated for a return to a simpler, self-reliant life based on moral principles and non-violence. For him, modern industrial civilization was a form of slavery that dehumanized people and created unnecessary suffering, and true Swaraj required its total transformation.

180. (D) A preference for English as a unifying language for India
Lohia was a vocal critic of the continued use of English in India, viewing it as a barrier to social equality and democratic participation. He believed that English maintained the privilege of the Westernized elite and marginalized the masses who spoke vernacular languages. Lohia advocated for the use of regional languages and Hindi in administration and education to empower the people. His other ideas, such as the Sapta Kranti and the Chaukhamba Raj, were central to his vision of an indigenous and decentralized socialism that sought to bring about a radical transformation of society.

and a robust parliamentary system. He rejected the model of a one-party state, even if it promised more rapid economic development, as he valued civil liberties and individual freedom above all. Nehru's vision for India was based on a pluralistic and secular democracy where different voices could be heard and where governance was based on debate and consensus. He believed that the democratic process was essential for maintaining the unity and integrity of a diverse nation like India.

156. (B) Swami Vivekananda
Vivekananda popularized the term Daridra Narayana to emphasize that serving the poor is equivalent to worshipping the divine. This concept transformed the traditional understanding of spirituality by making social service a core part of religious practice. He argued that the spiritual regeneration of India could only be achieved by addressing the physical and material needs of the masses. By identifying the divine with the suffering people, Vivekananda sought to inspire a sense of compassion and social responsibility among the educated classes, calling them to work for the upliftment of the most marginalized.

157. (C) It is a monolithic body of work with a single, universally accepted code.
The Dharamshastra literature is a vast and diverse collection of texts composed by various authors over many centuries. It reflects the evolution of social norms, legal principles, and religious practices in different parts of India. Far from being a single, unchanging code, the various Smritis often differ on specific points of law and duty. This diversity allowed the tradition to adapt to changing historical circumstances while maintaining a core commitment to the principles of dharma. The Dharamshastras represent a complex and multifaceted attempt to provide a guide for a righteous and orderly life.

158. (D) Ram Manohar Lohia
Lohia's concept of Sapta Kranti outlines seven specific revolutions aimed at bringing about a comprehensive transformation of society. These revolutions target various forms of inequality, including gender, caste, and race. He also called for a revolution against economic exploitation, the protection of individual privacy, and the promotion of non-violence through global disarmament. Lohia believed that these interconnected struggles were necessary to create a truly egalitarian and just social order. His vision of Sapta Kranti remains a powerful framework for understanding the multidimensional nature of social change and political activism in modern India.

159. (A) To achieve a direct, personal experience of the formless divine.
For Kabir, true spirituality lay in the realization of the divine presence within one's own heart, rather than in the performance of external rituals or pilgrimages. He advocated for a path of inner devotion and the rejection of all religious sectarianism. Kabir's ultimate goal was the union of the individual soul with the universal and formless God (Nirguna), whom he addressed by many names. His message emphasized that this experience is accessible to everyone, regardless of their caste or religion, through the practice of love, truth, and simplicity in everyday life.

160. (B) The High-Caste Hindu Woman
In this groundbreaking work, Pandita Ramabai provided a powerful and detailed indictment of the patriarchal structures of Hindu society. She exposed the hardships and social isolation faced by high-caste women, particularly widows, and criticized the scriptural justifications for their subordinate status. Ramabai argued that the neglect and oppression of women were major causes of national degradation. Her book was a call to action for social reform and women's education, challenging the traditional norms of her time and highlighting the need for a more just and equal treatment of women in Indian society.

161. (B) A framework for conducting inter-state relations and foreign policy.
Kautilya's Mandala theory is a geopolitical model that describes the complex relationship between a state and its neighbors. It posits that the world is a circle of states where a ruler's immediate neighbor is likely to be an enemy, while the state beyond the neighbor is a potential ally. This theory provides a strategic guide for a king to manage foreign relations through alliances, neutralities, and carefully planned expeditions. It reflects Kautilya's pragmatic and realistic approach to statecraft, emphasizing the constant

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transforming the Congress into a more powerful and representative organization that could effectively challenge British colonial rule.

136. (A) The human being as an integral part of family, society, nation, and humanity.
The philosophy of Integral Humanism centers on the holistic nature of the human being, who is viewed not as an isolated individual but as part of a series of interconnected circles. Upadhyaya argued that the well-being of the individual is inextricably linked to the well-being of the family, the community, and the nation. This approach seeks to harmonize the needs of the individual with the requirements of the collective, providing an alternative to both atomistic individualism and totalizing collectivism. It emphasizes the importance of a balanced development of body, mind, and spirit.

137. (C) Ram Manohar Lohia - Chaukhamba Raj
This pair is correctly matched, as Lohia formulated the Chaukhamba Raj model of a four-pillar state to promote decentralization. The other pairings are incorrect: Integral Humanism is associated with Deendayal Upadhyaya, Total Revolution with Jaya Prakash Narayan, and Radical Humanism with M.N. Roy. These various concepts represent the diverse attempts by Indian political thinkers to provide alternatives to Western models of governance and social organization, reflecting their commitment to social justice, decentralization, and the holistic development of the individual and society in the post-colonial and modern context.

138. (A) Only members of the Depressed Classes could truly represent their interests.
Ambedkar argued that in a society divided by caste, members of the dominant groups could not be expected to truly understand or represent the interests of the marginalized. He believed that separate electorates were necessary to ensure that the Depressed Classes could elect their own representatives who would be accountable to their community. This demand was based on his conviction that political power is essential for social liberation and that the marginalized must have an independent voice in the legislative process to challenge systemic oppression and secure their own rights.

139. (D) A self-sufficient and self-governing republic.
Gandhi's vision of Gram Swaraj was based on the ideal of the village as the fundamental unit of a decentralized and democratic society. He imagined a village that could produce its own food and clothing through agriculture and handicrafts, and where governance was carried out by a village council or panchayat. This model emphasized self-reliance, manual labor, and communal harmony. For Gandhi, the revitalization of the village was the only way to achieve true Swaraj and to protect India from the soul-destroying influence of modern industrial civilization and centralized power.

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140. (B) He was a lifelong advocate for a single, united, and secular India.
While Iqbal initially supported a composite national identity, his political thought underwent a significant shift toward Muslim nationalism. In his 1930 address, he famously proposed the creation of a consolidated Muslim state in Northwest India, which laid the intellectual foundation for the demand for Pakistan. Iqbal came to believe that the secular model of the nation-state was unsuitable for the Muslim community, which required a separate political space to live according to Islamic principles. His philosophy centered on the development of the human ego (Khudi) within a specific religious and cultural community.

141. (C) Conduct and duties that are permissible in times of extreme distress or emergency.
Apaddharma is a crucial concept in the Dharamshastra tradition, recognizing that standard moral and social rules may be impossible to follow during times of great crisis, such as war or famine. It allows for a temporary relaxation of traditional duties to ensure survival and the eventual restoration of order. This principle reflects the pragmatic and flexible nature of ancient Indian thought, which acknowledged that the preservation of life and the stability of the state may sometimes require actions that are normally prohibited under ordinary and peaceful circumstances.

142. (D) Education in harmony with nature and creative self-expression.
Tagore's educational philosophy was a reaction against the mechanical and restrictive nature of

168. (A) He was a cosmopolitan thinker critical of the xenophobic tendencies of Western nationalism.
Tagore's view of nationalism was shaped by his commitment to universal human values and his distrust of the mechanical and often aggressive nature of the nation-state. He was critical of the way Western nationalism fostered a sense of superiority and encouraged conflict with others. Tagore advocated for a form of cosmopolitanism that celebrated cultural diversity and promoted international cooperation. He believed that India's mission was not to build a powerful nation on the Western model but to provide a spiritual and cultural guides for humanity based on harmony and creative freedom.

169. (C) A struggle for the right of lower castes to use a temple road in Travancore.
The Vaikom Satyagraha was a landmark movement in the struggle against untouchability and for social justice in South India. It was a non-violent protest against the prohibition of lower castes from using the public roads around the Vaikom Temple. Periyar E. V. Ramasamy played a leading role in the movement, bringing national attention to the issue and mobilizing support for the rights of the marginalized. The struggle was a significant moment in the social reform movement, highlighting the need to challenge the oppressive practices of caste hierarchy and religious authority.

170. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
This list matches prominent Indian thinkers with the specific organizations and movements they founded or led. M.N. Roy founded the Radical Democratic Party to promote his new philosophy. Pandita Ramabai established the Arya Mahila Samaj to empower women through education. Periyar E. V. Ramasamy led the Self-Respect Movement to challenge Brahminical dominance and social inequality. Dr. B.R. Ambedkar founded the Independent Labour Party to represent the interests of the working class and the marginalized. These organizations played a crucial role in shaping the social and political discourse of modern India.

171. (D) The people who were appointed to protect the fields and enforce justice.
In the Aggannasutta's narrative of social origin, the Khattiya (Kshatriya) varna did not originate from a divine source but from a functional social need. As the state of nature declined and conflict over land and property emerged, the community chose individuals who were capable and respected to maintain order and protect their collective interests. These people were given a share of the harvest in exchange for their service as protectors and judges. This functional explanation for the origin of the warrior and ruling class reflects the secular and social-contractual nature of early Buddhist political thought.

172. (B) The Bharatiya Jana Sangh
Deendayal Upadhyaya's philosophy of Integral Humanism was adopted by the Bharatiya Jana Sangh as its official doctrine in 1965. The party sought to provide a political platform for an indigenous ideology that combined traditional Indian values with a commitment to social justice and national development. Integral Humanism served as a framework for the party's policies on economics, governance, and social reform, providing an alternative to the dominant Western ideologies of the time. This adoption established Upadhyaya's ideas as a foundational part of the political landscape of modern India, particularly within the nationalist movement.

173. (C) The promotion of village-based, self-sufficient economies as the primary model.
While Nehru respected Gandhi's vision of the village, his own vision for modern India was centered on industrialization and scientific progress. He believed that only a planned economy with a strong public sector and heavy industries could ensure the rapid development and national security of a newly independent country. Nehru's focus was on building a modern state with a scientific temper, where centralized planning and social welfare would lead to progress. This differed significantly from the Gandhian ideal of self-sufficient village republics as the primary model for India's economic and social organization.

174. (D) The corruption and ineffectiveness of the existing party-based political system.
J.P. Narayan's call for Total Revolution in the 1970s was a culmination of his deep disillusionment with the state of Indian democracy. He believed that the existing party system had become corrupt and disconnected from the needs of the people. J.P.

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revolution. His work in Sarvodaya reflected his deep commitment to Gandhian principles of non-violence, decentralization, and the welfare of all individuals.

188. (B) Ambedkar believed caste could only be abolished by destroying its scriptural sanctity.
Ambedkar and Gandhi had different perspectives on the root and the solution of the caste system. While Gandhi sought to reform Hinduism and promote social harmony through moral persuasion and the abolition of untouchability, Ambedkar believed that the system was fundamentally flawed. He argued that the scriptural authority that justifies caste must be rejected to achieve true equality. For Ambedkar, the annihilation of caste required a radical break from the religious foundations of the system and the creation of a new social and political identity for the marginalized based on democratic values.

189. (A) III, II, IV, I
The chronological order of these events spans the most active period of the Indian independence movement and its aftermath. It begins with the trial of Tilak in 1908, a landmark moment in the extremist struggle. This is followed by Gandhi's Dandi March in 1930, a key event in the civil disobedience movement. Nehru's 'Tryst with Destiny' speech marks the achievement of independence in 1947. Finally, J.P. Narayan's call for Total Revolution in 1974 represents a major post-independence movement for democratic reform. This sequence highlights the diverse phases of Indian political thought and action.

190. (D) It combines territory and people, emphasizing a productive and loyal population.
In the Saptanga theory, Janapada refers to both the land and the people who inhabit it. Kautilya argued that a strong state requires a resource-rich territory and a hardworking, loyal population that contributes to the kingdom's prosperity. He emphasized the importance of agricultural development, internal security, and a fair taxation system to ensure the stability of the Janapada. For Kautilya, this limb of the state is the source of wealth and manpower, making its health and development essential for the overall strength and survival of the sovereign political community.

191. (A) The emancipation of high-caste widows through education and social protection.
Pandita Ramabai's early activism was focused on the severe hardships faced by widows in orthodox Hindu society. She recognized that these women were often marginalized and denied any opportunity for a dignified life. Ramabai founded Sharda Sadan to provide them with a safe home, modern education, and vocational training. By empowering widows, she sought to challenge the patriarchal norms that justified their mistreatment and to demonstrate that they could be independent and productive members of society. Her work was a radical attempt to bring about social reform from within the heart of tradition.

192. (B) Acceptance of the Vedas as the ultimate source of spiritual truth.
Periyar E. V. Ramasamy was a staunch rationalist who rejected the authority of religious scriptures like the Vedas. He believed that these texts were used to justify the caste hierarchy and to maintain the dominance of the priestly class. Periyar's Self-Respect Movement was based on the principles of rationalism, atheism, and the abolition of all forms of social and religious oppression. He advocated for a society where individuals were defined by their own merit and choices rather than by birth or tradition. His movement sought to liberate people from the psychological bonds of superstition.

193. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
This matching connects key thinkers with phrases that capture their essential contributions to Indian thought. Vivekananda is known for his interpretation of Practical Vedanta and spiritual nationalism. Tagore was a critic of the 'nation' and a prophet of cultural nationalism that celebrated universal human values. Sri Aurobindo provided a visionary philosophy of spiritual evolution and the descent of the Supermind. Gandhi is the internationally recognized apostle of non-violence and satyagraha. These thinkers represent the diverse and profound intellectual traditions that have shaped the social and political consciousness of modern India.

194. (A) Dr. B.R. Ambedkar
Ambedkar argued that democracy is more than just a system of government; it is a way of

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181. (C) A consolidated North-West Indian Muslim state.
In his 1930 address to the Muslim League, Iqbal articulated the idea of a separate political destiny for the Muslims of India. He proposed the creation of a consolidated Muslim state in the North-West, which he believed would allow the community to protect its spiritual and cultural identity. While his vision was initially for a state within a larger Indian federation, it provided the intellectual foundation for the later demand for a separate nation. Iqbal argued that a distinct territory was necessary for the realization of Islamic principles in a modern political and social context.

182. (B) I, II, and III only
M.N. Roy's political life was a series of intellectual transformations. He began as a revolutionary nationalist, then became a significant leader in the international communist movement, and finally broke with orthodox Marxism to formulate his own philosophy of Radical Humanism. Each of these phases reflected his search for a rational and ethical path to human liberation. However, he did not end his career as a spiritual leader; instead, he remained a committed secular humanist, focusing on individual freedom and decentralized democracy through reason and education until the end of his influential life.

183. (D) An Indian Muslim, because his spiritual holy land (Punyabhumi) is located outside India.
Savarkar's definition of a 'Hindu' was based on the idea of India being both the fatherland (Pitribhumi) and the holy land (Punyabhumi) of its people. He argued that while Indian Muslims share a common territory and race with Hindus, their religious and spiritual focus is on sacred sites outside the subcontinent. This dual condition was a key part of his political ideology of Hindutva, which sought to create a unified national identity based on a deep and exclusive connection to the land of India, its history, and its ancient cultural heritage.

184. (A) Deendayal Upadhyaya
Antyodaya is a cornerstone of Deendayal Upadhyaya's philosophy of Integral Humanism, emphasizing that the true progress of a nation is measured by the well-being of its most marginalized citizen. This principle calls for a development model that prioritizes the upliftment of the poor and the weak. By focusing on the 'last person' in society, Antyodaya seeks to ensure that the benefits of progress reach every individual and that social justice is achieved through collective responsibility. This idea remains a central part of his vision for a harmonious and inclusive Indian society.

185. (B) Making peace with one enemy while waging war against another.
Dvaidhibhava is a sophisticated diplomatic strategy mentioned in Kautilya's six-fold foreign policy. It involves a king pursuing a dual policy of simultaneously maintaining peace with one opponent while engaging in conflict with another. This approach allows the ruler to manage multiple threats and to gain strategic advantages by dividing his enemies. Kautilya's advocacy of Dvaidhibhava reflects his extremely pragmatic and realistic understanding of interstate relations, where the ultimate goal is the preservation and expansion of the state's power through carefully calculated alliances and military actions.

186. (A) A synthesis of Vedanta and Sufi mysticism, rejecting external rituals.
Kabir's teachings represent a profound synthesis of diverse spiritual traditions, emphasizing the universal truth that transcends sectarian boundaries. He criticized the empty rituals and social hierarchies of both Hinduism and Islam, focusing instead on internal devotion to a formless, universal God. Kabir's message was one of religious harmony and social equality, delivered through simple and powerful poetry. His focus on the personal experience of the divine and his rejection of all external authority made him a key figure in the Bhakti movement and a lasting voice for social reform.

187. (D) To bring about social transformation through non-violent means like Bhoodan and Gramdan.
J.P. Narayan's engagement with the Sarvodaya movement, led by Vinoba Bhave, was a search for a non-violent and ethical way to achieve social justice. The Bhoodan and Gramdan movements aimed to solve the problem of land inequality through voluntary gifts of land and the creation of self-governing village communities. J.P. believed that this grassroots approach could bring about a fundamental transformation of society without the need for state-led coercion or violent

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and achieve political sovereignty in a world characterized by competition and struggle.

149. (C) Make a complete and radical break from the beliefs and practices of Hinduism.
When Ambedkar converted to Buddhism in 1956, he administered 22 vows to his followers that explicitly rejected the core tenets of Hinduism, including the belief in Hindu deities and the sanctity of the caste system. These vows were intended to provide a clear and radical spiritual alternative for the Dalits, liberating them from the psychological burden of their historical status within Hindu society. By embracing Buddhism, Ambedkar sought to establish a new identity for his followers based on the principles of equality, liberty, and fraternity, which he found central to the Buddha's teachings.

150. (B) A party-less, participatory democracy built upwards from self-governing local communities.
J.P. Narayan's vision of communitarian democracy was a reaction against the centralized and often impersonal nature of modern political systems. He advocated for a society organized as a network of self-governing communities, starting from the village level. In this model, decision-making would be participatory and based on consensus rather than on partisan competition. J.P. believed that this form of democracy would revitalize social life and empower individuals to take direct responsibility for their own welfare. It was a call for a more ethical and decentralized way of living together in a modern state.

151. (D) It is the financial foundation of the state, essential for defense and administration.
In the Saptanga theory, Kosha represents the treasury and the overall financial health of the kingdom. Kautilya argued that a well-filled treasury is essential for maintaining a strong army, paying for an effective bureaucracy, and ensuring the general welfare of the subjects. He emphasized the importance of sound economic management and regular revenue collection through fair taxation. For Kautilya, the strength and survival of the state were directly linked to its financial resources, making Kosha a vital limb that sustains the other parts of the sovereign political organism.

152. (A) The path of selfless action (Karma Yoga) as a spiritual and political duty.
In Gita Rahasya, Tilak interpreted the Bhagavad Gita as a call for active engagement in the world rather than renunciation. He argued that the central message of the text is the performance of one's duty without attachment to the results. Tilak used this interpretation to provide a philosophical and spiritual justification for the political struggle against British rule. By presenting Swaraj as a righteous duty (dharma), he sought to inspire the Indian people to take courageous and selfless action to liberate their country and reclaim their national dignity and sovereignty.

153. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
M.N. Roy had a remarkable international career as a revolutionary, playing a key role in the founding of the Communist Party of Mexico and participating in the Comintern. However, he never became a Gandhian; in fact, he was often critical of Gandhi's traditionalist and religious approach to politics. Roy's intellectual journey led him from revolutionary nationalism to orthodox Marxism and finally to his own philosophy of Radical Humanism. In his later years, he advocated for a rational and secular democracy that was completely independent of both the Congress and the communist movements.

154. (A) A synthesis of Ambedkar's goal with a materialist or socialist analysis.
This interpretation suggests that the abolition of the caste system requires both a change in consciousness and a transformation of the underlying economic and social structures. It reflects a synthesis of Ambedkar's focus on the cultural and religious foundations of caste with a materialist analysis of the conditions that sustain it. This approach acknowledges that ideological change alone is insufficient and that the marginalized must also achieve economic empowerment and social equality through radical changes in the organization of society. This multifaceted perspective provides a more comprehensive strategy for social transformation.

155. (D) Belief in a one-party state to ensure rapid development.
Nehru was a committed democrat who believed in the importance of multiple political parties

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organizing society based on the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity. He believed that political democracy cannot be successful without social democracy as its foundation. This means that the systemic inequalities of the caste system must be removed to ensure that all individuals have an equal opportunity to participate in the life of the nation. For Ambedkar, the success of India's democracy depended on its ability to achieve social justice and to create a truly egalitarian community.

195. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Barani's political outlook was deeply aristocratic and reflected the conservative values of the ruling elite of the Delhi Sultanate. He believed that noble birth was an indicator of inherent merit and that individuals from low social origins were unfit for high office. Barani argued that the state's stability depended on maintaining a rigid social hierarchy and that appointing commoners to positions of power would lead to chaos and loss of prestige for the Sultan. His views highlight the elitist and hierarchical nature of his political thought, which prioritized lineage and status.

196. (D) Expose contradictions within Hindu religious texts to challenge their sanctity.
In Riddles in Hinduism, Ambedkar provided a critical analysis of Hindu scriptures and mythology, pointing out inconsistencies and contradictions. His goal was to challenge the absolute sanctity of these texts and to show that they were human creations that often justified social inequality and the oppression of the lower castes. By exposing these 'riddles', Ambedkar sought to encourage a more rational and questioning approach to religion. This work was part of his broader mission to dismantle the ideological foundations of the caste system and to promote social justice for the marginalized.

197. (C) Integral Humanism
Integral Humanism is the foundational philosophy of Deendayal Upadhyaya, providing an indigenous alternative to Western ideologies. It emphasizes the holistic development of the human being in their physical, mental, intellectual, and spiritual dimensions. Upadhyaya argued that the individual is part of an integrated whole that includes the family, society, and the nation. This approach seeks to harmonize individual needs with collective well-being and to build a society based on cooperation and moral values. Integral Humanism remains a central concept in modern Indian political thought, particularly within the tradition of cultural nationalism.

198. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Tagore founded Visva-Bharati not as a center for political activism but as a university that would foster international understanding and cultural exchange. He envisioned it as a place where the world makes its home in a single nest, promoting a synthesis of Eastern and Western learning. Tagore believed that education should foster universal human values and individual creativity in harmony with nature. Visva-Bharati remains a testament to his commitment to internationalism and his belief that the true mission of India was to promote spiritual harmony and peace among all nations.

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199. (D) A pragmatic focus on the acquisition of power and wealth for the state.
Kautilya's Arthashastra is renowned for its realistic and often ruthless approach to statecraft. He believed that the primary goal of a ruler is to ensure the security, power, and prosperity of the state. To achieve this, Kautilya advocated for the use of all available means, including diplomacy, espionage, and military force. While he respected dharma, his work is defined by its extreme pragmatism and its focus on the practical challenges of governing a complex kingdom in a volatile political environment. Kautilya's realistic understanding of power remains a significant part of political thought.

200. (A) The parallel orthodoxies of the caste system and the Westernized elite.
Lohia criticized Indian politics for being held in a 'two-pincer' grip by two distinct but equally powerful social forces. One pincer was the traditional caste system, which maintained historical social hierarchy and oppression. The other was the modern, Westernized elite who controlled the administrative and political institutions of the state but were disconnected from the masses. Lohia argued that true socialism required a revolution against both these orthodoxies to empower the common people and

227. (C) A mystical quietism and fatalism that had weakened the Muslim community.
Iqbal's concept of Khudi, or the affirmation of the self, was intended to inspire the Muslim community to take active control of its destiny. He was critical of the fatalistic and passive approach to life that he believed had been fostered by certain mystical and traditionalist interpretations of faith. For Iqbal, the development of a strong, dynamic, and creative ego through constant action and struggle was the key to both spiritual growth and political success. His philosophy was a call to wake from lethargy and to build a vibrant and self-confident community based on Islamic values.

228. (A) I, II, III, and V only
Pandita Ramabai was a radical social reformer and a scholar who dedicated her life to the emancipation of women. She founded the Arya Mahila Samaj and the Sharda Sadan to provide education and support for widows and marginalized women. Her international travels and her conversion to Christianity were part of her broader struggle against the oppressive patriarchal norms of her time. Ramabai was a vocal critic of the caste system and child marriage, and her work represents a significant contribution to the early movement for women's rights and social justice in the Indian subcontinent.

229. (C) Organized democracy with a network of people's committees.
M.N. Roy's draft constitution for a free India was based on his later philosophy of Radical Humanism. He rejected both the Western parliamentary model and the communist state, arguing for a more decentralized and participatory form of governance. In this model, power would be exercised through a network of local people's committees, allowing for direct participation and collective responsibility. Roy believed that this 'Organised Democracy' would protect individual freedom and prevent the concentration of authority in the hands of political parties or centralized bureaucracies, creating a truly rational and ethical social and political order.

230. (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
Nehru delivered the famous 'Tryst with Destiny' speech to the Indian Constituent Assembly on the eve of independence. It is one of the most iconic speeches in world history, marking the end of colonial rule and the birth of a new nation. In this address, Nehru spoke of the long struggle for freedom and the responsibilities that come with independence. He called on the people to work together to build a just and prosperous India that would fulfill its promise and take its place among the nations of the world, committed to peace and humanity.

231. (D) A genre of Sanskrit texts that deal with law, duty, and social ethics.
The Dharamshastras are a diverse and extensive body of literature composed over many centuries. They provide a comprehensive guide for social and moral conduct, outlining the duties of individuals, the roles of different social groups, and the principles of justice and governance. These texts were central to the traditional Indian understanding of dharma and played a crucial role in shaping the social and legal landscape of ancient and medieval India. They represent a complex attempt to maintain a stable and righteous social order through the systematic articulation of ethical and legal rules for everyday life.

232. (A) A newspaper started by B.R. Ambedkar for the depressed classes.
Mooknayak, meaning 'Leader of the Voiceless', was a journal launched by Ambedkar in 1920 to highlight the problems of the untouchables and to demand social and political rights. It served as a vital platform for mobilizing public opinion and for articulating a new and assertive identity for the marginalized sections of society. The publication was an important step in Ambedkar's lifelong struggle for social justice and equality, and it remains a significant landmark in the history of the Dalit movement in India, providing a powerful voice for those who had been historically excluded and silenced.

233. (C) Aurobindo's method allowed for potential violence, unlike Gandhi's.
Sri Aurobindo's concept of passive resistance and Gandhi's satyagraha shared many methods, but they differed on the fundamental issue of non-violence. For Gandhi, non-violence was an absolute moral creed that must be followed under all circumstances. Aurobindo, however,

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centralized power. J.P. embraced the Gandhian concept of Sarvodaya and dedicated himself to non-violent social reform through the Bhoodan and Gramdan movements. His final phase was defined by his call for Total Revolution and a partyless democracy, reflecting his commitment to a more ethical and decentralized form of political and social organization.

208. (B) To mobilize the masses and instill national pride for political ends.
Tilak recognized that traditional cultural and religious symbols were powerful tools for building national identity and political consciousness. By reviving and popularizing the Ganapati and Shivaji festivals, he was able to reach out to a broad cross-section of society and bring them together in a common cause. These celebrations provided a platform for spreading the message of Swaraj and for challenging British colonial authority in a way that resonated with the people's own cultural traditions. Tilak's innovative use of these festivals was key to his success as a mass leader.

209. (C) A historical chronicle of the Delhi Sultanate.
Ziauddin Barani's Tarikh-i-Firoz Shahi is one of the most important historical works from the medieval period in India. It provides a detailed account of the reigns of several Sultans of Delhi, offering insights into the political, social, and economic life of the time. Barani used his historical narrative to reflect on the nature of ideal kingship and the challenges of governance in an Islamic state. His work is characterized by its aristocratic perspective and its focus on the importance of maintaining social order and religious purity within the kingdom of the Sultan.

210. (A) Jaya Prakash Narayan
In his later political thought, J.P. Narayan argued for a radical transformation of the democratic system. He believed that parliamentary democracy was prone to corruption and that political parties often divided the people and distorted their will. Instead, J.P. proposed a partyless democracy where power would be exercised through a network of self-governing local communities or panchayats. This communitarian model sought to encourage direct participation and collective responsibility, moving toward a more ethical and decentralized form of governance that he believed was more suitable for the unique social conditions of India.

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211. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Hind Swaraj, Gandhi offered a radical critique of various modern professions, including law and medicine. He believed that these professions often contributed to the decay of society by encouraging litigation and a dependence on artificial treatments rather than promoting moral harmony and a healthy lifestyle. For Gandhi, lawyers and doctors were part of a system that prioritized material gain and professional prestige over the well-being of the individual and the community. His critique was part of his broader argument for a return to a simpler, ethical, and self-reliant way of living.

212. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
This matching connects prominent Indian thinkers with the journals and publications they used to spread their ideas. Deendayal Upadhyaya was associated with Panchjanya, a nationalist publication. M.N. Roy edited The Radical Humanist to promote his later philosophical views. J.P. Narayan was associated with Everyman's Weekly during the period of the Total Revolution. Ram Manohar Lohia edited Mankind to express his socialist and revolutionary ideas. These publications were vital platforms for political and social discourse, allowing these leaders to influence public opinion and to mobilize support for their respective causes.

213. (C) Social-contractual and functional theory of the origin of social orders.
The Aggannasutta provides a Buddhist perspective on the origin of society that is remarkably secular and rational. It explains that social distinctions, including the various varnas, arose from functional needs and personal choices as human beings evolved from a spiritual state to a more material one. This theory directly challenges the Brahminical claim of a divine and hereditary origin for the caste system. By presenting social order as a human and contractual arrangement, the text emphasizes that all individuals are spiritually equal and capable of achieving liberation through their own efforts and choices.

214. (B) Spiritual principles should be applied to everyday life to serve humanity.
Vivekananda's message of Practical Vedanta was a call to move beyond abstract spiritual theorizing and to apply the truths of the Upanishads to solve the practical problems of society. He believed that true religion lies in service to humanity, particularly to the poor and the suffering. Vivekananda argued that the realization of the divine soul in every individual should lead to social action and the upliftment of the masses. His philosophy sought to integrate spiritual growth with social responsibility, making religion a dynamic force for national regeneration and the welfare of all people.

215. (C) I, II, and III only
Periyar E. V. Ramasamy was a radical social reformer whose thought was defined by rationalism, atheism, and a commitment to social equality. He was a vocal critic of the caste system and Brahminical dominance, viewing them as tools of oppression. Periyar also advocated for the emancipation of women and introduced self - respect marriages as a way to challenge traditional rituals. However, he was a strong opponent of the Hindi language, viewing its promotion as a form of Northern cultural imperialism. His movement focused on liberating the Dravidian people through rational thinking and social reform.

216. (A) An absolute principle and a supreme human virtue.
For Gandhi, Ahimsa was much more than just the absence of physical violence; it was a positive and active force of love and compassion toward all living beings. He believed that non-violence is an absolute principle that should guide every aspect of human life, including personal conduct and political struggle. Ahimsa requires the practitioner to avoid even the thought of injury to others and to respond to hatred with love. Gandhi viewed non-violence as the supreme virtue and the only path to achieving true peace and the realization of moral truth in society.

217. (C) The People's Republic of China
The principles of Panchsheel were first formally enunciated in the 1954 agreement between India and the People's Republic of China regarding trade and intercourse with Tibet. Nehru envisioned these five principles of peaceful co-existence—including mutual respect for sovereignty and non-aggression—as a framework for international relations that could reduce global tensions. While the relationship between the two countries later faced significant challenges, the agreement remains a landmark in the history of Indian foreign policy and Nehru's efforts to promote a new and ethical approach to diplomacy during the Cold War.

218. (A) Culture (sanskriti)
Savarkar identified three essential bonds—common territory, common race, and common culture—as the foundation of a unified Hindu identity. He argued that these shared elements combine to form a cohesive nation or Rashtra. For Savarkar, culture encompasses the entire historical, social, and spiritual heritage of the Hindu people. This multifaceted definition of Hindutva was intended to create a powerful and consolidated political identity that could transcend religious sectarianism and provide a basis for the achievement of national sovereignty and the establishment of a strong and martial Hindu Rashtra on the Indian subcontinent.

219. (D) Kautilya
Kautilya articulated the Saptanga theory in the Arthashastra, providing an organic conception of the state as composed of seven vital limbs. These elements include the sovereign, the ministers, the territory and people, the fortified capital, the treasury, the coercive power, and the allies. Kautilya argued that the health and survival of the state depend on the proper functioning and harmony of all these interconnected parts. This sophisticated model reflects his realistic understanding of governance and the multifaceted nature of political power, emphasizing that a successful kingdom requires the integrated strength of all its constituent elements.

220. (B) B.R. Ambedkar
Ambedkar emphasized that true freedom can only be achieved through intellectual liberation and the rejection of psychological and social bonds. He believed that the caste system had enslaved the minds of both the oppressors and the oppressed, preventing them from realizing their full potential as free human beings. For Ambedkar, education and the development of a

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critical and rational mindset were essential for challenging systemic inequality and for achieving social justice. His emphasis on the freedom of the mind reflects his commitment to the principles of individual liberty and the creation of a truly democratic society.

221. (A) Revolutionary nationalist → Spiritual visionary → Integral Yogi
Sri Aurobindo's political and philosophical journey followed a distinct chronological progression. He began as a prominent leader of the extremist faction in the Indian national movement, advocating for revolutionary nationalism and passive resistance. His experience in prison led to a spiritual transformation, during which he became a visionary philosopher who saw the struggle for independence as a divine mission. In his final phase, he withdrew from active politics to develop his system of Integral Yoga in Pondicherry, focusing on the spiritual evolution of humanity and the attainment of a higher state of consciousness.

222. (B) A person who practices the Gandhian method of non-violent resistance.
A Satyagrahi is an individual who is committed to the pursuit of truth through non-violence, as envisioned by M.K. Gandhi. This role requires immense self-discipline, courage, and a willingness to suffer for a just cause without resorting to any form of physical or mental injury to the opponent. The Satyagrahi seeks to transform the heart of the adversary through love and moral persuasion. This commitment to non-violent resistance is not a sign of weakness but of spiritual strength, and it was the core of the mass movement that Gandhi led for India's freedom.

223. (A) A set of social, economic, and political inequalities including caste and gender.
Lohia's concept of Sapta Kranti, or seven revolutions, was a call for a comprehensive struggle against the various forms of inequality that he believed hindered the development of a just society. These revolutions targeted gender discrimination, the caste system, and racial inequality. He also called for the end of foreign rule, the redistribution of wealth, the protection of individual privacy, and the promotion of non-violence. Lohia believed that these interconnected struggles were necessary to achieve a truly egalitarian and decentralized socialism that reflected the unique social and political realities of the Indian nation.

224. (B) J.L. Nehru - Hindutva
This pairing is incorrect because the concept of Hindutva is associated with V.D. Savarkar, not Jawaharlal Nehru. Nehru was a staunch advocate of secularism and a composite national identity that included all religious and cultural groups. The other pairings in the list are correct: Gandhi is famously associated with Swaraj, Ambedkar with the Annihilation of Caste, and Deendayal Upadhyaya with Integral Humanism. These concepts represent the diverse and often competing visions for the social and political future of India that were formulated by its major thinkers and leaders during the twentieth century.

225. (B) Rabindranath Tagore
Tagore was a vocal critic of the mechanical and often aggressive nature of modern Western nationalism. He believed that it fostered a sense of exclusivity and often led to xenophobia and conflict. Tagore argued that true freedom lies in universal human values and cultural exchange rather than in the pursuit of national power and territory. His criticism was based on his commitment to individual creativity and spiritual harmony. He warned that the blind imitation of Western nationalistic models would be destructive for India and would hinder the development of a truly humane and enlightened global community.

226. (A) The welfare and prosperity of his subjects (Yogakshema).
In the Arthashastra, Kautilya argued that the primary duty and the source of legitimacy for a king is the well-being of his subjects. He famously stated that in the happiness of the people lies the king's happiness. This concept of Yogakshema includes the responsibility of the ruler to provide security, ensure justice, and promote the economic prosperity of the kingdom. Kautilya believed that a king who neglects the welfare of his subjects will inevitably lose their support and face ruin, emphasizing the reciprocal relationship between the sovereign and the governed in ancient Indian political thought.

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to create a more just and egalitarian society that reflected the unique realities of India.

201. (C) Moksha (Salvation)
Ancient Indian political thought identifies four Upayas, or methods of diplomacy and statecraft, to achieve political goals: Sama (conciliation), Dana (gifts or bribes), Bheda (sowing dissent), and Danda (use of force). These are pragmatic tools used by a ruler to manage internal and external relations. Moksha, on the other hand, is a spiritual concept referring to the ultimate liberation from the cycle of birth and death. While it is a supreme goal in the broader Indian philosophical tradition, it is not considered one of the active tactical means of statecraft in political theory.

202. (A) The individual, society, nation, and humanity with a spiritual core.
Integral Humanism seeks to provide a holistic framework for human and social development. Upadhyaya argued that the individual is not an isolated atom but is integrally connected to larger social entities, including the family, the nation, and the entire human race. He believed that these connections are part of a natural and organic order that is guided by a spiritual core. This philosophy aims to harmonize the needs of the individual with the requirements of the collective, promoting a balanced life that addresses physical, mental, and spiritual well-being within a just society.

203. (D) The necessity of a vanguard party to lead the masses.
In his later philosophy of Radical Humanism, M.N. Roy explicitly rejected the idea of a vanguard party or a centralized political organization. He believed that such systems inevitably lead to authoritarianism and the suppression of individual freedom. Roy instead advocated for a decentralized democracy based on local people's committees, where individuals could exercise their reason and participate directly in governance. His focus was on the primacy of the individual and the importance of rationality and scientific ethics as guides for human action, rather than the capture of power by a political party.

204. (B) B.R. Ambedkar
Ambedkar made this powerful statement to highlight the extreme alienation and systemic exclusion faced by the untouchables within the traditional Indian social and religious order. He argued that as long as they were marginalized and oppressed by the caste system, they could not truly feel a sense of belonging to the nation or the religion that justified their status. For Ambedkar, the achievement of true freedom and citizenship for the Dalits required a fundamental transformation of society and a radical break from the historical bonds that had denied them dignity and rights.

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205. (C) In the absence of punishment, society would devolve into anarchy.
In the Dharamshastra tradition, Danda represents the coercive power of the state that is necessary to uphold dharma and maintain social order. The texts argue that human nature is prone to greed and aggression, and without the threat of punishment, the strong would inevitably oppress the weak, leading to a state of anarchy or Matsyanyaya. Danda is thus seen as a divine instrument for the preservation of justice and the protection of the subjects. The king's primary duty is to exercise this power righteously to ensure the stability and security of the kingdom.

206. (D) India has a spiritual mission, and freedom is a prerequisite for fulfilling it.
Sri Aurobindo's political philosophy was deeply intertwined with his spiritual vision. He believed that India possesses a unique divine energy and a mission to guide the world toward a higher level of consciousness. For Aurobindo, national independence was not just a political goal but a spiritual necessity, as only a free India could fulfill its true destiny. This perspective transformed the struggle for liberation into a sacred task. His ideas on nationalism emphasized the importance of spiritual regeneration and the recognition of the divine nature of the nation and its people.

207. (B) He was a committed Marxist throughout his political career.
J.P. Narayan's intellectual journey was marked by significant shifts in his political beliefs. While he was a prominent Marxist in his early years and a founder of the Congress Socialist Party, he later became disillusioned with orthodox Marxism and

viewed passive resistance as a pragmatic political strategy. He argued that while non-violent methods like boycotts were effective, a nation has the right to use force for its self-defense and liberation if necessary. This pragmatic approach reflected Aurobindo's focus on the absolute priority of achieving national independence through any means that proved to be effective and necessary.

234. (A) A partyless, participatory democracy.
J.P. Narayan's engagement with the Sarvodaya movement led him to advocate for a radical alternative to the parliamentary system. He believed that political parties and the centralized state were disconnected from the needs of the people and were prone to corruption. J.P. proposed a partyless democracy where power would be exercised through a network of self-governing local communities. This vision sought to encourage direct participation and collective responsibility, moving toward a more ethical and decentralized form of governance that he believed was more in keeping with the Gandhian ideal of social transformation and the welfare of all.

235. (D) Ram Manohar Lohia
Lohia advocated for the Chaukhamba Raj, or four-pillar state model, as a way to ensure the devolution of power and the promotion of social justice. In this vision, political and economic authority would be distributed among four levels: the village, the district, the province, and the center. Lohia believed that this structure would prevent the concentration of power and encourage local communities to take responsibility for their own development. This model of decentralized governance was part of his broader effort to create an indigenous and egalitarian socialism that reflected the unique social and political realities of the Indian nation.

236. (B) Jawaharlal Nehru
Nehru was a strong advocate for a pluralistic and inclusive Indian identity. He viewed India as a composite civilization where diverse cultures, religions, and languages coexist and enrich each other. Nehru's vision of 'unity in diversity' was based on the belief that a common national identity could be built on the foundations of secularism and mutual respect. He argued that the nation's strength lay in its ability to absorb and integrate diverse influences while maintaining its unique and overarching unity. This perspective remains a central part of the democratic and secular character of the modern Indian state.

237. (C) God is one, whether called Ram or Rahim, and found via inner devotion.
Kabir's philosophy centered on the idea that religious labels and outward rituals are superficial and often lead to unnecessary conflict. He argued that the divine is a universal reality that can be found in every human heart through direct personal experience and inner devotion. Kabir used names from both Hindu and Muslim traditions to demonstrate the fundamental oneness of God. His message was one of religious harmony and social equality, delivered through simple poetry that challenged the authority of religious institutions and the rigid distinctions of the caste system, promoting a message of universal brotherhood.

238. (D) To liberate Dravidians from Brahminical and North Indian domination.
Periyar E. V. Ramasamy led the Self-Respect Movement to challenge the systemic inequalities of the caste system and the perceived cultural and political domination of North Indians and high-caste Brahmins. He advocated for the dignity and rights of the Dravidian people and promoted rationalism and atheism as tools for social liberation. Periyar's movement was based on the belief that social justice and self-respect are more important than political independence. He sought to dismantle the ideological foundations of Brahminical power and to create a more egalitarian society based on the principles of reason and social equality.

239. (A) Dharamshastra and related ancient Indian political thought.
In the ancient Indian tradition, dharma is seen as the supreme ordering principle that governs both the natural and the social world. Even the king, who holds the highest temporal power, is subordinate to dharma and is bound to rule according to its principles of righteousness and justice. This framework provides a moral and ethical guide for governance and ensures that political authority is exercised for the common good. The concept of dharma integrates law,

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duty, and ethics into a comprehensive system for maintaining social stability and personal fulfillment within the kingdom, reflecting a sophisticated political philosophy.

240. (B) B.R. Ambedkar
Ambedkar made this statement to emphasize that the status and progress of women are essential indicators of the overall development of a society. He was a lifelong advocate for women's rights and played a key role in drafting the Hindu Code Bill to ensure their legal and social equality. Ambedkar believed that a truly democratic and just society cannot be built as long as women are marginalized and denied opportunities. His focus on women's emancipation was part of his broader mission to dismantle all forms of historical social hierarchy and to create an egalitarian and modern Indian nation.

241. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Gita Rahasya, Tilak interpreted the Bhagavad Gita as a call for active engagement in the world rather than renunciation. He argued that the central message of the text is the performance of one's duty without attachment to the results. Tilak used this interpretation to provide a philosophical and spiritual justification for the political struggle against British rule. By presenting Swaraj as a righteous duty (dharma), he sought to inspire the Indian people to take courageous and selfless action to liberate their country and reclaim their national dignity and sovereignty through constant political effort.

242. (A) It should be resource-rich and populated by loyal, hardworking subjects.
In the Saptanga theory, Janapada represents the foundational limb of the state, combining territory and people. Kautilya argued that a strong kingdom requires a resource-rich land and a population that is both productive and loyal to the sovereign. He emphasized the importance of agriculture, commerce, and internal security as the sources of the state's wealth and power. For Kautilya, the strength and survival of the kingdom were directly linked to the development and stability of the Janapada, making its effective administration a primary responsibility of the monarch in ancient Indian statecraft.

243. (C) Political representation for the Depressed Classes (Scheduled Castes).
The Poona Pact of 1932 was a landmark agreement between M.K. Gandhi and B.R. Ambedkar regarding the political representation of the Depressed Classes. Gandhi opposed separate electorates, fearing they would divide Hindu society, and went on a fast to protest. As a compromise, Ambedkar agreed to reserved seats within a joint electorate in exchange for a significantly higher number of seats and other protections for his community. This agreement was a crucial moment in the struggle for Dalit political rights and has had a lasting impact on the nature of electoral representation and social policy in modern India.

244. (D) M.N. Roy
While M.N. Roy was a major figure in Indian radical politics, he was not associated with the Congress Socialist Party. In fact, his political ideas often put him at odds with both the mainstream Congress and the socialists. Roy founded the Radical Democratic Party to promote his own philosophy of Radical Humanism. The CSP was founded by leaders like Jaya Prakash Narayan and Ram Manohar Lohia to promote socialist ideas within the national movement. Roy's intellectual journey led him away from partisan politics altogether, as he focused on individual freedom and decentralized democracy based on rational thinking and ethics.

245. (C) He argued capitalism and socialism failed the holistic needs of humans.
Deendayal Upadhyaya's philosophy of Integral Humanism was based on a critique of both Western capitalism and state-led socialism. He argued that capitalism leads to excessive individualism and exploitation, while socialism tends to suppress personal freedom in favor of the collective. Upadhyaya believed that both systems were materialistic and failed to address the holistic needs of the human being in their physical, mental, and spiritual dimensions. He proposed an indigenous alternative that sought to harmonize individual needs with social responsibility and to build a society based on traditional Indian values and moral principles for all.

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246. (B) The rise of a creative, free-thinking individual and international cooperation.
Tagore's vision was shaped by his commitment to universal human values and his distrust of aggressive nationalism. He believed that the ultimate goal of humanity is the development of a creative and free-thinking individual who is capable of realizing their spiritual potential. Tagore advocated for international cooperation and cultural exchange as the only path to global peace and harmony. His educational work at Visva-Bharati was intended to foster this 'universal human' who was rooted in their own culture while being open to the world, providing a spiritual and cultural alternative to the competitive model of the West.

247. (D) Jaya Prakash Narayan
The Bhoodan movement, which aimed to solve land inequality through voluntary gifts of land, was led by Vinoba Bhave and supported by J.P. Narayan. This movement was part of the broader Sarvodaya program for non-violent social transformation. J.P. believed that the voluntary redistribution of land and the creation of self-governing village communities could achieve social justice without the need for state-led coercion or violent conflict. His engagement with Bhoodan reflected his deep commitment to Gandhian principles of decentralization, moral persuasion, and the welfare of all individuals as the foundation for a truly just and egalitarian society.

248. (A) He celebrated it as 'The Indian War of Independence', a unified struggle.
In his influential book The Indian War of Independence of 1857, Savarkar argued that the uprising was more than just a mutiny; it was a unified national struggle for independence against foreign rule. He presented the events of 1857 as a heroic and collective effort that cut across religious and regional lines. Savarkar's interpretation was intended to instill national pride and to provide a historical inspiration for the ongoing freedom struggle. His work played a major role in shaping the nationalist discourse on the 1857 revolt and established him as a key figure in revolutionary political thought in India.

249. (B) I, II, III, and IV only
Swami Vivekananda was a towering figure in modern Indian thought, known for his interpretation of Practical Vedanta and his call for national regeneration. He founded the Ramakrishna Mission to provide social service and to apply spiritual principles to solve practical problems. Vivekananda's message of tolerance and universal brotherhood, delivered at the Parliament of World's Religions, brought him international fame. He advocated for a synthesis of Western scientific progress and Eastern spiritual values. While he was a critic of religious hypocrisy, he did not reject idol worship but saw it as a valid spiritual path for many individuals.

250. (A) The Kingdom of God on Earth, based on pure moral authority.
Gandhi's concept of Ram Rajya was an ideal state based on the principles of truth, non-violence, and social justice. He did not mean a theocracy or a return to an ancient monarchy, but a society where moral authority is supreme and where every individual is free and self-reliant. In Ram Rajya, the government would be a servant of the people, and the most marginalized would be protected and empowered. For Gandhi, this was the ultimate goal of Swaraj—a state of harmony and righteousness where everyone could live according to their own conscience and the principles of moral truth.

251. (B) The sovereign king (Swami)
The Saptanga theory identifies seven elements of the state, but designates the sovereign ruler as the most vital component. The ruler provides necessary direction and ensures the proper functioning of the other six limbs of statecraft.

Without a capable sovereign, the state cannot maintain order, security, or stability. Thus, the monarch is the primary source of authority and leadership.

252. (A) The Mandala theory
The Mandala theory serves as a geopolitical framework for understanding inter-state relations. It categorizes neighboring states based on their geographical proximity and potential for alliance or conflict.

This model assumes that a state's immediate neighbor is a natural enemy while the state

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beyond is a friend. It guides strategic calculations in foreign policy and diplomacy.

253. (C) a combination of conciliatory and coercive strategies.
The four upayas represent a comprehensive toolkit for statecraft and diplomacy. While conciliation and gifts focus on peaceful resolution and alliance building, dissension and force involve tactical interference and military action.

This balanced approach allows a ruler to adapt to various political situations. It emphasizes pragmatic strategies to protect national interests through diverse methods.

254. (D) As a natural ally or friend (mitra).
Within the Mandala theory, the geographical arrangement of states determines their roles as allies or adversaries. A king's immediate neighbor is considered a natural enemy due to shared borders and competition.

Consequently, the state located on the far side of that enemy is viewed as a natural friend. They share a common rival, leading to strategic alignment.

255. (C) To expand the king's power and ensure the state's material well-being and security.
The primary aim of political governance is to ensure the material prosperity and security of the state. Kautilya prioritizes tangible outcomes and the acquisition of wealth and power over abstract ideals.

Strategic calculation and military readiness are employed to secure these interests. Effective administration focuses on state preservation and the expansion of the king's influence.

256. (B) The patriarchal structures within traditional Indian society.
Her work offers a profound analysis of the social systems that marginalize women. She specifically targets the cultural and religious frameworks that enforce female subordination.

By deconstructing traditional norms, she highlights how patriarchal dominance permeates everyday life and institutional practices. Her critique addresses the fundamental inequalities embedded in the social fabric, seeking to challenge the status quo.

257. (D) She saw them as interconnected systems of oppression, affecting even high-caste women.
She identified that caste and gender do not operate in isolation but reinforce one another. Her analysis showed that high-caste status did not exempt women from oppression.

Often, it imposed stricter regulations through customs like enforced widowhood. This perspective emphasizes that social hierarchy and patriarchal control are deeply intertwined, affecting the lived experiences of all women.

258. (A) translating theoretical critique into practical social action.
The founding of this institution represents a shift from intellectual discourse to tangible community support. It provided a safe haven and learning environment for marginalized women, particularly widows.

By offering vocational training and education, she transformed her critical ideas into a functional support system. This action demonstrated her commitment to creating real-world solutions for analyzed social problems.

259. (C) Access to education and vocational training.
Access to knowledge and skills is viewed as a primary means for women to gain independence. Educational attainment allows women to challenge social orthodoxies and achieve self-reliance.

It serves as a transformative force that empowers individuals to reclaim their dignity and seek economic stability. Intellectual development was seen as a vital instrument for social emancipation.

260. (A) She provided a radical critique of social orthodoxy and linked women's emancipation to national regeneration.
Her intellectual legacy involves a comprehensive challenge to social orthodoxies while positioning women's rights at the heart of national progress. She argued that national renewal could only be achieved through emancipation.

Her work blended critical theory with practical institutional building. This made her a pioneering figure in feminism and a key social reformer within Indian history.

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261. (D) Tilak viewed Swaraj as an inherent right, not a plea to be granted by the British.
He transformed the nature of political demands by asserting that self-rule was a fundamental birthright rather than a favor to be requested. This marked a significant departure from moderate petitioning.

By framing Swaraj as non-negotiable, he shifted the nationalist discourse toward an assertive and morally grounded demand. This transition empowered the population to seek total independence.

262. (B) To mobilize the masses and foster a sense of national pride and unity.
Utilizing cultural and religious symbols was a strategic choice to engage the broader population in the political movement. By reviving traditional festivals, he created public spaces for collective identity.

This method successfully bridged the gap between the political elite and the common people. It served to build a unified national consciousness against the foreign colonial administration.

263. (C) It provided a spiritual and philosophical justification for active political struggle.
The reinterpretation of scriptural concepts provided a religious and philosophical basis for active resistance. He argued that engaging in the struggle for national liberation was a righteous duty or Dharma.

By moving away from detached renunciation, he encouraged citizens to perform selfless action in the political sphere. This framework motivated individuals to participate energetically in the independence movement.

264. (D) Cultural revivalism and political radicalism.
His political thought combined a deep appreciation for India's cultural heritage with a militant demand for self-rule. He used traditional symbols and religious texts to justify and drive radical action.

This synthesis allowed him to mobilize the masses by appealing to shared values while pushing for a complete overhaul of governance. It blended tradition with revolutionary politics.

265. (A) a demand based on natural rights and self-determination.
Declaring self-rule as a birthright signifies a transition toward a discourse rooted in natural rights and self-determination. It rejects the idea that political freedom is a concession granted by power.

This perspective empowers the colonized people by asserting their inherent sovereignty. It reframes the struggle for independence as a moral and legal necessity for a dignified existence.

266. (B) Satyagraha is a proactive method aimed at moral conversion, not just non-compliance.
Satyagraha is defined by its active commitment to truth and non-violence, seeking to transform the opponent through self-suffering. Unlike passive resistance, it is a proactive soul-force requiring moral strength.

It aims for a genuine change of mind in the adversary rather than simple non-compliance. This method focuses on the ethical conversion of the individual opponent.

267. (B) Individual self-control and national political independence.
The concept of self-rule operates on internal and external levels. Individually, it involves achieving mastery over one's own impulses and desires. Nationally, it requires political independence and decentralized village republics.

Both dimensions are necessary to achieve a holistic state of freedom. This vision combines personal ethical governance with a reformed national political structure for a just society.

268. (A) the welfare of the most marginalized sections of society.
This philosophy advocates for the well-being of all members of society, with a specific focus on the upliftment of the poorest and most vulnerable. It suggests measuring progress by the condition of those at the bottom.

This inclusive approach seeks social justice and economic equality through compassion. It prioritizes the needs of the marginalized to ensure that progress reaches every individual.

269. (C) inherently materialistic, exploitative, and violent.
The assessment of modern Western society focuses on its excessive emphasis on material

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acquisition and industrial expansion. This model is seen as fundamentally aggressive and destructive to human relationships and nature.

Such a civilization is criticized for prioritizing profit and power over ethical values and spiritual well-being. This perspective underpins the advocacy for simpler, decentralized, and non-violent living.

270. (D) The means are as important as the end and must be morally pure.
In this ethical framework, the quality of the methods used is inseparable from the nature of the outcome achieved. Pure ends cannot be reached through impure or violent means.

The process of achieving a goal must itself embody the values being sought. This insistence on moral purity ensures that the struggle for justice is not corrupted by improper methods.

271. (C) It was a hierarchical system of graded inequality that denied basic human rights.
The critique highlights that the caste structure is not a simple division of tasks but a rigid hierarchy that institutionalizes inequality. This system is seen as a denial of democratic values.

Because it is sanctioned by religious texts, it creates a permanent underclass. Such a structure systematically prevents individuals from achieving their full human potential and enjoying liberty and fraternity.

272. (B) Political democracy is unsustainable without the foundation of social democracy.
The argument posits that a political system of one-man-one-vote cannot survive if the social structure remains unequal. True democracy requires a social foundation where equality and fraternity are practiced.

Without addressing social hierarchies and systemic discrimination, political rights remain superficial and fragile. Thus, achieving social democracy is a necessary prerequisite for the long-term stability of a democratic nation.

273. (D) Social democracy
This concept describes a way of life where the principles of liberty, equality, and fraternity are treated as an inseparable trinity. It goes beyond formal government structures to encompass social relations.

In this view, a truly democratic society is one that actively works to remove hierarchies. It recognizes the inherent dignity and equal rights of every individual as a life principle.

274. (A) As a powerful tool for engineering radical social transformation.
The legal framework is seen as a dynamic and powerful instrument for bringing about fundamental changes in society. It provides necessary tools for dismantling oppressive structures and implementing affirmative action.

Rather than just maintaining order, the Constitution is meant to protect the rights of the marginalized. It serves as a blueprint for building a more equitable and fair nation.

275. (C) the complete dismantling of the caste structure itself.
This radical goal involves the total destruction of the caste system rather than its mere reform. It requires challenging the religious and social foundations that sustain the hierarchy of birth.

The objective is to eliminate the very concept of caste identity to ensure true equality. Only through such thorough removal can a society achieve a genuine sense of fraternity.

276. (A) The radical decentralization of power across four administrative levels.
This model envisions a state where power is distributed among the village, district, province, and center. By making the village the foundational unit of sovereignty, it prevents the concentration of authority.

This structure encourages local participation and ensures that governance is responsive to people. It represents a socialist vision tailored to the realities of a decentralized society and grassroots administration.

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277. (D) He viewed caste and class as intertwined structures of oppression.
Unlike traditional Marxist analysis focusing primarily on economic class, this perspective recognizes the central role of caste in India. It argues that social status and economic position are deeply linked.

Any attempt at socialist reform must address these twin forms of oppression simultaneously. This nuanced approach acknowledges the

specific social complexities and historical injustices prevalent in the Indian context.

278. (B) a policy of providing special opportunities to historically disadvantaged groups.
This principle advocates for affirmative action to ensure that historically marginalized communities can participate effectively in public life. It moves beyond formal equality by providing targeted support to those held back.

The goal is to achieve substantive equality by actively correcting past injustices. This policy aims to empower women, Sudras, and other backward groups through preferential treatment in diverse social sectors.

279. (C) excessive centralization and bureaucracy.
Both systems are criticized for their tendency to concentrate power, whether through capital or the state. This centralization leads to a lack of individual freedom and a detached bureaucratic administration.

The socialist alternative proposed emphasizes the need for local control and decentralized decision-making. By empowering smaller units of governance, it seeks to protect citizens from impersonal control by large institutions.

280. (D) The urban industrial proletariat
The theory of special opportunities targets groups socially and culturally marginalized within the Indian hierarchy. This includes women, lower castes, Adivasis, and backward minorities who have faced historical exclusion.

While the industrial workforce is part of class struggle, they were not listed as a primary category for this specific policy. The focus remains on addressing the intersection of caste.

281. (A) A comprehensive transformation of all aspects of society.
This vision calls for a fundamental change in the political, economic, social, and ethical structures of society. It is not limited to replacing the government but transforms the social fabric.

This holistic approach emphasizes the need for continuous struggle against corruption and injustice. The goal is to create a more responsive environment where power resides truly with the people themselves.

282. (B) the divisive nature of party competition and centralized power.
Political parties are viewed as entities that divide people and concentrate power within their own hierarchies rather than the public. This leads to democracy where citizens are involved only during elections.

The proposed alternative is a system based on consensus and direct participation at the local level. Such a structure aims to eliminate the fragmentation and corruption associated with partisan politics.

283. (B) Gandhian and Sarvodaya ideals
The transition toward a more decentralized and people-centric philosophy was heavily influenced by the principles of non-violence and the welfare of all. These ideals prioritize the village unit and marginalized empowerment.

The shift away from state-centric models reflects a commitment to the Gandhian vision of self-rule. This foundation provided the ethical and practical framework for the concept of total social revolution.

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284. (A) a bottom-up participatory structure starting from the village level.
This system is built from the ground up, starting with the empowerment of village councils. Representatives are chosen through consensus at the local level and move upward to higher councils.

This participatory model ensures that decision-making remains close to the people and minimizes centralized control. It fosters a political culture based on cooperation rather than competition to realize true self-governance.

285. (C) empower people directly and create a more ethical political culture.
The aim is to shift power from the centralized state and political parties directly to the citizens. By fostering a participatory environment, the movement seeks to achieve a truer form of independence.

This involves a continuous process of social and moral improvement led by the people. It envisions a society where justice, transparency, and grassroots engagement are the central guiding principles.

16. What is the fundamental difference between European and non-European nationalism?
(A) European nationalism was always civic, while non-European nationalism was always ethnic.
(B) European versions grew within states; non-European grew from anti-colonialism.
(C) Non-European concepts existed long before the rise of European nationalism.
(D) European movements were violent, while non-European movements were peaceful.

17. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: European nationalism is often associated with the formation of nation-states in the 18th and 19th centuries.
Statement II: Non-European nationalism is a homogenous concept with no variations across Asia, Africa, and Latin America.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

18. The debate over the nature of the state in capitalist societies often revolves around which central question?
(A) Whether the state is a neutral arbiter of interests or an instrument of the ruling class.
(B) Whether the state should be a monarchy or a republic.
(C) Whether the state should have a written or unwritten constitution.
(D) Whether the state's official language should be singular or multiple.

19. According to classical Marxist theory, what is the nature of the state in a capitalist society?
(A) A neutral body representing the will of all citizens.
(B) A welfare provider dedicated to reducing inequality.
(C) An instrument for managing the affairs of the whole bourgeoisie.
(D) A minimal entity concerned only with law and order.

20. Match the concept of the state in List I with its description in List II.
List I: (State Concept)
P. Post-Colonial State
Q. Welfare State
R. Socialist State
S. Nation-State
List II: (Description)
1. A state that assumes responsibility for the well-being of its citizens through social provisions.
2. A state form where political and national identity are congruent.
3. A state characterized by an "overdeveloped" apparatus inherited from colonial rule and a weak indigenous bourgeoisie.
4. A state where the means of production are socially owned, and power is held by the working class.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

21. The term 'post-colonial state' often refers to a state that is:
(A) Entirely free from the political influence of its former colonizers.
(B) Formed by autonomous indigenous institutions without external influence.
(C) Defined by colonial legacies like artificial borders and economic dependence.
(D) A model of perfect democratic and economic stability in the region.

22. The primary objective of the 'welfare state' is to:
(A) Maximize the profits of private corporations.
(B) Ensure the basic well-being of its citizens through public services like health and education.
(C) Expand its territory through military conquest.
(D) Abolish all forms of private property.

23. Which phenomenon is often cited as challenging the sovereignty and autonomy of nation-states in the contemporary era?
(A) Regionalism
(B) Traditionalism
(C) Mercantilism
(D) Globalization

24. A key feature of a 'socialist state' in theory is:

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By unifying the population under a single cultural banner, the aim is to create national cohesion and strength. It provides a clear ideological framework for statehood and assertive national sovereignty.

295. (C) territorial belongingness to India as a fatherland.
This term signifies the essential territorial condition for being a Hindu, requiring an individual to regard the land of India as their ancestral fatherland. It establishes a deep emotional connection.

This sense of belongingness to the geographical region is a fundamental pillar of the nationalist identity proposed. It links the people directly to the physical territory from the Indus to the seas.

296. (D) To liberate non-Brahmins from what he saw as Brahminical dominance.
The movement aimed to free the Dravidian people from the cultural and social control of the Brahminical tradition. It sought to restore dignity and self-worth to those marginalized by hierarchy.

By challenging traditional authority, it encouraged individuals to reject oppressive social norms. The goal was to establish a society where status was not determined by birth but by mutual self-respect.

297. (A) rationalist and atheistic.
The ideology is rooted in the use of reason and the rejection of religious dogma. It strongly advocates for an atheistic perspective, viewing the concept of God as a tool for exploitation.

By emphasizing rational thought over faith, it seeks to dismantle superstitions that uphold the caste system. This scientific approach forms the basis for all social and political arguments within the movement.

298. (B) He argued that Hinduism and its scriptures provided sanction for the caste system.
The argument posits that the caste system is fundamentally supported and sanctified by Hindu religious scriptures and practices. Therefore, removing caste inequality requires a complete rejection of the religion itself.

From this perspective, the hierarchy is not an accidental feature but a core component of the religious framework. True social liberation can only be achieved by breaking away from these beliefs.

299. (B) The institution of patriarchy.
Beyond the issues of caste and religion, there was a fierce critique of the systematic oppression of women. Advocacy included demands for equal access to education, property, and divorce rights.

This perspective recognized that true social justice requires dismantling all hierarchical structures, including those that subordinate women. It aimed for total gender equality and the destruction of patriarchal family control.

300. (A) create a new society based on reason, equality, and self-respect.
The final objective was a complete cultural revolution to build a new social order. This society would be free from the constraints of caste, religion, and gender-based discrimination and superstition.

By prioritizing reason and human dignity, the vision sought to empower every individual. It aimed to create a community where everyone could live with self-respect and participate equally in all life.

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286. (D) The sovereignty of the rational and moral individual.
This philosophy places the individual person at the center of all social and political considerations. It argues that the ultimate goal of any social organization should be the freedom of the human.

Reason and ethics are considered the primary drivers of progress. By asserting individual sovereignty, it seeks to protect people from being subsumed by either the state or the collective entity.

287. (C) reduced citizens to mere voters with little substantive power.
The criticism centers on the fact that in traditional parliamentary systems, citizens exercise power only intermittently during elections. Between these periods, they have very little influence over decisions affecting their lives.

This leads to a sense of alienation and powerlessness among the population. The system is seen as failing to provide substantive, ongoing participation in the actual governance of the country.

288. (B) a decentralized pyramid of People's Committees.
This model proposes a structure where power flows from the bottom up through locally organized committees. These committees serve as the primary organs of popular sovereignty managing legislative and executive functions.

This decentralized arrangement is intended to prevent the concentration of authority in a central government. It provides a platform for continuous and direct involvement of individuals in their own governance.

289. (D) Parliamentary democracy and Communism
The philosophy was developed as a response to perceived failures of both liberal democratic and collectivist authoritarian models. Parliamentary systems were seen as insufficient for participation, while communism suppressed liberty.

Radical Humanism sought a third path that prioritized individual freedom through a decentralized, participatory framework. It aimed to overcome the limitations of the two major twentieth-century political ideologies and systems.

290. (A) Reason, ethics, and freedom.
These three principles form the bedrock of the philosophical framework. Reason allows individuals to understand their world, while ethics provide the moral guidance for social interaction among free individuals.

Freedom is the ultimate objective, ensuring that every person can live a dignified and self-determined life. Together, they promote a society where human potential is maximized through rational thought.

291. (C) Hindutva is a political and cultural ideology, while Hinduism refers to religious practices.
In the text, Hindutva is defined as a comprehensive political and cultural ideology encompassing the identity of the nation. It is distinct from Hinduism, viewed as specific religious beliefs and practices.

While they are related, Hindutva serves as a broader organizing principle for a strong, unified state. It focuses on the shared history, race, and culture of the Indian land.

292. (A) Adherence to a specific mode of worship or theistic belief.
The definition of a Hindu is based on territorial, racial, and cultural criteria rather than specific religious beliefs. One must regard India as their fatherland and share a common ancestral race.

It does not require following any particular deity, ritual, or mode of worship. This makes the identity a political and cultural construct rather than a strictly religious or theistic one.

293. (D) A common culture and civilization (Sanskriti).
Shared culture, including history, laws, rites, and festivals, is considered the most vital bond for the Hindu identity. This cultural continuity, known as Sanskriti, provides the ultimate sense of unity.

It transcends simple geographical or racial ties by offering a shared way of life. This collective heritage forms the ideological foundation for a unified and sovereign national state and people.

294. (B) A unified and strong nation-state based on a Hindu Rashtra.
The concept of Hindutva leads to the vision of a Hindu Nation where the central organizing principle is based on shared cultural and territorial identity. This state is a strong entity.

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(A) The psychological motivations of individual voters.
(B) The relationship between the state and the market.
(C) The political foundations of economic systems.
(D) The impact of class structure on political power.

9. The concept of "colonialism" is best defined as:
(A) A trade agreement ensuring mutual economic benefits for two sovereign nations.
(B) The temporary military occupation of a foreign territory during active conflict.
(C) Political control over another country through settlement and economic exploitation.
(D) A process of cultural exchange facilitating the integration of diverse societies.

10. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): New Institutionalism gained prominence by arguing that "institutions matter."
Reason (R): It emerged as a response to the perceived limitations of behaviouralism, which often overlooked the structural constraints of political rules and norms on individual behaviour.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. A form of colonialism where a large number of colonists move to the new territory to live permanently is known as:
(A) Exploitation colonialism
(B) Surrogate colonialism
(C) Internal colonialism
(D) Settler colonialism

12. Arrange the following events related to decolonization in chronological order:
I. The "Scramble for Africa" leading to widespread colonization of the continent.
II. The granting of independence to India and Pakistan.
III. The rise of anti-colonial movements inspired by Wilsonian principles after World War I.
IV. The decolonization of most Portuguese colonies in Africa like Angola and Mozambique.
Select the correct sequence:
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) III, I, II, IV

13. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair regarding forms of colonialism?
(A) Settler Colonialism - Large-scale immigration by colonists.
(B) Exploitation Colonialism - Focus on extracting resources with fewer colonists.
(C) Internal Colonialism - A stronger nation dominating a weaker nation from afar.
(D) Surrogate colonialism - A settlement project supported by a colonial power where most settlers do not come from the mainstream of the ruling power.

14. The process by which colonies become independent of the colonizing country is known as:
(A) Neocolonialism
(B) Globalization
(C) Modernization
(D) Decolonization

15. Consider the following statements about anti-colonial struggles:
a. They were often led by Western-educated native elites.
b. They exclusively used violent methods to achieve their goals.
c. They frequently involved the construction of a national identity to unify diverse groups.
d. They were completely isolated from international political events like the World Wars.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) a and c only
(B) b and d only
(C) a, b and c
(D) c and d only

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(C) A traditional monarchy based on inherited succession.
(D) A vibrant civil society with numerous independent political parties.

33. Which of the following best describes a 'Military Dictatorship'?
(A) A government run by religious leaders.
(B) A regime where the armed forces have seized and exercise political power.
(C) A system where a monarch controls the military.
(D) A democracy with a very strong and influential defense minister.

34. Fascist regimes, as a form of non-democratic rule, are most noted for their:
(A) Extreme nationalism, militarism, and suppression of opposition.
(B) Commitment to internationalism and global peace.
(C) Emphasis on individual liberty and free-market capitalism.
(D) Support for a classless, stateless society.

35. Match the non-democratic regime type in List I with its key characteristic in List II.
List I: (Regime Type)
P. Totalitarianism
Q. Patrimonialism
R. Military Dictatorship
S. Bureaucratic-Authoritarianism
List II: (Key Characteristic)
1. Rule by a junta or high-ranking officers of the armed forces.
2. Alliance of technocrats and military to enforce economic order and political exclusion.
3. State and private assets are treated as the personal property of the ruler.
4. Total control over society through a single party and pervasive ideology.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

36. An 'Electoral Democracy' is a regime where:
(A) Citizens have a wide range of civil liberties fully protected.
(B) All political decisions are made through direct public referendums.
(C) The economy is fully controlled by the state.
(D) Regular, multiparty elections occur even if rights are limited.

37. What fundamental principle is embodied in the concept of the 'rule of law'?
(A) The ruler is above the law.
(B) The law can be changed arbitrarily by the government.
(C) Everyone, including government officials, is subject to and accountable under the law.
(D) Law is only applicable to ordinary citizens, not to the elite.

38. 'Judicial independence' is crucial for liberal constitutionalism because:
(A) It allows judges to make politically popular decisions.
(B) Judges can check other branches of government without fear of reprisal.
(C) It makes the legislative process faster and more efficient.
(D) It guarantees that judges will always agree with the executive branch.

39. 'Liberal constitutionalism' primarily aims to:
(A) Establish an all-powerful state with no checks on its authority.
(B) Promote a single, official state ideology.
(C) Ensure the rule of a single political party.
(D) Limit the power of government and protect the rights of individuals.

40. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The invocation of emergency powers often leads to a crisis of constitutionalism.
Reason (R): Emergency powers allow the executive to suspend fundamental rights and bypass normal legal and legislative processes, which can undermine the principles of limited government and the rule of law.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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(A) The social ownership of the means of production.
(B) The primacy of individual private property rights.
(C) A multi-party system with free and fair elections.
(D) A minimal state that does not intervene in the economy.

25. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The post-colonial state is often described as being 'overdeveloped' in relation to its societal base.
Reason (R): It inherited a strong coercive and administrative apparatus from the colonial power, while the indigenous civil society and economic structures remained underdeveloped.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

26. Which of the following is NOT considered a type of democratic regime?
(A) Totalitarianism
(B) Liberal Democracy
(C) Majoritarian Democracy
(D) Participatory Democracy

27. A 'Liberal Democracy' is distinguished by its emphasis on:
(A) The absolute power of the majority without constraints.
(B) Direct participation of all citizens in every decision.
(C) Control of the state by a single authoritarian leader.
(D) Protecting individual rights through constitutional means.

28. The concept of 'Majoritarian Democracy' suggests that:
(A) The interests of minority groups should always take precedence.
(B) Political power should be concentrated in the hands of the group that wins a majority of votes.
(C) Political decisions should be made by consensus among all groups.
(D) An independent judiciary should have the power to overturn the will of the majority.

29. What is the core principle of 'Participatory Democracy'?
(A) Limiting political involvement to voting in periodic elections.
(B) Concentrating power in the hands of elected representatives.
(C) Encouraging the active and continuous involvement of citizens in decision-making processes.
(D) Upholding the rule of a single, dominant political party.

30. Consider the following characteristics of political regimes:
a. A single, all-encompassing ideology.
b. A single mass party, typically led by a dictator.
c. A system of terroristic police control.
d. State control over mass communication.
e. Pluralism in political and social life.
Which of the above are characteristic features of a 'Totalitarian' regime?
(A) a, b, and e only
(B) c, d, and e only
(C) a, b, c, and d only
(D) a, b, c, d, and e

31. In the context of political regimes, 'Patrimonialism' refers to a system where:
(A) The ruler treats the state as their personal property, distributing patronage to ensure loyalty.
(B) The state is run by a professional, merit-based bureaucracy.
(C) Power is based on a clear distinction between the public and private domains.
(D) Political authority is derived from a rational-legal constitutional framework.

32. A 'Bureaucratic-Authoritarianism' regime is typically characterized by:
(A) A populist leader who mobilizes the masses against the elite.
(B) Military and technocratic alliances suppressing participation for modernization.

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CHAPTER 04
Comparative Political Analysis

1. Which comparative approach primarily focuses on the formal structures of government, such as legislatures, executives, and judiciaries?
(A) The Political Culture Approach
(B) The Institutional Approach
(C) The Political Economy Approach
(D) New Institutionalism

2. Consider the Political Culture approach in comparative analysis and identify the correct statement among the following.
(A) It focuses on the collective attitudes, beliefs, and values of a society towards politics.
(B) It exclusively analyses economic policies and their impact on politics.
(C) It emphasizes the role of formal governmental rules and laws.
(D) It is primarily concerned with the distribution of power among elites.

3. A political analyst studying the impact of market reforms and class relations on state policy is most likely using which approach?
(A) Institutional Approach
(B) Political Culture Approach
(C) Political Economy Approach
(D) New Institutionalism

4. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about New Institutionalism?
(A) It re-emphasizes the importance of institutions in shaping political outcomes.
(B) It integrates insights from both traditional institutionalism and behaviouralism.
(C) It considers how rules and norms constrain and enable actors.
(D) It argues that institutions are merely the backdrop for political behaviour.

5. Match the comparative approach in List I with its core focus in List II.
List I: (Approach)
P. Institutional Approach
Q. Political Culture Approach
R. Political Economy Approach
S. New Institutionalism
List II: (Core Focus)
1. Interaction of politics and economy, especially concerning class and markets.
2. Formal government structures and legal rules.
3. How rules, norms, and routines shape political behaviour.
4. Societal attitudes, values, and beliefs about politics.
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

6. The essence of 'comparative methods' in political science is to:
(A) Prescribe a single ideal form of government for all nations.
(B) Systematically study and compare different political systems to derive generalizable conclusions.
(C) Focus solely on the history of a single country's political development.
(D) Argue for the superiority of one political culture over others.

7. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: New Institutionalism revived the study of institutions after the behaviouralist wave.
Statement II: New Institutionalism is identical to the old Institutional Approach, with no significant differences.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

8. Which of the following is NOT a central concern of the Political Economy approach?

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41. A constitution that is formally codified in a single written document is known as:
(A) An unwritten constitution
(B) A rigid constitution
(C) A written constitution
(D) A flexible constitution

42. What is meant by the 'crisis of constitutionalism'?
(A) The routine process of amending the constitution.
(B) The threatening or subversion of principles like the rule of law.
(C) A scholarly debate about the historical origins of a constitution.
(D) The replacement of an old constitution with a new one through a democratic process.

43. Which of the following represents a form of constitution distinguished by the ease with which it can be amended?
(A) A rigid constitution
(B) A federal constitution
(C) A written constitution
(D) A flexible constitution

44. 'Democratic transition' refers to the process of:
(A) Moving from an authoritarian or non-democratic regime to a democratic one.
(B) Moving from one democratic government to another through elections.
(C) A stable democracy becoming more participatory.
(D) A democratic state joining an international organization.

45. Consider the following statements regarding constitutions:
a. All constitutions are written.
b. The primary function of a constitution is to establish the framework of government.
c. Emergency powers are provisions included in some constitutions for times of crisis.
d. Constitutions serve to limit the power of the state.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) b, c, and d only
(C) a, c, and d only
(D) a, b, c, and d

46. What is 'democratic consolidation'?
(A) The initial breakdown of an authoritarian regime.
(B) The process by which a new democracy matures and becomes stable, with democracy seen as the 'only game in town'.
(C) The first democratic election held in a country.
(D) The drafting of a new democratic constitution.

47. Identify the INCORRECT statement about the process of democratisation.
(A) It involves both a transition from authoritarianism and the consolidation of democratic practices.
(B) Economic crises can sometimes trigger a democratic transition.
(C) International factors can play a significant role in promoting democratisation.
(D) Democratic consolidation is a guaranteed and irreversible process once started.

48. Modernization Theory, in the context of development, suggests that:
(A) All societies will follow a single path to development, modeled on Western industrial nations.
(B) Underdevelopment is caused by the exploitation of poor countries by rich countries.
(C) Traditional values are essential for economic growth.
(D) Dependency on foreign aid is the best path to development.

49. Dependency Theory emerged as a critique of Modernization Theory, arguing that:
(A) Underdevelopment is an intrinsic condition of traditional societies.
(B) Integration into the global capitalist system on unequal terms causes underdevelopment.
(C) All countries have an equal chance to develop within the global market.
(D) Cultural traditions are the main barriers to economic development.

50. Consider the following statements regarding World Systems Theory:
a. It divides the world into core, semi-periphery, and periphery countries.
b. It posits that the core exploits the periphery

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for labor and raw materials.
c. It is a static model that does not allow for countries to change their position.
d. It views the world system as a single integrated capitalist economy.
e. It was primarily developed to explain cultural exchange, not economic relations.

Which of the above statement(s) accurately reflect the core tenets of the theory?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) c, d, and e only
(C) a, b, and d only
(D) a, c, and e only

51. The concept of 'underdevelopment' in Dependency Theory is best understood as:
(A) A state of not yet being developed, like early modern Europe.
(B) A pre-capitalist stage of history.
(C) A condition created by the economic and political dominance of developed nations.
(D) A result of a country's lack of natural resources.

52. The relationship between 'development and democracy' is a major debate in comparative politics. Which statement best captures a key aspect of this debate?
(A) The relationship is complex and contested, with ongoing debates about causal directions.
(B) It is universally agreed that democracy is a prerequisite for economic development.
(C) It is universally agreed that authoritarian regimes are better at promoting development.
(D) The relationship between development and democracy is no longer considered a relevant topic of study.

53. According to World Systems Theory, countries in the 'semi-periphery' are characterized by:
(A) Being the most advanced industrial nations that control global finance.
(B) Being exclusively agricultural societies with no industrial base.
(C) Being completely isolated from the world economy.
(D) Displaying core and periphery features while being both exploiter and exploited.

54. Which theory is most closely associated with the idea that development involves breaking away from traditional norms and adopting 'modern' values?
(A) Dependency Theory
(B) Modernization Theory
(C) World Systems Theory
(D) Post-Colonial Theory

55. Match the development theory in List I with its key proponent or concept in List II.
List I: (Theory)
P. Modernization Theory
Q. Dependency Theory
R. World Systems Theory
S. Underdevelopment
List II: (Proponent/Concept)
1. Immanuel Wallerstein
2. Andre Gunder Frank
3. W. W. Rostow
4. Core-Periphery relationship
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

56. The term 'ruling class' in political analysis, particularly from a Marxist perspective, refers to:
(A) The group of people who are most popular in opinion polls.
(B) The elected officials who currently hold office in a democracy.
(C) The professional bureaucrats who administer the state.
(D) The social class that owns the means of production and thus controls the state.

57. The concept of 'power elites', as developed by C. Wright Mills, suggests that power is concentrated in the hands of:
(A) Leadership circles from the military, corporate, and political institutions.
(B) A wide variety of competing interest groups in society.
(C) The voting public during local and national elections.
(D) The intellectual and academic community within the state.

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58. 'Democratic elitism' is a theory of democracy which posits that:
(A) Democracy is, and should be, a system where elites are completely absent.
(B) Democracy is a method for choosing between competing elites in elections.
(C) Mass participation in decision-making is both feasible and desirable for all issues.
(D) Only those with inherited aristocratic titles should be allowed to rule.

59. Which concept of power structure is most aligned with pluralist theory?
(A) Ruling class
(B) Power elites
(C) A dispersion of power among multiple competing groups
(D) Democratic elitism

60. Arrange the following thinkers in the chronological order of their major contributions to the study of power structures:
I. Karl Marx (Ruling Class)
II. C. Wright Mills (Power Elite)
III. Vilfredo Pareto (Elitist Theory)
IV. Robert Dahl (Pluralist critique)
Select the correct sequence:
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) III, I, IV, II
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, IV, I, III

61. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the concept of a 'ruling class'.
(A) It suggests a fusion of economic and political power.
(B) It implies that the state is not a neutral arbiter of social interests.
(C) It is derived from a class analysis of society.
(D) It is a central concept in pluralist theories of the state.

62. What is the key difference between the 'power elite' and 'ruling class' concepts?
(A) There is no difference; the terms are perfectly interchangeable.
(B) The ruling class is economic, while the power elite is institutional.
(C) The 'power elite' concept applies only to democracies, while 'ruling class' applies only to authoritarian regimes.
(D) The 'ruling class' is a more optimistic view of power than the 'power elite'.

63. Proportional Representation (PR) is an electoral system designed to:
(A) Ensure that the largest party always gets a majority of seats, regardless of its vote share.
(B) Allocate seats to parties based on their share of the popular vote.
(C) Create a two-party system.
(D) Elect a single president through a direct national vote.

64. A 'First-Past-the-Post' (FPTP) electoral system is one where:
(A) The candidate with an absolute majority of votes (over 50%) wins.
(B) Voters rank candidates in order of preference.
(C) Political parties are allocated seats based on their national vote share.
(D) The candidate with the most votes in a constituency wins, even if it is not an absolute majority.

65. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): First-Past-the-Post electoral systems tend to produce two-party systems.
Reason (R): This tendency, often called Duverger's Law, results from both a 'mechanical effect' (third parties find it hard to win seats) and a 'psychological effect' (voters are reluctant to 'waste' votes on parties they believe cannot win).
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. A political party system with one party that consistently dominates government, though other parties may exist and compete, is called a:
(A) Dominant-party system
(B) One-party system
(C) Two-party system
(D) Multi-party system

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(D) The executive can fire or demote judges for unpopular decisions.

105. Match the electoral system characteristic in List I with the electoral system type in List II.
List I: (Characteristic)
P. Tends to produce two-party systems
Q. Allocates seats based on vote percentage
R. Winner needs more than 50% of votes, often with a second round
S. Voters have two votes, one for a candidate and one for a party
List II: (System Type)
1. Proportional Representation (PR)
2. Mixed-Member Proportional (MMP)
3. First-Past-the-Post (FPTP)
4. Two-Round System (TRS)
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

106. In the context of democratisation, what does 'transition' specifically refer to?
(A) The entire period of a country's democratic history.
(B) The interval between the breakdown of an old regime and the establishment of a new one.
(C) The process of economic liberalization.
(D) The long-term stability of democratic institutions.

107. Immanuel Wallerstein's World Systems Theory uses which unit of analysis?
(A) The nation-state
(B) The individual voter
(C) The capitalist world-economy
(D) The political party

108. The concept of the 'power elite' differs from the Marxist 'ruling class' in that it:
(A) Combines economic, political, and military leadership.
(B) Sees power as stemming only from the ownership of property.
(C) Believes that power is widely distributed in society.
(D) Is a more optimistic theory about the nature of democracy.

109. What distinguishes a 'social movement' from an 'interest group'?
(A) Social movements are always violent, whereas interest groups are always peaceful.
(B) Interest groups do not seek to influence policy, whereas social movements do.
(C) Social movements are less formal and use more contentious action.
(D) Social movements are state-funded, whereas interest groups are privately funded.

110. Arrange the theoretical developments in comparative politics in their general chronological order of emergence:
I. Traditional Institutional Approach
II. Behavioural Revolution
III. New Institutionalism
IV. Dependency Theory
Select the correct sequence:
(A) I, II, IV, III
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) IV, I, II, III
(D) I, IV, II, III

111. NGOs and civil society campaigns are considered important 'actors and processes' because they:
(A) Function as the judicial branch of government in most countries.
(B) Are for-profit entities that control global markets.
(C) Are the primary institutions responsible for economic development.
(D) Provide an alternative sphere for political action outside of formal institutions.

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112. Identify the correct pair among the following.
(A) Liberal Democracy - Protection of individual rights and freedoms.
(B) Majoritarian Democracy - Emphasis on minority veto powers.
(C) Participatory Democracy - Power concentrated in elected representatives.
(D) Electoral Democracy - Guarantees full spectrum of civil liberties.

113. A state that provides a comprehensive social safety net, including unemployment benefits, healthcare, and education, is termed a:
(A) Post-colonial state
(B) Patrimonial state
(C) Welfare state

Which of the above are generally considered as subjects of comparative political analysis?
(A) a and b only
(B) c, d, and e only
(C) a, b, and d only
(D) a, b, c, d, and e

76. The 'Political Culture' approach is most associated with which of the following authors?
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba
(C) C. Wright Mills
(D) Immanuel Wallerstein

77. New Institutionalism can be broadly divided into which categories?
(A) Democratic and authoritarian institutionalism.
(B) Economic and political institutionalism.
(C) Rational choice, sociological, and historical institutionalism.
(D) Formal and informal institutionalism.

78. The anti-colonial struggles in many African and Asian countries in the 20th century were a direct catalyst for the process of:
(A) Globalization
(B) Feudalism
(C) Neoliberalism
(D) Decolonization

79. The idea of a nation-state based on linguistic and ethnic homogeneity is more characteristic of:
(A) Some variants of European nationalism.
(B) Non-European anti-colonial nationalism.
(C) Post-nationalist ideologies.
(D) Global cosmopolitanism.

80. Match the state theory concept in List I with the society it primarily describes in List II.
List I: (State Concept)
P. Instrumentalist view of the state
Q. Welfare state
R. Post-colonial state
S. Relative autonomy of the state
List II: (Society/Context)
1. Advanced capitalist societies with social safety nets.
2. Developing nations after independence.
3. A structural Marxist concept applicable to capitalist societies.
4. A classical Marxist view of the state in capitalist society.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

81. Globalization is argued to have what effect on the welfare state?
(A) It universally strengthens the welfare state by increasing tax revenues.
(B) It creates pressure on welfare states to reduce taxes and social spending to remain competitive.
(C) It has no discernible effect on the welfare state.
(D) It forces all states to adopt an identical, minimal welfare model.

82. In contrast to totalitarianism, a key feature of an authoritarian regime (like a military dictatorship) is that:
(A) It seeks to totally transform society based on an ideology.
(B) It demands active, mobilized support from the population.
(C) It focuses on public demobilization rather than totalizing ideology.
(D) It allows for a free and independent press.

83. A country with a written constitution that requires a special, difficult procedure to be amended is said to have a:
(A) Flexible and unwritten constitution.
(B) Rigid and written constitution.
(C) Flexible and written constitution.
(D) Rigid and unwritten constitution.

84. The successful conduct of a second or third consecutive free and fair election in a new democracy is often seen as a key indicator of:
(A) Democratic transition
(B) Democratic consolidation
(C) A crisis of constitutionalism
(D) The failure of democracy

85. Which theory explicitly posits a "development of underdevelopment"?
(A) Modernization Theory
(B) World Systems Theory

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67. What is the primary function of an 'interest group'?
(A) To nominate candidates for public office and contest elections.
(B) To adjudicate legal disputes between citizens.
(C) To articulate a specific interest or concern and influence public policy in that area.
(D) To directly govern the country.

68. A key difference between a political party and an interest group is that:
(A) Interest groups are always larger than political parties.
(B) Parties seek government control, whereas interest groups seek policy influence.
(C) Only political parties are allowed to receive donations.
(D) Political parties seek to win elections and control government, while interest groups aim to influence it from the outside.

69. 'New social movements' are distinguished from 'old' social movements (like labor unions) by their focus on:
(A) Exclusively economic and class-based issues.
(B) Overthrowing the state through violent revolution.
(C) Identity, lifestyle, and quality of life issues like environmentalism.
(D) Gaining control of factories and the means of production.

70. Consider the following statements about electoral systems:
a. Proportional Representation systems are praised for their fairness to smaller parties.
b. First-Past-the-Post systems are often credited with producing stable, single-party governments.
c. A mixed-member proportional system combines elements of both FPTP and PR.
d. The choice of electoral system has no significant impact on the party system.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) a and d only
(B) c and d only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) b and c only

71. Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) are best described as:
(A) Government agencies that operate at the local level.
(B) For-profit corporations that provide social services.
(C) Secret societies aiming to overthrow the government.
(D) Non-profit, voluntary citizens' groups organized on a local, national, or international level.

72. 'Civil society campaigns' often involve:
(A) Coordinated efforts by citizens and NGOs to raise awareness and advocate for change on a specific issue.
(B) The military conducting public relations exercises.
(C) Government departments running for-profit businesses.
(D) Political parties preparing their manifestos for an upcoming election.

73. The concept of 'revolution' in political science signifies:
(A) A regular change of government through elections.
(B) A minor reform in government policy.
(C) A fundamental and often rapid transformation of a state and social structure.
(D) A debate within the legislature.

74. Consider the following statements:
Statement I: Social movements are organized collective efforts to bring about or resist social change.
Statement II: All social movements eventually become formal political parties.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

75. Consider the following actors and processes:
a. Electoral Systems
b. Political Parties
c. Revolutions
d. Interest Groups
e. Social Movements

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(A) a, c, and d only
(B) b and c only
(C) a and b only
(D) b, c, and d only

96. The "Third Wave" of democratization, as described by Samuel Huntington, refers to:
(A) The global surge in democratic transitions that began in the mid-1970s.
(B) The democratization of ancient Greek city-states.
(C) The wave of democratization that occurred after World War II.
(D) The spread of internet-based political participation in the 21st century.

97. According to Dependency Theory, the 'periphery' is kept in a state of underdevelopment by:
(A) Its own traditional culture and lack of work ethic.
(B) A lack of natural resources.
(C) Unequal and dependent relationships with 'core' nations.
(D) Its failure to participate in the global economy.

98. The pluralist view of power, often contrasted with elitist theories, argues that:
(A) Power is widely dispersed among various competing groups and interests in society.
(B) Power is concentrated in a single, cohesive elite group.
(C) Economic power is the only form of power that matters.
(D) The state is an instrument of the ruling class.

99. A primary difference between 'new' and 'old' social movements is their organizational structure, with new social movements often being:
(A) More hierarchical and bureaucratic.
(B) Funded exclusively by governments.
(C) More networked, decentralized, and informal.
(D) Focused only on winning elections.

100. Consider the following conditions:
a. The executive branch repeatedly defies judicial rulings.
b. A state of emergency is declared indefinitely, suspending basic rights.
c. The constitution is amended through the prescribed legal procedure.
d. The legislature is dissolved by a military coup.
e. A general election results in a peaceful change of government.
Which of the above would be considered part of a 'crisis of constitutionalism'?
(A) c and e only
(B) a, b, and d only
(C) a, b, c, d, and e
(D) b, d, and e only

101. Historical institutionalism, a variant of New Institutionalism, places a strong emphasis on:
(A) The rational calculations of self-interested individuals.
(B) The way institutions create and codify norms and identities.
(C) The direct influence of economic class on institutional formation.
(D) Path dependency and the sequential timing of political processes.

102. Which of the following is NOT a typical feature of a post-colonial state?
(A) Strong sense of national unity based on pre-colonial identities.
(B) Arbitrary borders drawn by colonial powers.
(C) Economies oriented towards exporting primary commodities.
(D) A state apparatus that is often more powerful than the society it governs.

103. The defining characteristic of a Totalitarian regime, which sets it apart from other forms of authoritarianism, is its:
(A) Use of violence to suppress dissent.
(B) Control by the military.
(C) Quest for total societal control via pervasive ideology.
(D) Reliance on a traditional monarch.

104. The principle of 'judicial independence' is most threatened when:
(A) Judges are appointed for life terms.
(B) Judges' salaries are protected from being reduced by the legislature.
(C) The judiciary has the power of judicial review.

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123. Which of the following is the best example of a 'new social movement'?
(A) A trade union demanding higher wages for factory workers.
(B) A peasant movement demanding land reform.
(C) The LGBTQ+ rights movement advocating for recognition and equality.
(D) A political party campaigning for lower taxes.

124. The key difference between an 'interest group' and a 'civil society campaign' is often:
(A) Interest groups are permanent organizations, while campaigns are often temporary and issue-specific.
(B) Interest groups are illegal, while campaigns are legal.
(C) Interest groups focus on economic issues, while campaigns focus on political issues.
(D) There is no effective difference.

125. Consider the following concepts in the study of 'Development':
a. Modernization
b. World Systems Theory
c. Electoral Systems
d. Dependency
e. Underdevelopment
Which of the above are central concepts to development studies?
(A) a, b, c, and d
(B) b, c, d, and e
(C) a, b, d, and e
(D) a, c, and e

126. A 'Party System' refers to:
(A) The internal organization of a single political party.
(B) The number of parties in a political system and the nature of their interactions.
(C) The manifesto of a political party.
(D) The process of joining a political party.

127. What is the most appropriate description of a 'fascist' regime?
(A) A system committed to communism and international worker solidarity.
(B) A liberal democracy with a strong executive.
(C) A traditional monarchy based on divine right.
(D) An ultranationalist regime with dictatorial power and opposition suppression.

128. 'Decolonization' refers to the process where:
(A) A former colony achieves independence.
(B) A country imposes its political and economic system on another.
(C) A state's economy becomes more industrialized.
(D) A nation fragments into smaller states.

129. The concept of 'political culture' includes which of the following?
(A) a country's GDP and economic growth rate.
(B) The formal text of a country's constitution.
(C) The citizens' orientations towards the political system, their attitudes, and beliefs.
(D) The number of political parties in the legislature.

130. Match the concept in List I with its associated theorist or school in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Power Elite
Q. Democratic Elitism
R. World Systems Theory
S. Political Culture
List II: (Theorist/School)
1. Joseph Schumpeter
2. Immanuel Wallerstein
3. Gabriel Almond & Sidney Verba
4. C. Wright Mills
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

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131. The debate over the nature of the state in 'socialist societies' revolves around:
(A) Whether the state has 'withered away' as predicted by Marx, or has become excessively powerful and bureaucratic.
(B) Whether the state should encourage private enterprise.
(C) How to best implement a multi-party democratic system.
(D) The role of the monarchy in a socialist framework.

132. What is the central idea of 'liberal constitutionalism'?

(D) Minimalist state

114. The anti-colonial struggles were not just political but also cultural, involving:
(A) The complete and uncritical adoption of the colonizer's culture.
(B) The rejection of all indigenous traditions as backwards.
(C) An attempt to isolate the nation from all external cultural influences.
(D) Attempts to reclaim and reconstruct national and cultural identities.

115. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Globalization challenges the traditional sovereignty of the nation-state.
Reason (R): The rise of transnational corporations, international organizations, and global financial flows reduces a state's ability to control its economy and domestic policies independently.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

116. The "behavioural revolution" in political science shifted the focus of study from institutions to:
(A) The historical evolution of states.
(B) The observable behaviour of political actors.
(C) The philosophical foundations of justice.
(D) The analysis of legal texts and constitutions.

117. European nationalism in the 19th century is often linked to the principle of self-determination, which implies:
(A) Every individual has the right to determine their own political beliefs.
(B) Every nation has the right to its own state.
(C) Every colony has the right to representation in the imperial parliament.
(D) Every state has the right to determine the lives of its citizens.

118. Which non-democratic regime is characterized by the personal dominance of a ruler who blurs the line between public and private wealth, often ruling through a network of clients?
(A) Patrimonialism
(B) Totalitarianism
(C) Bureaucratic-Authoritarianism
(D) Fascism

119. A constitution that can be amended by the legislature through its ordinary law-making process is known as a:
(A) Rigid constitution
(B) Federal constitution
(C) Flexible constitution
(D) Unwritten constitution

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120. Consider the following regimes:
a. Military Dictatorship
b. Liberal Democracy
c. Totalitarianism
d. Fascism
Which of the above are classified as non-democratic regimes?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) b, c, and d only
(C) a, c, and d only
(D) a, b, and d only

121. The term 'underdevelopment', as used by theorists like Andre Gunder Frank, implies:
(A) A natural, original state of being before development begins.
(B) A process actively caused by the structure of the global capitalist economy.
(C) A condition that can be solved by simply increasing foreign aid.
(D) A result of internal cultural failings of a society.

122. In the 'Structures of Power' debate, the concept of 'democratic elitism' suggests that:
(A) The role of the populace is limited to choosing between competing teams of elites.
(B) Democracy is incompatible with the existence of elites.
(C) The masses should participate directly in all policy decisions.
(D) Elites are a temporary phenomenon that will disappear with modernization.

(C) Dependency Theory
(D) Neoliberal Theory

86. The concept of "democratic elitism" is most closely associated with the work of:
(A) Karl Marx
(B) Joseph Schumpeter
(C) C. Wright Mills
(D) Robert Dahl

87. Which actor or process is primarily concerned with aggregating interests and contesting elections?
(A) An interest group
(B) A social movement
(C) A political party
(D) An NGO

88. The environmental and feminist movements that emerged in the latter half of the 20th century are prime examples of:
(A) Old social movements
(B) New social movements
(C) Interest groups
(D) Political parties

89. A revolution that results not only in a change of government but also a fundamental restructuring of social and economic relations is termed a:
(A) Political revolution
(B) Palace coup
(C) Social revolution
(D) Policy reform

90. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): In many non-European contexts, nationalism was a reactive force, emerging in response to colonial domination.
Reason (R): The primary goal of this form of nationalism was often to achieve political independence and forge a unified identity to counter the colonizer.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

91. What is a core assumption of the Political Economy approach?
(A) Politics and economics are separate and should be studied independently.
(B) Political choices are driven solely by cultural values.
(C) Economic relations, particularly property and class, are intrinsically linked to political power.
(D) The formal rules of government are the only determinant of political outcomes.

92. The form of colonialism primarily focused on the extraction of raw materials, with minimal settlement by the colonizing population, is:
(A) Settler colonialism
(B) Internal colonialism
(C) Exploitation colonialism
(D) Neo-colonialism

93. A key debate within state theory concerns the state's autonomy. The 'relative autonomy' concept suggests the state:
(A) Needs independence from direct capitalist control to preserve the overall system.
(B) Is completely independent of the ruling class.
(C) Is a direct tool of the ruling class at all times.
(D) Is completely determined by the will of the voters.

94. Which of the following is the BEST example of a 'Participatory' democratic mechanism?
(A) Voting for a president every four years.
(B) The use of citizens' assemblies or participatory budgeting at the local level.
(C) The power of a court to strike down a law.
(D) A Prime Minister appointing a cabinet.

95. Consider the following statements about the 'rule of law':
a. It implies the supremacy of law.
b. It means that government officials are not bound by the same laws as citizens.
c. It requires laws to be prospective, public, and clear.
d. It is a key component of liberal constitutionalism.
Which of the statements given above are correct?

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(A) The powers of government should be unlimited to ensure efficiency.
(B) The will of the majority should never be constrained.
(C) The constitution should be easily changeable by the ruling party.
(D) Government should be legally limited, and the rights of individuals protected.

133. According to Modernization theory, traditional societies are seen as a barrier to development because they:
(A) Promote saving, investment, and rational calculation.
(B) Are characterized by universalistic norms and achievement-oriented values.
(C) Feature ascriptive norms and particularistic behavior patterns.
(D) Have highly differentiated and specialized political structures.

134. Which of the following is an example of an 'actor' in the political process?
(A) An electoral system
(B) A revolution
(C) A political economy
(D) A political party

135. The First-Past-the-Post electoral system is often criticized for:
(A) Distorting party representation by disadvantaging smaller parties.
(B) Being too complex for voters to understand.
(C) Producing unstable coalition governments.
(D) Taking too long to count the ballots.

136. A 'revolution' differs from a 'coup d'état' in that:
(A) A revolution involves a fundamental social transformation, while a coup is typically just a change in leadership.
(B) A revolution is always peaceful, while a coup is always violent.
(C) A revolution is led by the military, while a coup is led by civilians.
(D) A revolution changes the leader, while a coup changes the entire economic system.

137. Which of the following best describes the focus of the comparative method?
(A) Arguing for the superiority of one's own political system.
(B) Studying the history of a single nation in extreme detail.
(C) Creating a single, universal law of politics that applies everywhere without variation.
(D) Understanding political phenomena by drawing comparisons across systems.

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138. The experience of 'decolonization' was often followed by a period of political instability in new states, partly because:
(A) Colonial rule had perfectly prepared them for self-governance.
(B) The newly independent states were free of all economic problems.
(C) Colonial powers created artificial states with deep ethnic divisions.
(D) The international community immediately provided massive development aid.

139. A 'Bureaucratic-Authoritarian' regime, as a concept, was primarily developed to explain the experience of certain countries in:
(A) 19th Century Europe
(B) Post-war Japan
(C) Post-Soviet Russia
(D) Latin America in the 1960s and 1970s

140. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Dependency Theory argues that the development of the 'core' and the underdevelopment of the 'periphery' are two sides of the same coin.
Reason (R): The theory posits that the core actively underdeveloped the periphery through exploitation, extraction of surplus, and unequal exchange to fuel its own development.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The idea that political outcomes can be explained by examining the choices of rational, self-interested actors is central to which variant of New Institutionalism?
(A) Sociological Institutionalism

(B) Historical Institutionalism
(C) Rational Choice Institutionalism
(D) Normative Institutionalism

142. Non-European nationalism often had a dual character, being:
(A) Both anti-colonial and focused on internal nation-building.
(B) Both traditional and modern at the same time.
(C) Both democratic and authoritarian simultaneously.
(D) Both capitalist and socialist from the outset.

143. The expansion of the 'welfare state' in Western Europe after World War II was based on the idea that:
(A) The state should not interfere in the economy or social life.
(B) The primary role of the state is military defense.
(C) All property should be collectivized.
(D) States must protect citizens from the insecurities of the market.

144. Identify the INCORRECT statement about constitutions.
(A) A constitution establishes the basic rules of the political game.
(B) Constitutionalism refers to the principle of limited government.
(C) Constitutions can be classified as rigid or flexible.
(D) All democratic countries have a written constitution.

145. Consider the following statements about political regimes:
a. A democratic regime is characterized by free and fair elections.
b. A totalitarian regime allows for significant social and political pluralism.
c. A military dictatorship is a form of non-democratic rule.
d. Patrimonialism involves a clear separation of the ruler's private and public assets.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) a and c only
(B) b and d only
(C) a, b, and c
(D) c and d only

146. A 'dominant-party system' should not be confused with a 'one-party system' because in a dominant-party system:
(A) Other parties are legally banned.
(B) Other parties can exist and compete in regular elections.
(C) There is no legislature.
(D) The head of state is a monarch.

147. Civil society is often described as the sphere of association that is:
(A) Part of the official government bureaucracy.
(B) Composed entirely of for-profit businesses.
(C) Controlled by the military.
(D) Independent of the state and the market.

148. The distinction between 'old' and 'new' social movements is primarily based on:
(A) The age of the participants.
(B) The geographical location of the movement.
(C) The focus of their concerns (class and redistribution vs. identity and quality of life).
(D) The decade in which they were founded.

149. In comparative analysis, the term 'state' refers to:
(A) A sub-national unit in a federal system.
(B) A condition or a state of being.
(C) The set of sovereign institutions that exercise authority over a given territory.
(D) A specific political party platform.

150. Consider the following characteristics:
a. Regular, free, and fair elections.
b. Protection of minority rights.
c. The rule of law and an independent judiciary.
d. State control over all media.
e. The absence of a constitution.
Which of the above are considered key characteristics of a 'liberal democracy'?
(A) a, d, and e only
(B) c, d, and e only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) a, b, and d only

151. The institutional approach was criticized by behavioralists for being:
(A) Descriptive and formalistic, ignoring the actual behavior of political actors.

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(B) Too focused on individual psychology.
(C) Overly reliant on quantitative data.
(D) Excessively concerned with economic variables.

152. 'Neo-colonialism' is a term used to describe:
(A) The formal, direct political control of a territory.
(B) The continued economic and political influence of former colonial powers over independent states.
(C) The process of establishing new settler colonies in the 21st century.
(D) A state of complete independence with no external ties.

153. A key difference between 'civic nationalism' and 'ethnic nationalism' is that:
(A) Civic nationalism is based on shared political values and citizenship, while ethnic nationalism is based on shared ancestry and culture.
(B) Ethnic nationalism is always democratic, while civic nationalism is always authoritarian.
(C) Civic nationalism is found only in Europe, and ethnic nationalism only in Asia.
(D) There is no significant difference between the two concepts.

154. The 'crisis of constitutionalism' is often associated with the abuse of:
(A) The right to free speech.
(B) The power of judicial review.
(C) Emergency powers by the executive.
(D) The process of regular legislative debate.

155. Match the term in List I with its appropriate description in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Democratisation
Q. Democratic Consolidation
R. Democratic Transition
S. Liberal Democracy
List II: (Description)
1. The process of a new democracy becoming stable and mature.
2. The overall process of moving towards a democratic system.
3. A form of democracy emphasizing individual rights and constitutional limits.
4. The specific phase of moving from an authoritarian regime to a democratic one.
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

156. W. W. Rostow's "Stages of Economic Growth" is a classic example of which theory of development?
(A) Dependency Theory
(B) World Systems Theory
(C) Post-Structuralist Theory
(D) Modernization Theory

157. C. Wright Mills argued that the 'power elite' in the United States was composed of the top leadership of which three domains?
(A) The economy, the political order, and the military.
(B) The media, the judiciary, and academia.
(C) The church, the family, and the school.
(D) The labor unions, the farmers, and the small businesses.

158. A Proportional Representation (PR) electoral system is more likely than a First-Past-the-Post (FPTP) system to produce:
(A) A two-party system.
(B) A multi-party system and coalition governments.
(C) A stable single-party majority government.
(D) A presidential system of government.

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159. The Green movement, focused on environmental protection, is a classic example of:
(A) An interest group
(B) A political party
(C) A civil society campaign
(D) A new social movement

160. Arrange the following forms of political rule in a plausible historical sequence for a single hypothetical country:
I. Colonial Rule
II. Post-Colonial Authoritarianism
III. Anti-Colonial Struggle
IV. Democratic Transition
Select the correct sequence:
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) III, I, II, IV

military, and government.
4. The class that owns the means of production controls the state.

(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

181. A 'Majoritarian' model of democracy is characterized by:
(A) Power sharing between many parties in a grand coalition.
(B) The concentration of power in the hands of the winning majority.
(C) A federal system with strong regional autonomy.
(D) Strong judicial review to protect minorities.

182. 'Bureaucratic authoritarianism' justifies its existence by claiming to be necessary for:
(A) Expanding political participation and civil liberties.
(B) Promoting deep industrialization and suppressing leftist movements.
(C) Restoring a traditional monarchy.
(D) Achieving a classless, communist society.

183. The process by which a new democratic regime gains widespread acceptance and legitimacy is called:
(A) Democratic transition
(B) Revolution
(C) Modernization
(D) Democratic consolidation

184. The core argument of Dependency Theory is that poor countries are poor because:
(A) They have not yet modernized.
(B) They lack a strong work ethic.
(C) They have insufficient natural resources.
(D) They are integrated into the world economic system in a subordinate position.

185. A key distinction between a political party and a social movement is that a party's primary goal is to:
(A) Win control of government through elections.
(B) Raise awareness about a single issue.
(C) Engage in protest and civil disobedience.
(D) Provide services to its members.

186. The concept of "comparative methods" implies:
(A) There is only one valid method to study politics.
(B) Comparison is essential for identifying patterns, testing hypotheses, and building theory in political science.
(C) Comparing political systems is inherently subjective and unscientific.
(D) The only valid comparison is between historical and contemporary systems.

187. Which of the following is NOT a form of non-democratic regime?
(A) Patrimonialism
(B) Liberal Democracy
(C) Military Dictatorship
(D) Totalitarianism

188. 'Rule of law', 'judicial independence' and 'liberal constitutionalism' are all concepts centered on the idea of:
(A) Limiting the arbitrary power of the state.
(B) Concentrating power in the hands of the executive.
(C) Ensuring the victory of the majority party.
(D) Abolishing the constitution.

189. According to World Systems Theory, which countries are most likely to have strong state machinery and a diversified economy?
(A) Core countries
(B) Periphery countries
(C) Semi-periphery countries
(D) Underdeveloped countries

190. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The post-colonial state is often characterized by a legitimacy crisis.
Reason (R): Having been imposed from the outside and often lacking deep roots in the society it governs, the post-colonial state frequently struggles to command the loyalty and voluntary obedience of its citizens.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.

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of colonialism?
(A) a and d only
(B) b and c only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) d only

171. A key feature of 'new social movements' is that they are often engaged in struggles over:
(A) Cultural recognition and lifestyle choices.
(B) Control of the state apparatus.
(C) The nationalization of industries.
(D) The distribution of land.

172. The World Systems Theory categorizes countries into which three zones?
(A) Core, Periphery, Semi-periphery
(B) Developed, Developing, Underdeveloped
(C) First World, Second World, Third World
(D) North, South, East

173. The concept of 'democratic elitism' views democracy primarily as:
(A) A system of mass participation.
(B) A method for producing an elite.
(C) A competition between elites for the people's vote.
(D) A system without any leaders.

174. Which of the following actors or processes is NOT typically considered part of civil society?
(A) Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
(B) Social movements
(C) The official state police force
(D) Community-based organizations

175. Consider the following statements about constitutions and constitutionalism:
a. Constitutions can be written or unwritten.
b. 'Rule of law' is a central tenet of constitutionalism.
c. Judicial independence is vital for upholding a constitution.
d. Emergency powers can pose a threat to constitutionalism.
e. Constitutionalism means the government has unlimited power.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) a, b, c, and e
(B) a, b, c, and d
(C) c, d, and e
(D) a and e only

176. The 'Political Culture' approach was a reaction against both the traditional institutional approach and:
(A) The philosophical approach of the ancient Greeks.
(B) The Marxist emphasis on economic structures.
(C) The legalistic analysis of constitutions.
(D) The focus on international relations.

177. The end of colonial rule did not always lead to true independence due to the persistence of economic and political dependencies, a condition known as:
(A) Decolonization
(B) Post-colonialism
(C) Anti-colonialism
(D) Neocolonialism

178. The rise of nationalism in Europe was closely tied to:
(A) The decline of feudalism and the rise of the modern state.
(B) The spread of colonialism to Africa and Asia.
(C) The success of the proletarian revolution.
(D) The collapse of the welfare state.

NODIA

179. The term 'post-colonial state' highlights that the state in newly independent countries:
(A) Inherited and often retained the structures of its colonial predecessor.
(B) Is a completely new creation with no historical baggage.
(C) Is always more democratic than its colonial predecessor.
(D) Is free from external economic pressures.

180. Match the concept from 'Structures of Power' in List I with its description in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Ruling Class
Q. Power Elites
R. Democratic Elitism
S. Pluralism
List II: (Description)
1. Power is dispersed among many competing groups.
2. Democracy is a competition between elites for votes.
3. Power is held by top leaders in corporations,

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) c and d only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) a, b, c, and d

221. Which development theory divides the world into a 'core' and a 'periphery'?
(A) Modernization Theory
(B) Institutional Theory
(C) World Systems Theory
(D) Political Culture Theory

222. The theory of 'democratic elitism,' associated with Schumpeter, defines democracy as:
(A) The rule of the people.
(B) A competition between individuals for power via a struggle for votes.
(C) A society where all are equal and there are no elites.
(D) A system of direct participation by all citizens in all decisions.

223. What is a key difference between an interest group and a political party?
(A) Interest groups are 'policy-seeking' while political parties are 'office-seeking'.
(B) Interest groups run candidates in elections, but parties do not.
(C) Political parties are not interested in policy.
(D) Interest groups are always smaller and less organized than parties.

224. 'Civil society campaigns' are an example of:
(A) The state directly implementing policy.
(B) Actors and processes outside formal state institutions influencing politics.
(C) The activities of multinational corporations.
(D) The formal process of legislation.

225. Consider the following regimes:
a. Patrimonialism
b. Participatory democracy
c. Bureaucratic authoritarianism
d. Military dictatorship
e. Totalitarianism
Which of the above are considered types of non-democratic regimes?
(A) a, b, c, and d
(B) a, c, d, and e
(C) b, c, and d only
(D) a, b, and e only

226. The Institutional approach to comparative politics lost favor to behavioralism because it was seen as too:
(A) Descriptive and formalistic, ignoring the actual behavior of political actors.
(B) Quantitative and scientific.
(C) Focused on political psychology.
(D) Critical of Western governments.

227. Non-European nationalism was distinct from much European nationalism because it was fundamentally a response to:
(A) The industrial revolution.
(B) Colonial subjugation.
(C) The decline of religion.
(D) The rise of the welfare state.

228. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the welfare state?
(A) Complete state ownership of all property and abolition of markets.
(B) State provision of education and healthcare.
(C) Social security and unemployment benefits.
(D) A commitment to ensuring a minimum standard of living for citizens.

229. A military junta is most characteristic of which type of non-democratic regime?
(A) Totalitarianism
(B) Patrimonialism
(C) Military Dictatorship
(D) Fascism

230. The 'crisis of constitutionalism' becomes acute when:
(A) A constitutional amendment is passed according to the rules.
(B) The judiciary interprets a law.
(C) The executive suspends the constitution and rules by decree.
(D) A new political party wins an election.

231. The term 'democratic consolidation' refers to a situation where:
(A) Democracy has just been introduced.
(B) Democracy has become the only legitimate and stable form of government, "the only game in town".
(C) An authoritarian regime is collapsing.

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(D) A is false but R is true.

191. The concept of 'structures of power' deals with the question of:
(A) How government buildings are designed.
(B) "Who governs?" and how power is distributed in a society.
(C) The structure of the international system.
(D) The formal structure of the constitution.

192. A 'two-party system' is a party system where:
(A) Two major parties dominate and alternate in power, even if other parties exist.
(B) Only two parties are legally allowed to exist.
(C) Many parties form coalition governments.
(D) A single party has ruled for decades.

193. The term 'civil society' gained prominence in political discourse particularly after its role in:
(A) The French Revolution.
(B) The American Civil War.
(C) The anti-communist movements in Eastern Europe in the 1980s.
(D) The establishment of colonial empires.

194. A fundamental cause-and-effect relationship in the study of colonialism is that colonialism leads to:
(A) The equal development of both the colony and the metropole.
(B) The immediate establishment of stable democracies upon independence.
(C) The preservation of indigenous political structures.
(D) The rise of anti-colonial struggles.

195. Consider the following statements about nationalism:
a. European nationalism was primarily a 19th-century phenomenon.
b. Non-European nationalism was often a tool in anti-colonial struggles.
c. Nationalism always promotes peaceful coexistence between states.
d. Nationalism is the belief that one's nation is superior to all others.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) a and b only
(B) c and d only
(C) a, b, and d
(D) a and c only

196. The impact of 'globalization on nation-states' is debated, but a common argument is that it:
(A) Strengthens the absolute sovereignty of all states.
(B) Reduces state autonomy in economic policy-making.
(C) Has no effect on state power.
(D) Affects only developing countries, not developed ones.

197. A key difference between 'Patrimonialism' and a modern 'Bureaucratic' state is:
(A) The presence of a clear distinction between the public and private spheres in a bureaucratic state.
(B) The use of elections in patrimonial systems.
(C) The lack of a leader in a bureaucratic state.
(D) The absence of an army in a patrimonial system.

198. The most significant challenge to 'constitutionalism' comes from:
(A) The exercise of arbitrary power that is not constrained by law.
(B) The holding of regular elections.
(C) The process of judicial review.
(D) The existence of a multi-party system.

199. The "dependency" in Dependency Theory refers to the dependence of:
(A) Core countries on the periphery for markets.
(B) Periphery nations on the core within unequal trade relationships.
(C) All countries on each other in a mutually beneficial system.
(D) Socialist countries on capitalist countries for ideology.

200. Consider the following:
a. Political Parties and Party Systems
b. The nature of the state in capitalist societies
c. Interest groups and Social movements
d. Non Governmental Organisations (NGOs)
e. Revolutions
Which of the above are considered key 'Actors and Processes' in comparative politics?
(A) a, b, c, d, and e
(B) a, c, d, and e
(C) b, c, and d only
(D) a and c only

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(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) II, IV, I, III

161. One of the central debates about the state in capitalist societies is whether it is an 'instrument' of the capitalist class or has 'relative autonomy'. Who is most associated with the 'relative autonomy' perspective?
(A) Nicos Poulantzas
(B) Ralph Miliband
(C) Karl Marx
(D) C. Wright Mills

162. A military coup that removes a dictator and promises to hold elections is an example of an event that could initiate a:
(A) Democratic transition
(B) Democratic consolidation
(C) Crisis of constitutionalism
(D) Social revolution

163. The term 'political regimes' refers to:
(A) The specific individuals who are currently in power.
(B) The set of rules, norms, and institutions that determine how a state is governed.
(C) The foreign policy of a state.
(D) The economic system of a state.

164. 'Judicial independence' is a core component of:
(A) Liberal constitutionalism
(B) Totalitarianism
(C) Patrimonialism
(D) Military dictatorship

165. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The choice of an electoral system can have a profound impact on a country's political life.
Reason (R): Different electoral systems create different incentives for voters and political elites, which in turn can shape the party system, government stability, and the representation of minorities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

166. Sociological institutionalism, a strand of New Institutionalism, emphasizes how institutions:
(A) Are a product of rational actors maximizing their utility.
(B) Define identities and shape actor preferences and norms.
(C) Are determined solely by economic structures.
(D) Are irrelevant in political analysis.

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167. Identify the INCORRECT pair among the following.
(A) Nationalism - Ideology of loyalty and devotion to the nation.
(B) Colonialism - Domination of one people by another.
(C) Anti-colonial struggles - Movements for independence.
(D) Decolonization - Process of forming new colonies.

168. The theory that views the state in capitalist society as a neutral arena where different interest groups compete is known as:
(A) Marxism
(B) Elitism
(C) Anarchism
(D) Pluralism

169. What is the fundamental difference between an electoral democracy and a liberal democracy?
(A) Liberal democracy pairs free elections with civil liberties protection.
(B) Electoral democracies do not hold elections.
(C) Liberal democracies are always monarchies.
(D) Electoral democracies are more participatory than liberal democracies.

170. Consider the following statements about colonialism:
a. The practice of acquiring political control over another country.
b. The occupation of a territory by settlers.
c. The economic exploitation of a subjugated population.
d. The process of a colony gaining independence.
Which of the above represent forms or practices

(C) IV, I, III, II
(D) I, IV, II, III

211. What is the main critique of Modernization Theory from the perspective of Dependency Theory?
(A) Modernization theory is too focused on the role of the state.
(B) It ignores how colonialism and imperialism created global inequality.
(C) Modernization theory places too much emphasis on cultural factors.
(D) Modernization theory is too critical of Western countries.

212. The concept of 'ruling class' is most central to which political-economic theory?
(A) Pluralism
(B) Marxism
(C) Liberalism
(D) Anarchism

213. Duverger's Law suggests a relationship between:
(A) Economic development and democracy.
(B) The electoral system and the party system.
(C) Social movements and revolutions.
(D) Nationalism and war.

214. Which of these is a defining characteristic of a revolution?
(A) A gradual and peaceful policy change.
(B) A regular election.
(C) A rapid, fundamental, and often violent transformation of state and society.
(D) A change of leader within the same ruling group.

215. The following question consists of two statements—an Assertion (A) and a Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): New Social Movements, such as the environmental and feminist movements, differ in focus from 'old' labor movements.
Reason (R): They are less concerned with issues of economic redistribution and class, and more concerned with post-materialist issues of identity, lifestyle, and quality of life.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

216. The Political Economy approach in comparative politics would be most likely to study:
(A) The voting behavior of individuals.
(B) The impact of IMF structural adjustment programs on state capacity.
(C) The symbolic meaning of national flags.
(D) The formal powers of the judiciary as written in the constitution.

217. A key legacy of colonialism for many post-colonial states is:
(A) A highly developed and diversified industrial base.
(B) Strong and deeply rooted democratic institutions.
(C) An economic structure dependent on the export of a few primary commodities.
(D) The absence of ethnic or religious divisions.

218. The debate about the nature of the state in 'capitalist' versus 'socialist' societies is fundamentally about the relationship between:
(A) The state and religion.
(B) The state and the economy.
(C) The state and the monarchy.
(D) The state and the military.

219. A key feature of 'liberal constitutionalism' that distinguishes it from other forms is:
(A) The emphasis on limiting state power to protect individual liberty.
(B) The concentration of all power in the legislature.
(C) The ease with which the constitution can be changed.
(D) The absence of an independent judiciary.

220. Consider the following statements about democratic regimes:
a. Electoral democracy focuses on the presence of elections.
b. Liberal democracy includes both elections and the protection of rights.
c. Majoritarian democracy concentrates power.
d. Participatory democracy seeks to increase citizen involvement.

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201. Which comparative approach would be most interested in analyzing a country's constitution, legislative procedures, and the formal powers of the executive?
(A) Political Culture Approach
(B) Political Economy Approach
(C) Institutional Approach
(D) New Institutionalism

202. The decolonization process after World War II was accelerated by:
(A) Weakened colonial empires and rising nationalist sentiment abroad.
(B) The economic strength of the colonial powers.
(C) The colonies' desire to remain under European rule.
(D) The absence of nationalist leaders in the colonies.

203. A key question in the 'State theory' debate is:
(A) Does the state serve the interests of all society, or a particular class?
(B) Should a state have a national anthem?
(C) How many states should exist in the world?
(D) What is the ideal population for a state?

204. In a 'fascist' regime, the individual is:
(A) Celebrated for their autonomy and critical thought.
(B) Expected to be completely subordinate to the state and the nation.
(C) Guaranteed a wide range of personal freedoms.
(D) Seen as equal to all other individuals regardless of nationality.

205. Match the form of non-democratic regime in List I with a typical example or feature in List II.
List I: (Regime)
P. Totalitarianism
Q. Military Dictatorship
R. Patrimonialism
S. Bureaucratic Authoritarianism
List II: (Example/Feature)
1. A ruler distributes state resources as personal gifts to loyal followers (e.g., Mobutu's Zaire).
2. A military junta seizes power (e.g., Pinochet's Chile initially).
3. Technocratic and military rule to deepen industrialization (e.g., Brazil after 1964).
4. All-encompassing ideology and single-party rule (e.g., Nazi Germany).
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

206. In the context of political regimes, which of the following is the 'odd one out'?
(A) Majoritarian
(B) Liberal
(C) Patrimonialism
(D) Participatory

207. A 'case-based' study in comparative politics that compares a small number of countries is employing a:
(A) Statistical method
(B) Experimental method
(C) Comparative method
(D) Philosophical method

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208. The difference between 'decolonization' and 'anti-colonial struggles' is that:
(A) Decolonization is the outcome, while anti-colonial struggles are the process leading to it.
(B) Decolonization is violent, while anti-colonial struggles are peaceful.
(C) They are completely unrelated concepts.
(D) Decolonization refers to struggles, and anti-colonialism refers to the outcome.

209. The 'welfare state' is most commonly associated with which type of economy?
(A) A mixed economy with state intervention and social provision.
(B) A pure laissez-faire capitalist economy.
(C) A traditional agrarian economy.
(D) A state socialist command economy.

210. Arrange the events/concepts in the typical sequence of a country's democratisation process:
I. Democratic Consolidation
II. Democratic Transition
III. Breakdown of Authoritarian Rule
IV. Holding of founding elections
Select the correct sequence:
(A) III, II, IV, I
(B) II, III, I, IV

(D) Citizens are voting on a new constitution.

232. 'Underdevelopment', in the context of Dependency Theory, is seen as:
(A) An original, pre-capitalist state.
(B) A consequence of a country's integration into the global capitalist system on unequal terms.
(C) A problem that can be solved with more foreign investment.
(D) A result of a country's small size.

233. The concept of 'power elites' suggests that power is:
(A) Widely distributed among many groups.
(B) Concentrated in a trio of economic, political, and military leaders.
(C) Held exclusively by the land-owning class.
(D) Resides entirely with the voters.

234. A 'multi-party system' is characterized by:
(A) A single party that always holds power.
(B) Two parties alternating in power.
(C) Several parties competing for power, often resulting in coalition governments.
(D) The legal prohibition of political parties.

235. The activities of Amnesty International (an NGO campaigning for human rights) are a prime example of:
(A) A political party's election strategy.
(B) A civil society campaign on a global scale.
(C) The functioning of a government department.
(D) A revolutionary movement aiming to seize state power.

236. The Political Culture approach would explain political outcomes based on:
(A) The distribution of economic resources.
(B) The formal rules of the constitution.
(C) The rational choices of self-interested individuals.
(D) The values, beliefs, and attitudes of the population towards politics.

237. The 'Scramble for Africa' is a historical example of:
(A) Decolonization
(B) Nationalism
(C) Colonialism
(D) Globalization

238. The theory of the 'post-colonial state' often emphasizes its:
(A) 'Overdeveloped' administrative and coercive capacity relative to its social base.
(B) Weakness relative to a strong, organized civil society.
(C) Perfectly democratic and representative nature.
(D) Complete independence from global economic forces.

239. 'Totalitarianism' as a political regime seeks:
(A) Limited government intervention in society.
(B) To maintain the political status quo and demobilize the population.
(C) The free expression of a plurality of political views.
(D) Total control over all aspects of public and private life through a dominant ideology.

240. The concept of 'judicial independence' is a safeguard against:
(A) The tyranny of the majority.
(B) The arbitrary exercise of power by the executive or legislature.
(C) The holding of regular elections.
(D) The process of law-making.

241. 'Modernization Theory' is often criticized for being:
(A) Ethnocentric, assuming the Western path to development is universal.
(B) Too focused on the experiences of non-Western countries.
(C) A variant of Marxism.
(D) Overly critical of capitalism.

242. In contrast to the 'ruling class' concept, the 'power elite' concept:
(A) Is not exclusively based on economic class.
(B) Argues that power is democratically shared.
(C) Applies only to socialist societies.
(D) Sees power as residing in the hands of the working class.

243. The primary purpose of an electoral system is to:
(A) Translate votes cast by citizens into seats in a legislative body.
(B) Guarantee a specific party will win.

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arbitrary borders, and internal ethnic conflicts that continued to shape the post-colonial state.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Based on the passage, what is the principal difference between settler colonialism and exploitation colonialism?
(A) Settler colonialism involved armed insurrection, whereas exploitation colonialism used non-violent resistance.
(B) Settler colonialism aimed to replace the indigenous population, while exploitation colonialism focused on resource extraction.
(C) Settler colonialism was practiced by European powers, while exploitation colonialism was practiced by non-European powers.
(D) Settler colonialism led to economic dependency, whereas exploitation colonialism resulted in political independence.

257. Which of the following can be inferred as a key objective of colonialism as described in the text?
(A) To promote the cultural and social development of the subjugated territory.
(B) To establish democratic institutions and political freedoms in the colony.
(C) To create a global system of equal and interdependent states.
(D) To serve the economic and strategic interests of the colonizing power.

258. According to the passage, what was the primary aim of anti-colonial struggles?
(A) To achieve independence and statehood for the colonized territory.
(B) To reform the colonial administration for better governance.
(C) To negotiate better trade terms with the colonizing power.
(D) To replace one form of colonialism with another.

259. The passage suggests that the process of decolonization often resulted in which of the following long-term consequences?
(A) Immediate economic prosperity and stable political systems.
(B) The complete erasure of the colonizer's cultural influence.
(C) Lasting issues such as economic dependency and ethnic conflict.
(D) The peaceful integration of all communities within the new state.

260. A colonial system where a small number of foreign administrators govern a territory to facilitate the export of tea and rubber would be best classified as:
(A) Exploitation colonialism
(B) Settler colonialism
(C) Anti-colonialism
(D) Decolonization

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Nationalism, as an ideology and a political movement, manifests in distinct forms, with a notable divergence between its European and non-European expressions. European nationalism, particularly in its 19th-century classic form, was closely linked to the process of state-building and the creation of nation-states. It often sought to align the boundaries of the state with the boundaries of a nation, defined by shared characteristics such as language, ethnicity, or a common history. This form of nationalism could be both unifying, as in the cases of Germany and Italy, and secessionist, as within the Austro-Hungarian Empire. Its character was often assertive and predicated on a pre-existing, albeit sometimes constructed, cultural homogeneity. In contrast, non-European nationalism largely emerged as a reaction to colonial domination. It was primarily an anti-colonial and integrative force, aiming to forge a unified national identity among diverse ethnic, linguistic, and religious groups to mobilize them against a common foreign ruler. This reactive form of nationalism was not necessarily built upon a singular ethnic identity but rather on a shared experience of colonial subjugation and the collective aspiration for liberation and self-determination. The challenge for non-European nationalism, therefore, often extended beyond achieving independence to the post-colonial task of building a cohesive nation out of this constructed political unity.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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and conventions. New Institutionalism argues that these institutions are not merely arenas for political action but actively shape actors' identities, preferences, and strategies, thus providing a more comprehensive framework for comparative methods that integrates structure and agency.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what was a primary criticism of the traditional institutional approach?
(A) Its overemphasis on economic factors in political analysis.
(B) Its inability to explain political behaviour beyond formal structures.
(C) Its rejection of constitutions and legal frameworks as important.
(D) Its reliance on informal norms and cultural values.

252. How does the political culture approach differ from the traditional institutional approach as described in the text?
(A) It focuses on the shared beliefs and attitudes that influence politics.
(B) It concentrates on the formal rules and legal systems of a state.
(C) It prioritizes the analysis of economic class structures.
(D) It is primarily concerned with the descriptive analysis of legislatures.

253. What is the central argument of New Institutionalism as presented in the passage?
(A) Institutions are irrelevant and only economic interests matter.
(B) Only formal rules like constitutions should be considered institutions.
(C) Institutions, both formal and informal, actively shape political actors and their preferences.
(D) The traditional institutional approach was flawless and should be revived.

254. Which of the following can be inferred from the passage about the development of comparative analysis?
(A) The political economy approach has been universally accepted as the single best method.
(B) There has been a consistent decline in the study of governmental structures over time.
(C) The behavioural revolution had no lasting impact on the discipline.
(D) The field has moved from a narrow, formal focus to more comprehensive and integrated frameworks.

255. The passage suggests that political economy approaches are primarily concerned with which of the following?
(A) The influence of shared societal values on legislative processes.
(B) The formal and informal norms that guide political actors.
(C) The connection between economic structures and political power.
(D) The legalistic description of judicial and executive branches.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Colonialism represents a system of political and economic domination, where a powerful state subjugates a territory and its people, typically for economic exploitation and strategic advantage. The forms of colonialism varied significantly. One major form was settler colonialism, which involved large-scale immigration from the metropole with the aim of permanently replacing the indigenous population and establishing a new society, often leading to the demographic and cultural marginalization of the original inhabitants. In contrast, exploitation colonialism focused primarily on extracting resources, such as raw materials and agricultural products, and securing markets for the colonizing power's goods, often governing through a small number of colonial administrators and co-opted local elites. The response to these forms of domination was the rise of anti-colonial struggles. These movements were diverse in their ideologies and methods, ranging from non-violent resistance and political negotiation to armed insurrection. The ultimate goal of these struggles was decolonization, the process through which colonies achieve independence and statehood. However, decolonization was not merely a political event but a complex transition, often leaving behind legacies of economic dependency,

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266. According to the Marxist perspective described in the passage, what is the fundamental role of the state in a capitalist society?
(A) To act as a neutral mediator between all social classes.
(B) To serve the interests of the dominant economic class.
(C) To accelerate the transition to a classless society.
(D) To provide welfare services to the general population.

267. The passage describes the post-colonial state as 'overdeveloped' because:
(A) It possesses a highly developed and mature indigenous capitalist class.
(B) It inherits a strong bureaucratic and coercive apparatus from the colonial period disproportionate to its societal base.
(C) Its social and welfare functions are far more advanced than those in European states.
(D) It has successfully withered away, leading to a classless society.

268. How does the liberal-pluralist view of the state in capitalist societies differ from the Marxist view?
(A) The liberal-pluralist view sees the state as a neutral referee, while the Marxist view sees it as serving the ruling class.
(B) The liberal-pluralist view sees the state as an instrument of the working class, while the Marxist view sees it as an instrument of the bourgeoisie.
(C) The liberal-pluralist view sees the state as partisan, while the Marxist view sees it as neutral.
(D) The liberal-pluralist view applies only to post-colonial states, while the Marxist view applies to socialist states.

269. What is the theoretical ultimate fate of the state in socialist societies, according to the passage?
(A) To become an instrument of a new ruling class.
(B) To transform into a neutral liberal-pluralist arbiter.
(C) To wither away once a classless society is established.
(D) To become 'overdeveloped' like a post-colonial state.

270. The passage suggests that a key challenge for the post-colonial state is:
(A) The lack of a strong bureaucratic apparatus.
(B) The weakness of international capital's influence.
(C) The rapid withering away of its state functions.
(D) Balancing external pressures with internal societal demands.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The modern nation-state, particularly in its form as a welfare state, has been profoundly challenged by the forces of globalization. The welfare state is characterized by the government's commitment to ensuring a minimum standard of living for its citizens, providing services such as public education, healthcare, unemployment benefits, and pensions. This model, which flourished in the post-World War II era, depends heavily on the state's capacity to tax, regulate its national economy, and implement social policies within its sovereign borders. However, globalization—defined by the increased mobility of capital, goods, and information across borders—has significantly constrained the autonomy of nation-states. The ability of multinational corporations to relocate production to countries with lower wages and taxes creates a 'race to the bottom,' pressuring governments to reduce corporate tax rates and deregulate their economies to remain competitive. This, in turn, can erode the tax base needed to fund comprehensive welfare programs. Furthermore, the growing influence of international financial institutions and adherence to global trade regimes often require nations to adopt neoliberal policies that prioritize fiscal discipline and free markets over social welfare provision. Consequently, there is an ongoing debate about whether globalization is leading to the retreat and eventual demise of the welfare state or its transformation into a more streamlined, 'competition' state focused on enhancing national economic competitiveness rather than broad social protection.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary function of the welfare state as described in the passage?
(A) To maximize the profits of multinational

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261. What is the primary distinction made in the passage between European and non-European nationalism?
(A) European nationalism was exclusively secessionist, while non-European nationalism was always unifying.
(B) European nationalism was linked to state-building and cultural homogeneity, while non-European nationalism was always peaceful.
(C) European nationalism focused on economic development, while non-European nationalism focused on cultural preservation.
(D) European nationalism was linked to state-building and cultural homogeneity, while non-European nationalism was a reactive, anti-colonial force.

262. According to the passage, non-European nationalism was primarily driven by:
(A) The desire to create an ethnically pure state.
(B) A shared experience of colonial rule and the goal of liberation.
(C) A pre-existing sense of cultural and linguistic unity.
(D) The aspiration to imitate European models of the nation-state.

263. The passage implies that a significant post-independence challenge for non-European nations was:
(A) Immediately dismantling all state structures left by the colonizers.
(B) Re-establishing colonial trade relationships for economic stability.
(C) Forging a genuine national cohesion from the diverse groups united against colonialism.
(D) Preventing the rise of assertive, state-building nationalism.

264. The unification of Germany in the 19th century, based on a shared language and history, would be an example of which concept described in the text?
(A) Anti-colonial nationalism
(B) Non-European nationalism
(C) Reactive nationalism
(D) European state-building nationalism

265. Based on the text, what can be inferred about the basis of unity in non-European nationalism?
(A) It was often a political construction aimed at a common enemy rather than a deep-rooted cultural fact.
(B) It relied solely on a single dominant ethnic group to lead the movement.
(C) It was less effective in achieving its goals than European nationalism.
(D) It rejected the idea of a nation-state in favour of transnational identities.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The debate over the nature of the state is a central theme in state theory, with starkly contrasting views emerging from analyses of capitalist and socialist societies. In the context of capitalist societies, the liberal-pluralist tradition views the state as a neutral arbiter that mediates among competing interests within society, acting in the general interest. Conversely, the Marxist perspective challenges this neutrality, arguing that the state in a capitalist society is fundamentally an instrument of the ruling class, serving to protect and reproduce the conditions for capital accumulation and maintain the dominance of the bourgeoisie. The state possesses 'relative autonomy' but ultimately functions to uphold the capitalist system. The concept of the state in socialist societies, in theory, is radically different, envisioned as a 'dictatorship of the proletariat' that actively suppresses the former ruling class and manages the economy in the interest of the working class, with the ultimate goal of withering away as a classless, communist society is achieved. The post-colonial state presents another distinct category. It often inherits the coercive and bureaucratic apparatus of the colonial era, making it an 'overdeveloped' state relative to its indigenous social base. This type of state is not simply an instrument of a domestic bourgeoisie, which may be weak, but is often caught between the pressures of international capital and the demands of its diverse internal population, struggling to establish legitimacy and autonomy.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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(B) The absence of regular elections.
(C) The concentration of power in a single executive.
(D) The reliance on direct citizen assemblies for all decision-making.

277. A political system where the party that wins the election faces very few institutional constraints on its power and the executive branch dominates would be best described as:
(A) Participatory democracy
(B) Liberal democracy
(C) Electoral democracy
(D) Majoritarian democracy

278. What is the central tenet of participatory democracy as presented in the text?
(A) That power should be concentrated in the hands of the majority party.
(B) That citizens should be more directly and continuously involved in governance.
(C) That protecting minority rights is the most important function of government.
(D) That simply holding elections is a sufficient condition for a healthy democracy.

279. The passage implies that an electoral democracy could potentially exist without:
(A) Any form of elections.
(B) A designated head of state.
(C) A strong protection of minority rights.
(D) A legislature of any kind.

280. Which of the following is an example of a mechanism of participatory democracy mentioned in the passage?
(A) A system of checks and balances between government branches.
(B) The holding of regular, free, and fair elections.
(C) The dominance of the executive over the legislature.
(D) The use of referendums for decision-making.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Non-democratic regimes encompass a wide array of systems where political power is concentrated and not subject to popular contestation. These regimes can be distinguished by their basis of rule, ideological intensity, and institutional structure. Patrimonialism is a form of rule where authority is based on personal loyalty and patronage, with the ruler treating the state as their personal property and distributing resources to followers in exchange for support. It blurs the line between the public and private spheres. A military dictatorship is a more straightforward form where the armed forces seize and exercise direct political control, justifying their rule on the grounds of restoring order or combating corruption. Bureaucratic authoritarianism is a more complex variant, typically involving a coalition of military leaders and civilian technocrats who govern with the aim of promoting economic modernization while demobilizing and repressing popular sectors of society. Totalitarianism represents the most extreme form of non-democratic rule, characterized by a single, all-encompassing ideology, a monopolistic party, and the use of terror to control every aspect of public and private life, seeking to mobilize the entire population in pursuit of its goals. Fascism is a specific type of totalitarianism that combines hyper-nationalism, militarism, and a cult of the leader, often directed against both liberal democracy and communism, while forcefully subordinating individual identity to the state.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. Which non-democratic regime described in the passage is characterized by the ruler treating the state as personal property and using patronage to maintain power?
(A) Patrimonialism
(B) Bureaucratic authoritarianism
(C) Military dictatorship
(D) Totalitarianism

282. According to the text, what distinguishes totalitarianism from other non-democratic regimes?
(A) The ruler is always a high-ranking military officer.
(B) It seeks to control every aspect of life through a totalizing ideology and terror.
(C) It is primarily focused on economic modernization led by technocrats.
(D) Its authority is based on personal loyalty and blurring public-private lines.

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corporations.
(B) To facilitate the free movement of capital across international borders.
(C) To guarantee a minimum standard of living for citizens through social services.
(D) To reduce the state's role in the economy to an absolute minimum.

272. According to the passage, how does the mobility of capital in a globalized economy challenge the welfare state?
(A) It increases the tax revenue available for social programs.
(B) It pressures governments to lower taxes and deregulate, potentially eroding the funding for welfare.
(C) It forces governments to expand welfare benefits to attract investment.
(D) It strengthens the state's sovereign control over its national economy.

273. The term 'race to the bottom' in the context of the passage refers to:
(A) The competition among states to provide the most comprehensive welfare services.
(B) The competition among citizens to secure the best public education and healthcare.
(C) The decline in the quality of goods produced by multinational corporations.
(D) The pressure on states to lower their regulatory and taxation standards to attract capital.

274. What can be inferred from the passage about the relationship between globalization and the nation-state?
(A) Globalization constrains the policy choices of nation-states, particularly regarding economic and social policy.
(B) Globalization universally strengthens the sovereignty and autonomy of all nation-states.
(C) Globalization has no significant impact on the domestic policies of nation-states.
(D) Globalization exclusively benefits welfare states while harming non-welfare states.

275. The passage suggests that the welfare state might be transforming into a 'competition state', which would prioritize:
(A) Broad social protection and income redistribution.
(B) Increasing regulations on multinational corporations.
(C) Policies that enhance the nation's economic competitiveness.
(D) Withdrawal from all international trade regimes.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Within the broader category of political regimes, democratic systems exhibit significant internal variation. The classification of democratic regimes often hinges on the specific mechanisms of representation, power distribution, and citizen involvement. An electoral democracy is considered the most basic form, characterized by the presence of regular, free, and fair elections for choosing political leaders, but it may lack robust protections for civil liberties. Advancing beyond this is liberal democracy, which combines electoral competition with a firm constitutional framework that guarantees the rule of law, protects individual and minority rights, and ensures checks and balances on government power. Another variant is majoritarian democracy, which concentrates political power in the hands of the winning party or coalition. In this model, the executive tends to dominate the legislature, and there are fewer institutional checks on the power of the majority, operating on the principle of 'winner-takes-all.' In contrast, participatory democracy critiques the limited nature of representative democracy and advocates for more direct and continuous citizen involvement in decision-making processes. This form emphasizes mechanisms such as referendums, citizen assemblies, and grassroots initiatives to ensure that governance is not just for the people but actively by the people, extending democratic principles beyond the periodic act of voting into various spheres of social and economic life.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. Which feature distinguishes a liberal democracy from a basic electoral democracy, according to the passage?
(A) The presence of a constitutional framework protecting rights and ensuring checks and balances.

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(C) Eliminate the need for political parties.
(D) Fund political campaigns.

244. A key feature of 'new social movements' is their mobilization around:
(A) Class-based grievances.
(B) Post-materialist values like identity, environment, and peace.
(C) The goal of seizing state power through revolution.
(D) The preservation of traditional hierarchies.

245. Consider the following statements about liberal constitutionalism:
a. Government power should be limited.
b. The rule of law must be upheld.
c. Individual rights and freedoms should be protected.
d. The executive should have unchecked emergency powers.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) a and d only
(B) b and c only
(C) a, b, and c only
(D) a, b, c, and d

246. What is the key difference between colonialism and neocolonialism?
(A) Colonialism is direct political control, while neocolonialism is indirect economic and cultural control.
(B) Colonialism is economic, while neocolonialism is political.
(C) Colonialism was practiced by Britain, while neocolonialism is practiced by France.
(D) There is no difference.

247. The 'welfare state' began to face challenges and crises in the late 20th century due to factors like:
(A) Economic growth and full employment.
(B) The pressures of globalization, demographic changes, and fiscal constraints.
(C) A decline in the need for social services.
(D) The victory of socialist revolutions across Europe.

248. A regime where an individual ruler's authority is based on personal loyalty and patronage, not on law or ideology, is best described as:
(A) Totalitarian
(B) Patrimonial
(C) Liberal Democratic
(D) Bureaucratic-Authoritarian

249. In the debate on development, the 'Dependency,' 'Modernization,' and 'World Systems' theories all attempt to explain:
(A) The process of democratic transition.
(B) The structure of power within a single nation-state.
(C) The causes of global inequality and the prospects for development in poorer nations.
(D) The dynamics of electoral systems.

250. Consider the following concepts:
a. Ruling class
b. Power elites
c. Democratic elitism
d. Electoral systems
e. Political parties
Which of the above are associated with the analysis of 'Structures of Power'?
(A) a, b, and c only
(B) d and e only
(C) a, b, d, and e
(D) a, b, c, d, and e

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The evolution of comparative political analysis is marked by a significant shift in methodological approaches. The traditional institutional approach, prevalent until the mid-20th century, focused almost exclusively on the formal structures of government, such as constitutions, legislatures, and judiciaries, often with a descriptive and legalistic lens. This method was criticized for its formalism and inability to explain political behaviour and outcomes. In response, the 'behavioural revolution' gave rise to approaches like political culture, which emphasized the role of shared values, beliefs, and attitudes in shaping political life. Concurrently, political economy approaches emerged, redirecting focus towards the interplay between politics and economics, analyzing how economic interests and class structures influence political processes and state policies. More recently, New Institutionalism has sought to bridge the gap between these perspectives. It re-emphasizes the importance of institutions but defines them more broadly to include not just formal rules but also informal norms, procedures,

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283. A regime where a junta of generals takes power, suspends the constitution, and rules directly would be classified as:
(A) Fascism
(B) Military dictatorship
(C) Patrimonialism
(D) Bureaucratic authoritarianism

284. What is the key feature of a bureaucratic-authoritarian regime as presented in the source?
(A) A coalition of military and technocratic elites aiming for economic modernization while repressing the populace.
(B) A cult of the leader combined with hyper-nationalism.
(C) The complete absence of a civilian bureaucracy in governance.
(D) The distribution of state resources as personal favors by the ruler.

285. The passage suggests that fascism is a specific variant of totalitarianism that particularly emphasizes:
(A) Economic equality and the withering away of the state.
(B) Personal rule based on patronage networks.
(C) Hyper-nationalism, militarism, and a cult of the leader.
(D) A governing coalition of military officers and civilian technocrats.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concepts of constitutions and constitutionalism are related but distinct. A constitution is a set of fundamental principles or established precedents according to which a state is governed; it can exist in various forms, such as written or unwritten, and rigid or flexible. Constitutionalism, however, is a normative doctrine that government power should be limited and that its authority is dependent on observing these limitations. The core of liberal constitutionalism rests on two pillars: the rule of law and judicial independence. The rule of law dictates that all individuals and the government itself are subject to and accountable under the law, preventing arbitrary rule. Judicial independence ensures that the judiciary is kept separate from other branches of government and is not subject to improper influence, allowing it to impartially interpret and apply the law. A significant challenge to constitutionalism arises from the provision of emergency powers within many constitutions. These powers, designed to be used in times of grave crisis such as war or insurrection, allow the executive to suspend certain laws and constitutional protections, including fundamental rights. While intended to preserve the state, the invocation and prolonged use of emergency powers can lead to a 'crisis of constitutionalism,' where the very mechanisms designed to limit government are used to establish unchecked authority, thereby undermining the rule of law and judicial oversight.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the fundamental difference between a 'constitution' and 'constitutionalism' as described in the passage?
(A) A constitution is always written, while constitutionalism is always unwritten.
(B) A constitution applies only to democracies, while constitutionalism applies to all regimes.
(C) A constitution outlines executive power, while constitutionalism outlines judicial power.
(D) A constitution is the document, while constitutionalism is the principle of limited government.

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287. According to the passage, the two main pillars of liberal constitutionalism are:
(A) Emergency powers and executive authority.
(B) A flexible constitution and an unwritten one.
(C) The rule of law and judicial independence.
(D) A strong legislature and direct democracy.

288. The passage suggests that a 'crisis of constitutionalism' can occur when:
(A) The judiciary becomes too independent from the executive branch.
(B) Emergency powers are used to suspend legal limits on government authority.
(C) The constitution is amended through a rigid and difficult process.
(D) The people refuse to obey the established rule of law.

289. What does the principle of the 'rule of law' entail, according to the text?
(A) That the law can be arbitrarily changed by the government at any time.
(B) That the judiciary is subordinate to the executive branch.
(C) That only written laws are valid and enforceable.
(D) That the government and all citizens are accountable under the law.

290. From the passage, it can be inferred that the primary purpose of judicial independence is to:
(A) Ensure that the judiciary can make decisions without improper influence from other government branches.
(B) Allow judges to create new laws without legislative approval.
(C) Guarantee that judges are elected directly by the people.
(D) Enable the executive to effectively control the interpretation of laws.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Theories of development and underdevelopment offer competing explanations for the vast economic disparities between nations. Modernization theory, prominent in the mid-20th century, posited a linear path to development for all societies. It argued that 'traditional' societies could develop into 'modern' ones by adopting Western values, technologies, and political institutions, suggesting that internal factors such as culture and lack of capital were the primary barriers to growth. In stark opposition, Dependency theory emerged, primarily from Latin American scholars, contending that underdevelopment was not an original state but a condition actively created by the global capitalist system. This perspective argues that resources flow from a 'periphery' of poor and underdeveloped states to a 'core' of wealthy states, enriching the latter at the expense of the former. Underdevelopment is thus the flip side of development. Building upon and expanding this core-periphery model, World Systems Theory conceptualizes the global economy as a single, interconnected system. It introduces a third category, the 'semi-periphery,' which consists of states that are exploited by the core but simultaneously exploit the periphery. This three-tiered structure—core, semi-periphery, and periphery—creates a more complex and dynamic model of the world capitalist economy, where states can potentially move between categories, though the overall structure of inequality remains stable.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. According to Modernization theory as described in the passage, what is the primary cause of a society's lack of development?
(A) Exploitation by wealthier nations.
(B) Its position in the world system as a peripheral state.
(C) Internal factors like traditional values and lack of capital.
(D) The absence of a semi-periphery to mediate between it and the core.

292. What is the central argument of Dependency theory as presented in the text?
(A) Underdevelopment is a condition created by the exploitation of poor nations by rich ones.
(B) All societies follow a single, linear path to modernization.
(C) Traditional cultural values are the main obstacle to economic growth.
(D) Nations can easily move from the periphery to the core through industrialization.

293. How does World Systems Theory enhance the model proposed by Dependency theory?
(A) It rejects the core-periphery model entirely.
(B) It focuses solely on internal cultural factors for development.
(C) It argues that all nations will eventually become part of the core.
(D) It introduces the 'semi-periphery' category, creating a three-tiered global structure.

294. Which theory suggests that the wealth of developed nations is directly linked to the poverty of undeveloped ones?
(A) Modernization theory
(B) Dependency theory
(C) Liberal Constitutionalism
(D) Democratic Elitism

295. A country that is industrialized but still largely dependent on core countries for finance and technology, while also exploiting less developed

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neighboring countries for raw materials, would be classified under World Systems Theory as:
(A) Core
(B) Periphery
(C) Semi-periphery
(D) Traditional

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Political systems are shaped not only by formal institutions but also by a variety of actors and processes that operate within, and sometimes against, the state. Social movements, which are collective challenges by people with common purposes in sustained interaction with elites and authorities, are a key process of political change. A distinction is often made between traditional social movements, which were frequently class-based and focused on economic justice (e.g., labour movements), and new social movements that have emerged since the 1960s. These new social movements are typically concerned with post-materialist issues such as environmentalism, feminism, and human rights, focusing more on identity, lifestyle, and culture. Operating in a similar space are Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) and civil society campaigns. NGOs are typically formal, professionalized organizations that advocate for specific causes or provide services, often working to influence policy through lobbying, research, and public awareness campaigns. Civil society campaigns are broader efforts that may involve a coalition of NGOs, social movements, and individual citizens. At the most extreme end of the spectrum of political processes is revolution. Unlike social movements or campaigns that seek to influence or reform the system, a revolution involves a fundamental and often rapid transformation of a state's political institutions and social structures, frequently accompanied by class upheaval and violence.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the key difference identified in the passage between traditional and new social movements?
(A) Traditional movements were violent, while new movements are always peaceful.
(B) Traditional movements were state-sponsored, while new movements are anti-state.
(C) Traditional movements no longer exist, having been replaced entirely by new social movements.
(D) Traditional movements were often class-based, while new movements focus on post-materialist issues and identity.

297. According to the passage, what distinguishes a revolution from a social movement?
(A) A revolution seeks fundamental transformation of the state and social structure, whereas a movement often seeks reform.
(B) A revolution is always led by a formal NGO.
(C) A revolution focuses on a single issue, while a social movement has broad goals.
(D) A revolution is a non-violent process, whereas a social movement may involve violence.

298. A formally organized group that conducts research on air pollution and lobbies the government to pass stricter emissions laws would be best classified as:
(A) A revolution
(B) A Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
(C) A new social movement
(D) A traditional social movement

299. Based on the passage, which of the following would be an example of a concern for a 'new social movement'?
(A) Securing higher wages for factory workers.
(B) Advocating for feminist causes and gender equality.
(C) The collective bargaining rights of a trade union.
(D) A peasant uprising for land redistribution.

300. It can be inferred from the passage that NGOs and social movements are both considered:
(A) Actors and processes that can influence or challenge political authority.
(B) Formal institutions of the state.
(C) Inherently revolutionary and aimed at overthrowing the government.
(D) Exclusively focused on economic issues and class conflict.

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the creation of basic democratic rules that all political actors agree to follow.

45. (B) b, c, and d only
The primary functions of a constitution are to establish the framework of government and to limit the power of the state. Many constitutions also include specific provisions for emergency powers to be used during times of national crisis. However, not all constitutions are written, as some nations rely on unwritten conventions and statutes to define their political systems. Therefore, while most modern states have written documents, the existence of unwritten constitutions is a recognized exception in political science.

46. (B) The process by which a new democracy matures and becomes stable, with democracy seen as the 'only game in town'.
Democratic consolidation is the process through which a new democracy matures and becomes deeply embedded in the society's political culture and institutions. At this stage, democracy is seen as the only legitimate way to govern, and all major political actors accept its rules. Consolidation is often measured by the successful transfer of power through multiple free and fair elections. It represents the long-term stability and resilience of a democratic system after its initial transition.

47. (D) Democratic consolidation is a guaranteed and irreversible process once started.
Democratization is a complex and often unstable process that involves both a transition from authoritarianism and the subsequent consolidation of democratic practices. While international factors and economic crises can promote this shift, the consolidation of democracy is never guaranteed or irreversible. Countries can experience democratic backsliding or a return to authoritarian rule if institutions weaken or political norms are undermined. Therefore, the successful long-term stability of a new democracy requires ongoing commitment and the strengthening of institutional frameworks.

48. (A) All societies will follow a single path to development, modeled on Western industrial nations.
Modernization theory suggests that all societies follow a universal path from traditional to modern forms, modeled on the development of Western industrial nations. It posits that economic growth, the adoption of modern values, and industrialization will eventually lead to democratic governance. This perspective views underdevelopment as a state that can be overcome by adopting the cultural and economic practices of advanced societies. It emphasizes the importance of internal changes for achieving progress and national development.

49. (B) Integration into the global capitalist system on unequal terms causes underdevelopment.
Dependency theory emerged as a critique of modernization theory, arguing that underdevelopment is not a natural state but a result of global economic structures. It posits that the integration of poor countries into the global capitalist system on unequal terms leads to their exploitation by developed nations. This structural relationship creates a cycle of dependence where the wealth of the core is built on the resources of the periphery. Therefore, underdevelopment is actively produced by international economic relations.

50. (C) a, b, and d only
World systems theory provides a comprehensive framework for understanding global inequality by dividing the world into core, semi-periphery, and periphery countries. It views the world system as a single integrated capitalist economy where the core exploits the periphery for cheap labor and raw materials. This model allows for countries to change their positions over time as economic conditions shift. It emphasizes that the development of individual nations can only be understood within the context of the entire global system.

51. (C) A condition created by the economic and political dominance of developed nations.
In dependency theory, underdevelopment is understood as a specific condition actively created by the historical and ongoing dominance of developed nations. It is not merely a stage of being not yet developed, but a result of how poor countries are integrated into the global economy. This process involves the extraction of resources and wealth from the periphery to benefit the core. Consequently, underdevelopment is a structural

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a focus on structures, it represents a significant theoretical departure.

8. (A) The psychological motivations of individual voters.
The political economy approach focuses on the structural and systemic relationships between the state and the market. It examines how economic systems are founded on political power and how class structures influence policy decisions. While it considers collective interests, it typically does not prioritize the individual psychological motivations often studied in behavioralism. Its main concern is the distribution of power and resources within the broader capitalist or socialist framework.

9. (C) Political control over another country through settlement and economic exploitation.
Colonialism is defined as the practice where one power exerts political control over another territory and its people. This process often involves the establishment of settlements and the systematic economic exploitation of the colony's resources. It creates a relationship of dominance and subordination that fundamentally alters the social and political landscape of the colonized region. This historical phenomenon is a central topic in the study of global development.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
New institutionalism emerged as a significant theoretical development by asserting that institutions are central to political analysis. Behavioralism often focused exclusively on individual actions while neglecting the structural environment. Institutions provide the essential rules and norms that guide and limit human behavior within the political sphere. Therefore, the rise of this approach was a direct response to the need for structural context and the limitations of previous methods.

11. (D) Settler colonialism
Settler colonialism is a specific form of colonial rule characterized by the large-scale immigration of colonists to a new territory. These settlers aim to establish a permanent presence and often displace the indigenous population to build a new society. This process involves the creation of permanent political and social structures modeled after the colonizing power. It differs from exploitation colonialism, where the primary goal is resource extraction rather than settlement.

12. (A) I, III, II, IV
The historical timeline of colonization and decolonization follows a specific sequence. The nineteenth-century scramble for Africa established widespread colonial rule. Following World War I, Wilsonian principles of self-determination inspired early anti-colonial movements. The mid-twentieth century saw the independence of India and Pakistan, signaling the retreat of the British Empire. Finally, the 1970s marked the decolonization of Portuguese territories in Africa, such as Angola and Mozambique, completing a major global shift.

13. (C) Internal Colonialism - A stronger nation dominating a weaker nation from afar.
Internal colonialism refers to the political and economic domination of a specific region or group within a single country by the dominant center. It describes a domestic relationship of exploitation rather than the traditional model of a distant nation controlling a foreign territory. The other forms, such as settler and exploitation colonialism, correctly describe international relationships based on settlement or resource extraction. Understanding these distinctions is crucial for analyzing different historical trajectories.

14. (D) Decolonization
Decolonization is the historical process through which colonies achieve political independence and sovereignty from their colonizing powers. This transition often involves intense anti-colonial struggles, diplomatic negotiations, and the dismantling of imperial administrative structures. It fundamentally reshaped the global political map during the twentieth century, leading to the emergence of numerous new states in Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean. This process is a key element of modern political history.

15. (A) a and c only
Anti-colonial struggles were complex movements often led by native elites who were educated in Western institutions. These leaders utilized their knowledge to articulate demands for self-determination and national sovereignty.

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30. (C) a, b, c, and d only
Totalitarian regimes are characterized by their attempt to exert total control over society through several key features. These include a single, all-encompassing ideology that guides all aspects of life and a single mass party led by a dictator. Furthermore, such regimes utilize terroristic police control and state monopoly over mass communication to suppress dissent. Unlike democratic systems, totalitarianism rejects pluralism in political and social life, seeking instead a completely unified and mobilized population.

31. (A) The ruler treats the state as their personal property, distributing patronage to ensure loyalty.
Patrimonialism is a form of governance where the ruler makes no clear distinction between public and private domains, treating the state as personal property. Authority is maintained through a complex network of patronage, where the ruler distributes resources and favors to ensure the loyalty of subordinates. This system relies on personal relationships rather than rational-legal rules or merit-based bureaucracy. It is often found in various traditional or neo-patrimonial regimes across different historical contexts.

32. (B) Military and technocratic alliances suppressing participation for modernization.
Bureaucratic-authoritarianism is a regime type characterized by an alliance between the military and technocratic elites. This system typically emerges in response to economic crises and social mobilization, seeking to enforce order and promote rapid industrialization. It suppresses political participation and civil liberties to create a stable environment for investment and modernization. This model was particularly prevalent in several Latin American countries during the mid-twentieth century as a means of controlling social unrest.

33. (B) A regime where the armed forces have seized and exercise political power.
A military dictatorship is a form of non-democratic rule where the armed forces seize control of the state, often through a coup d'état. In this regime, military officers hold key political positions and exercise supreme authority, frequently suspending the constitution and limiting civil liberties. The military justifies its rule as necessary for restoring order or combating corruption. This type of regime relies on the coercive power of the state to maintain its dominance.

34. (A) Extreme nationalism, militarism, and suppression of opposition.
Fascist regimes are characterized by their extreme nationalism, which often involves the glorification of the nation and the perceived superiority of a specific ethnic group. They emphasize militarism and the use of violence as tools for achieving national goals and suppressing internal opposition. Fascism typically features a dictatorial leader who demands total loyalty and rejects the principles of liberal democracy and class struggle. It aims for a completely unified and mobilized national community.

35. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
Non-democratic regimes are distinguished by their specific methods of exercising authority. Totalitarianism seeks absolute control through a single party and a pervasive ideology. Patrimonialism is characterized by the treatment of state assets as the personal property of the ruler. Military dictatorships involve rule by a junta of high-ranking armed forces officers. Finally, bureaucratic-authoritarianism features an alliance of technocrats and the military to enforce economic order. These categories describe different forms of autocracy.

36. (D) Regular, multiparty elections occur even if rights are limited.
An electoral democracy is a regime that meets the minimum requirement of holding regular, competitive, and multiparty elections. However, it may lack the full protection of civil liberties and the rule of law that characterize a liberal democracy. In such systems, citizens have the right to vote for their leaders, but their broader political and social rights might be constrained. This model is often seen as a minimal or procedural form of democratic governance.

37. (C) Everyone, including government officials, is subject to and accountable under the law.
The rule of law is a fundamental principle which dictates that all members of society are equal before the law. This means that government

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became prominent in many Western democracies after World War II.

23. (D) Globalization
Globalization is frequently cited as a major force that challenges the traditional sovereignty and autonomy of nation-states. The increasing flow of capital, information, and people across borders limits the ability of individual states to control their own domestic policies and economies. Transnational corporations and international organizations also play a significant role in making decisions that were previously the sole domain of national governments. This process creates a more interconnected but complex global landscape.

24. (A) The social ownership of the means of production.
A key feature of a socialist state is the social or state ownership of the means of production, such as factories and land. This system aims to eliminate the private accumulation of wealth and ensure that resources are used for the benefit of society as a whole. Theoretically, the state is controlled by the working class, and economic planning replaces the market mechanism. This model represents a fundamental alternative to the capitalist organization of society.

25. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The post-colonial state is often described as overdeveloped because it inherited a powerful administrative and coercive apparatus from the colonial era. This state structure was originally designed to control the colonized population rather than represent them. Consequently, the state remains much stronger than the underdeveloped civil society and indigenous economic structures it governs. This imbalance creates a unique set of challenges for political legitimacy and democratic development in many post-colonial societies.

26. (A) Totalitarianism
Totalitarianism is a form of non-democratic rule characterized by the state's attempt to exercise total control over all aspects of public and private life. It typically involves a single mass party, a pervasive ideology, and the systematic suppression of all opposition. In contrast, liberal, majoritarian, and participatory democracies are all variants of democratic regimes that allow for political competition and citizen involvement. Totalitarianism represents the extreme opposite of democratic pluralism and individual liberty.

27. (D) Protecting individual rights through constitutional means.
Liberal democracy is distinguished by its strong emphasis on the protection of individual rights and freedoms through a constitutional framework. While it includes majority rule, it also incorporates mechanisms such as the separation of powers and the rule of law to prevent the tyranny of the majority. This system ensures that all citizens have fundamental liberties that cannot be easily infringed upon by the state. It combines democratic participation with liberal values.

28. (B) Political power should be concentrated in the hands of the group that wins a majority of votes.
Majoritarian democracy is a model where political power is primarily concentrated in the hands of the majority party or coalition that wins an election. This system often emphasizes executive dominance and the ability of the government to implement its policies with few institutional constraints. It contrasts with consensus models of democracy that prioritize power-sharing and minority protections. The majoritarian principle focuses on the clear mandate provided by the majority of the voting public.

29. (C) Encouraging the active and continuous involvement of citizens in decision-making processes.
Participatory democracy is a model that seeks to move beyond periodic voting to encourage active citizen involvement in the daily decisions of government. It emphasizes that democracy is most effective when individuals have direct opportunities to influence the policies that affect their lives. This can include mechanisms such as local assemblies, referendums, and community-based planning. The core principle is that participation strengthens the legitimacy and quality of democratic governance across all levels.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The Institutional Approach
The institutional approach focuses on the formal-legal framework of government. It analyzes the specific roles and powers of the executive, legislature, and judiciary as defined by constitutions and laws. This perspective assumes that political behavior is largely determined by these established structures. It provides a foundational understanding of how governance is organized within different states by examining their official rules and institutional designs. This ensures structural clarity.

2. (A) It focuses on the collective attitudes, beliefs, and values of a society towards politics.
The political culture approach emphasizes the psychological dimension of politics within a society. It investigates how collective attitudes, values, and beliefs shape political behavior and institutional outcomes. This approach suggests that the functioning of a political system is deeply rooted in the underlying orientations of its citizens. By examining cultural variables, researchers can better understand why similar institutions perform differently across various national and social contexts.

3. (C) Political Economy Approach
The political economy approach analyzes the intricate relationship between political processes and economic systems. It specifically examines how class structures, market mechanisms, and state policies interact to distribute resources and power. This framework highlights that political decisions are often driven by economic interests and that economic outcomes are shaped by political regulations. It is essential for understanding the impact of global markets and domestic economic reforms.

4. (D) It argues that institutions are merely the backdrop for political behaviour.
New institutionalism argues that institutions are active participants that shape political outcomes rather than passive settings. It integrates behavioral insights with institutional analysis to show how rules and norms influence actor preferences and strategies. By considering both formal laws and informal practices, this approach provides a comprehensive view of political life. It emphasizes that institutions constrain and enable human agency through established routines and specific expectations.

5. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Comparative approaches are categorized based on their primary objects of study. The institutional approach examines formal government structures and legal rules. Political culture focuses on societal attitudes and values regarding the political system. Political economy analyzes the intersection of class, markets, and policy decisions. Finally, new institutionalism investigates how various rules, norms, and routines actively shape political behavior within society, reflecting a modern theoretical evolution in political science.

6. (B) Systematically study and compare different political systems to derive generalizable conclusions.
The primary goal of the comparative method is to provide a systematic framework for studying diverse political systems. By identifying similarities and differences, researchers can develop and test theories that explain political phenomena across various national contexts. This method moves beyond descriptive accounts of single countries to derive broader, generalizable conclusions. It is essential for building a rigorous and scientific understanding of global political developments.

7. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
New institutionalism revived the study of institutions by addressing the gaps left by the behavioral revolution. Unlike the traditional institutional approach, which was largely descriptive and formalistic, new institutionalism considers how informal norms and routines also guide behavior. It acknowledges the complexity of political life by integrating various social and psychological insights. Therefore, while it shares

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officials and private citizens alike must follow established legal rules and are accountable for their actions. It ensures that power is exercised according to predictable and public laws rather than the arbitrary will of individuals. The rule of law is a cornerstone of constitutionalism and democratic governance.

38. (B) Judges can check other branches of government without fear of reprisal.
Judicial independence is a crucial component of liberal constitutionalism because it ensures that the judiciary can function without political interference. When judges are independent, they can fairly interpret the law and check the actions of the executive and legislative branches. This autonomy is essential for protecting individual rights and maintaining the rule of law. Without judicial independence, the legal system could be used as a tool for political suppression by those in power.

39. (D) Limit the power of government and protect the rights of individuals.
Liberal constitutionalism is a political philosophy that emphasizes the importance of limiting government power through a constitutional framework. Its primary goal is to safeguard the fundamental rights and liberties of individuals from arbitrary state interference. This is achieved through mechanisms such as the separation of powers, the rule of law, and a system of checks and balances. It ensures that the government operates within clearly defined legal boundaries to protect citizen autonomy.

40. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The use of emergency powers frequently leads to a crisis of constitutionalism because it allows the executive to bypass normal legal constraints. During a state of emergency, fundamental rights can be suspended, and the executive may rule by decree without legislative oversight. While sometimes necessary for security, these powers can easily be abused to undermine the principles of limited government. This suspension of the normal legal order threatens the stability of constitutional governance.

41. (C) A written constitution
A written constitution is a formal document that codifies the fundamental rules, principles, and structures of a state in a single text. It provides a clear and accessible framework for the exercise of political power and the protection of citizen rights. Most modern democracies utilize a written constitution to ensure legal clarity and stability. This contrasts with an unwritten constitution, where the rules are found across various statutes, judicial decisions, and established political conventions.

42. (B) The threatening or subversion of principles like the rule of law.
A crisis of constitutionalism occurs when the fundamental principles that limit government power are threatened or actively subverted. This often involves the erosion of the rule of law, the weakening of judicial independence, or the abuse of executive authority. Such a crisis undermines the stability of the political system and the protection of individual rights. It represents a significant breakdown in the constitutional order that governs the relationship between the state and its citizens.

43. (D) A flexible constitution
A flexible constitution is one that can be amended by the legislature through the same ordinary law-making process used for regular statutes. This means there are no special or more difficult procedures required for constitutional changes. Such constitutions allow the political system to adapt quickly to changing circumstances but may offer less stability than rigid constitutions. The distinction between flexible and rigid constitutions is based on the level of difficulty involved in the formal amendment process.

44. (A) Moving from an authoritarian or non-democratic regime to a democratic one.
Democratic transition refers to the specific period during which a country moves from an authoritarian or non-democratic regime toward a democratic system. This process often begins with the breakdown of the previous regime and includes the establishment of new democratic institutions and the holding of free elections. It is a critical phase in the overall process of democratization. A successful transition requires

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Furthermore, these movements frequently involved the deliberate construction of a unified national identity to bring together diverse groups against the colonial power. While some movements were violent, others were peaceful, and they were deeply influenced by global events like the World Wars.

16. (B) European versions grew within states; non-European grew from anti-colonialism.
European nationalism typically developed within the framework of existing states during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as part of the nation-building process. In contrast, non-European nationalism primarily emerged as a reactive force against colonial rule in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. This distinction highlights that the origins of national identity were tied to state consolidation in Europe and anti-colonial resistance elsewhere. These different historical trajectories shaped their respective political characters.

17. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
European nationalism is historically linked to the creation of modern nation-states during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries. However, non-European nationalism is far from a homogenous concept, as it varies significantly across different continents and cultural contexts. The movements in Asia often differed from those in Africa or Latin America based on their specific colonial experiences and pre-colonial histories. Therefore, non-European nationalism must be understood as a diverse and multi-faceted phenomenon.

18. (A) Whether the state is a neutral arbiter of interests or an instrument of the ruling class.
A central debate in the study of capitalist societies concerns the fundamental nature and role of the state. Pluralists often view the state as a neutral arbiter that balances the competing interests of various social groups. In contrast, Marxist theorists argue that the state functions as an instrument for the ruling class to maintain their economic and political dominance. This question remains a foundational issue in state theory and political sociology.

19. (C) An instrument for managing the affairs of the whole bourgeoisie.
Classical Marxist theory posits that the state in a capitalist society is not a neutral entity but rather a tool of the dominant economic class. Its primary function is to protect private property and manage the collective interests of the bourgeoisie. This instrumentalist view suggests that the legal and political structures of the state are designed to ensure the continued exploitation of the working class and the stability of the capitalist system.

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20. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
State concepts are defined by their specific functions and historical contexts. The post-colonial state is characterized by an overdeveloped administrative apparatus inherited from colonial rule. The welfare state assumes responsibility for the social and economic well-being of its citizens through various provisions. In a socialist state, the means of production are socially owned, and the working class holds power. Finally, the nation-state reflects a congruence between political boundaries and national identity.

21. (C) Defined by colonial legacies like artificial borders and economic dependence.
The post-colonial state is fundamentally shaped by the legacies of its previous colonial administration. These legacies often include arbitrary borders drawn by imperial powers and economic structures designed for resource extraction rather than domestic development. Despite achieving formal independence, these states frequently face ongoing challenges related to ethnic fragmentation and economic dependence on global markets. This historical context is essential for understanding the political dynamics and stability of many newly independent nations.

22. (B) Ensure the basic well-being of its citizens through public services like health and education.
The primary objective of the welfare state is to provide a comprehensive social safety net that protects citizens from economic insecurity. It achieves this by funding and managing essential public services such as healthcare, education, and social security. By redistributing wealth through taxation, the welfare state aims to reduce inequality and ensure a minimum standard of living for all members of society. This model

product of the international capitalist system and its inherent inequalities.

52. (A) The relationship is complex and contested, with ongoing debates about causal directions.
The relationship between development and democracy is one of the most significant and complex debates in comparative politics. While some argue that economic development is a prerequisite for democracy, others suggest that democratic institutions are necessary for sustainable growth. There is no universal agreement on the causal direction or the specific conditions that link the two. This ongoing debate highlights the diverse experiences of nations and the multiple factors that influence political and economic trajectories.

53. (D) Displaying core and periphery features while being both exploiter and exploited.
In world systems theory, semi-periphery countries occupy an intermediate position in the global economy. They display features of both core and periphery nations, acting as both exploiters of poorer regions and being exploited by more advanced industrial powers. These countries typically have a moderate level of industrialization and serve as a buffer in the world system. Their position is dynamic, as they can potentially move toward the core or slide back into the periphery.

54. (B) Modernization Theory
Modernization theory is closely associated with the idea that development requires breaking away from traditional norms and adopting modern values and practices. It emphasizes that changes in cultural attitudes, such as rationalism and achievement-oriented values, are essential for economic growth and political stability. This theory views the transition from a traditional to a modern society as a necessary and universal process for achieving development. It focuses on the internal cultural and social transformations within a nation.

55. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Development theories are defined by their key proponents and core concepts. Modernization theory is famously associated with W.W. Rostow's stages of growth. Dependency theory focuses on the core-periphery relationship to explain global inequality. World systems theory was primarily developed by Immanuel Wallerstein to analyze the global capitalist economy. Finally, the concept of underdevelopment as a produced condition was explored by thinkers like Andre Gunder Frank. These theories offer different perspectives on the causes of global wealth and poverty.

56. (D) The social class that owns the means of production and thus controls the state.
From a Marxist perspective, the term ruling class refers to the social class that owns and controls the means of production within a society. Because they hold economic power, they are also able to control the state apparatus and influence its policies to serve their interests. This concept suggests a fundamental link between economic ownership and political dominance. The ruling class uses the state to maintain the existing social order and ensure their continued accumulation of wealth.

57. (A) Leadership circles from the military, corporate, and political institutions.
The concept of power elites, as developed by C. Wright Mills, suggests that power in modern society is concentrated in the hands of a small group of leaders. These individuals occupy top positions in the military, large corporations, and the federal government. Their decisions have a profound impact on society, and they often share similar backgrounds and interests. This theory challenges the idea that power is widely dispersed among competing groups in a democratic system.

58. (B) Democracy is a method for choosing between competing elites in elections.
Democratic elitism is a theory which posits that modern democracy is primarily a mechanism for selecting between competing teams of elites during elections. This view suggests that direct mass participation in all policy decisions is neither feasible nor necessarily desirable in a complex society. Instead, the role of the people is to choose their leaders, who then exercise authority until the next election. This perspective emphasizes the importance of elite competition for maintaining a democratic system.

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59. (C) A dispersion of power among multiple competing groups
Pluralist theory is based on the idea that political power is widely dispersed among many different and competing interest groups in society. According to this view, no single group or elite dominates the political process; instead, groups must negotiate and form coalitions to influence policy. The state acts as a neutral arbiter that balances these diverse interests to reach a compromise. This dispersion of power is seen as a fundamental feature of a healthy democratic system.

60. (A) I, III, II, IV
The study of power structures has evolved through the contributions of several key thinkers over time. Karl Marx first developed the concept of the ruling class in the nineteenth century. In the early twentieth century, Vilfredo Pareto introduced the elitist theory of society. C. Wright Mills published his influential work on the power elite in the mid-twentieth century. Finally, Robert Dahl provided a pluralist critique of elite theories, arguing for a more dispersed view of power in democracy.

61. (A) It suggests a fusion of economic and political power.
The concept of a ruling class is central to Marxist and other class-based analyses of society. It suggests that economic power, derived from the ownership of the means of production, translates into political dominance. This implies that the state is not a neutral arbiter but rather an instrument used by the dominant class to protect its interests. While it suggests a strong link between economic and political spheres, it is not a concept used in pluralist theories.

62. (B) The ruling class is economic, while the power elite is institutional.
The key difference between the ruling class and the power elite concepts lies in their primary source of power. The ruling class is defined by its economic position, specifically its ownership of the means of production. In contrast, the power elite concept focuses on the top institutional positions within the military, corporations, and government. While both theories argue that power is concentrated, they emphasize different structural foundations for that dominance within modern industrial societies.

63. (B) Allocate seats to parties based on their share of the popular vote.
Proportional representation is an electoral system designed to ensure that the distribution of seats in the legislature reflects the overall share of the popular vote received by each party. If a party wins thirty percent of the votes, it should receive approximately thirty percent of the seats. This system aims to provide fair representation for both large and small parties. It often results in multi-party systems and the necessity of forming coalition governments.

64. (D) The candidate with the most votes in a constituency wins, even if it is not an absolute majority.
In a first-past-the-post electoral system, the candidate who receives the highest number of votes in a specific constituency is declared the winner. This system does not require the winner to achieve an absolute majority of over fifty percent; a simple plurality is sufficient. It is a majoritarian system that typically favors larger parties and often leads to a two-party system. While easy to understand, it can result in a significant mismatch between a party's total vote share and its seats.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
First-past-the-post electoral systems tend to produce two-party systems due to the effects described in Duverger's Law. The mechanical effect makes it difficult for small parties to win seats in individual constituencies. Simultaneously, the psychological effect leads voters to avoid wasting their votes on minor parties that are perceived to have no chance of winning. Together, these factors concentrate political competition between two dominant parties that can effectively contest for power at the national level.

66. (A) Dominant-party system
A dominant-party system is a political framework where one party consistently wins elections and holds power for a prolonged period. Although other political parties are legally allowed to exist and compete, they have little realistic chance

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of winning national government control. This system differs from a one-party system, where opposition parties are banned. The dominance of a single party can be due to its historical role, popular support, or control over state resources and patronage networks.

67. (C) To articulate a specific interest or concern and influence public policy in that area.
The primary function of an interest group is to represent and articulate the specific concerns of its members to the government. Unlike political parties, interest groups do not usually nominate candidates for office or seek to run the government directly. Instead, they use various methods, such as lobbying and public campaigns, to influence the development and implementation of public policy in their particular area of interest. They play a vital role in representing diverse societal groups.

68. (D) Political parties seek to win elections and control government, while interest groups aim to influence it from the outside.
The fundamental difference between a political party and an interest group lies in their primary goals. Political parties seek to win elections and exercise direct control over the government to implement their broad platforms. In contrast, interest groups focus on influencing government decisions and policies from the outside without seeking office themselves. While both actors participate in the political process, their methods and objectives are distinct, reflecting different roles within a democratic system.

69. (C) Identity, lifestyle, and quality of life issues like environmentalism.
New social movements are distinguished from traditional social movements, such as labor unions, by their focus on post-materialist values. Rather than being primarily concerned with economic redistribution and class struggles, they address issues related to identity, personal lifestyle, and the quality of life. Examples include environmentalism, feminism, and LGBTQ+ rights movements. These movements often utilize decentralized networks and symbolic actions to bring about social change and influence cultural norms within a modern society.

70. (C) a, b, and c only
Electoral systems have a profound impact on a country's political landscape. Proportional representation systems are often praised for ensuring fair representation for smaller parties. Conversely, first-past-the-post systems are frequently credited with producing stable, single-party governments by favoring larger parties. Some countries use mixed-member proportional systems to combine the benefits of both models. The choice of an electoral system is a critical factor in determining the number and nature of political parties that can effectively compete.

71. (D) Non-profit, voluntary citizens' groups organized on a local, national, or international level.
Non-governmental organizations are non-profit, voluntary groups formed by citizens to address specific social, political, or environmental issues. They operate independently of the state and the market, working at local, national, or international levels. NGOs play a significant role in civil society by providing services, advocating for policy changes, and raising public awareness about various concerns. They are important actors that offer an alternative channel for citizen participation and international cooperation in a globalized world.

72. (A) Coordinated efforts by citizens and NGOs to raise awareness and advocate for change on a specific issue.
Civil society campaigns involve coordinated actions by citizens and non-governmental organizations to bring about social or political change. These campaigns use various strategies, such as public demonstrations, social media mobilization, and lobbying, to raise awareness about a particular issue and pressure decision-makers. They are an essential part of the democratic process, allowing individuals to voice their concerns and influence public policy from outside formal institutions. Such campaigns often focus on human rights, environment, and social justice.

73. (C) A fundamental and often rapid transformation of a state and social structure.
In political science, a revolution is defined as a fundamental and often rapid change in a country's state and social structure. This process

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the autonomy of the nation-state, as it must increasingly respond to global forces and actors.

116. (B) The observable behaviour of political actors.
The behavioral revolution in political science shifted the focus of research from formal institutions and legal texts to the observable actions of individuals and groups. It aimed to make the study of politics more scientific and empirical by using quantitative methods and data analysis. This approach emphasized how people actually behave in the political process, such as how they vote or participate in protests. By focusing on behavior, political science sought to develop more generalizable theories about political life.

117. (B) Every nation has the right to its own state.
The principle of self-determination, central to European nationalism in the nineteenth century, implies that every nation has the inherent right to its own independent state. This idea suggests that political boundaries should ideally align with national, ethnic, or linguistic identities. It provided a powerful justification for the formation of many new states in Europe and later served as a core demand for anti-colonial movements worldwide. Self-determination remains a foundational concept in the international legal and political order regarding national sovereignty.

118. (A) Patrimonialism
Patrimonialism is a form of non-democratic rule where a ruler treats the entire state as their personal property. Power is exercised through a personal network of clients and loyalists, with no clear distinction between public funds and the ruler's private wealth. Subordinates are rewarded with patronage in exchange for their loyalty and support. This system lacks the rational-legal rules and merit-based structures of a modern state, relying instead on the absolute authority and personal whim of the ruler.

119. (C) Flexible constitution
A flexible constitution is one that can be amended by the legislature through its ordinary law-making process, the same way it passes regular statutes. There are no special procedures or higher requirements, such as a supermajority or a referendum, for making constitutional changes. This allows the constitution to be easily adapted to changing political or social conditions. The distinction between flexible and rigid constitutions is based on the degree of difficulty involved in the formal process of constitutional amendment.

120. (C) a, c, and d only
Political regimes can be broadly classified into democratic and non-democratic types. Military dictatorships, totalitarianism, and fascism are all forms of non-democratic rule because they lack free and fair elections and limit political competition and civil liberties. In contrast, liberal democracy is a democratic regime that protects individual rights and allows for pluralism. Identifying these different regime types is essential for analyzing how power is held and exercised within various political systems around the world.

121. (B) A process actively caused by the structure of the global capitalist economy.
In the work of theorists like Andre Gunder Frank, underdevelopment is seen as an active process caused by the structure of the global capitalist economy. It is not an original state of being, but a condition produced by the historical exploitation of poor countries by developed ones. Through the extraction of surplus wealth and resources, the core nations have systematically underdeveloped the periphery to fuel their own progress. This perspective highlights the structural inequalities inherent in the international economic system.

122. (A) The role of the populace is limited to choosing between competing teams of elites.
The concept of democratic elitism suggests that in modern, complex societies, the role of the general public is primarily limited to selecting between competing teams of elites during elections. This view, associated with thinkers like Joseph Schumpeter, argues that direct mass participation in all policy decisions is impractical. Instead, democracy functions as a method for choosing leaders who then govern until the next election. This perspective emphasizes elite competition as the central mechanism for maintaining a stable and functional democratic system.

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capitalist societies that provide social safety nets for their citizens. The post-colonial state refers to developing nations that inherited powerful administrative structures from colonial rule. Finally, the relative autonomy of the state is a structural Marxist concept that explains the state's limited independence.

81. (B) It creates pressure on welfare states to reduce taxes and social spending to remain competitive.
Globalization is often argued to have a constraining effect on the welfare state. The increased mobility of capital and the competition for international investment can pressure governments to reduce corporate taxes and social spending. This can lead to a retrenchment of welfare provisions as states seek to remain economically competitive in a global market. While the impact varies, the challenges posed by global economic integration are a significant concern for the sustainability of traditional welfare models.

82. (C) It focuses on public demobilization rather than totalizing ideology.
Authoritarian regimes, such as military dictatorships, differ from totalitarianism in their approach to societal control. While totalitarian regimes seek to transform society based on a pervasive ideology and demand active mobilization, authoritarian regimes often focus on demobilizing the public to prevent political opposition. They typically allow for some degree of social and economic pluralism as long as it does not challenge the ruler's power. Authoritarian rule is often about maintaining the status quo rather than total transformation.

83. (B) Rigid and written constitution.
A country that has a formal, codified document that can only be changed through a special and difficult procedure is said to have a rigid and written constitution. The requirement for a more complex amendment process, such as a supermajority in the legislature or a national referendum, ensures that the fundamental rules of the state remain stable over time. This type of constitution is designed to protect the constitutional order from being easily altered by temporary political majorities.

84. (B) Democratic consolidation
The successful conduct of multiple consecutive free and fair elections is widely regarded as a key indicator of democratic consolidation. It demonstrates that the rules of the democratic game have been accepted by all major political actors and have become a routine part of political life. When power is transferred peacefully through the electoral process, it signals that the new democracy has moved beyond the initial transition phase and is becoming a stable and enduring system of government.

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85. (C) Dependency Theory
The concept of the development of underdevelopment is a central tenet of dependency theory, particularly associated with Andre Gunder Frank. It argues that the growth of advanced capitalist nations is directly linked to the active underdevelopment of poor countries. Through the extraction of wealth and resources, the core nations have systematically impoverished the periphery to fuel their own economic progress. This theory challenges the idea that underdevelopment is a natural state, viewing it instead as an historical product.

86. (B) Joseph Schumpeter
The concept of democratic elitism is most closely associated with the influential work of Joseph Schumpeter. He famously defined democracy not as the rule of the people, but as an institutional arrangement for arriving at political decisions in which individuals acquire the power to decide by means of a competitive struggle for the people's vote. This perspective views democracy as a method for selecting between competing elites, rather than a system of direct mass participation in the governing process.

87. (C) A political party
A political party is an organized group of people who share similar political views and work together to win elections and control the government. Its primary functions include aggregating diverse interests into a coherent platform and nominating candidates for public office. By contesting elections, political parties seek to gain a mandate from the voters to implement their policies. They are essential actors in any modern democracy, serving as a vital link between the citizens and the state.

130. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Several key concepts in political science are associated with specific theorists or theoretical schools. The concept of the power elite was developed by C. Wright Mills to describe the concentration of power in modern society. Joseph Schumpeter is famous for his theory of democratic elitism. Immanuel Wallerstein is the primary proponent of world systems theory. Finally, Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba are the key figures associated with the study of political culture. These associations are foundational for comparative political analysis.

131. (A) Whether the state has 'withered away' as predicted by Marx, or has become excessively powerful and bureaucratic.
The debate over the nature of the state in socialist societies centers on the gap between theory and historical practice. Classical Marxist theory predicted that the state would eventually wither away after the transition to communism. However, in most historical examples of socialist states, the state apparatus became excessively powerful, centralized, and bureaucratic. Critics and theorists analyze why this centralization occurred and what it means for the socialist ideal of a stateless society and the actual exercise of political power.

132. (D) Government should be legally limited, and the rights of individuals protected.
Liberal constitutionalism is based on the fundamental idea that government authority should be legally limited to protect the rights and liberties of individuals. This is achieved through a constitutional framework that establishes the rules for exercising power and provides mechanisms for checking and balancing the different branches of government. By setting clear boundaries on state action, liberal constitutionalism aims to prevent the arbitrary use of power and ensure that all citizens enjoy a set of fundamental freedoms and protections.

133. (C) Feature ascriptive norms and particularistic behavior patterns.
According to modernization theory, traditional societies often feature ascriptive norms and particularistic behavior patterns that are seen as barriers to development. In these societies, individuals' roles and status are often determined by their birth or family connections rather than their achievements. Particularism means that rules and decisions are applied differently based on personal relationships rather than universal standards. Modernization involves the shift toward achievement-oriented values and universalistic norms, which are considered essential for building a modern and efficient political and economic system.

134. (D) A political party
In the political process, an actor is an individual, group, or organization that plays an active role in shaping political outcomes. A political party is a prime example of a political actor because it organizes people around shared interests, nominates candidates, and competes for government power. Other examples of actors include interest groups, social movements, and international organizations. Processes like revolutions or economic changes are the broader events and mechanisms through which these actors operate and influence the political landscape.

135. (A) Distorting party representation by disadvantaging smaller parties.
The first-past-the-post electoral system is frequently criticized for distorting party representation by favoring larger parties and disadvantaging smaller ones. Because it awards the seat only to the candidate with the most votes in each constituency, smaller parties with geographically dispersed support often end up with fewer seats than their total vote share would suggest. This can lead to a legislature that does not accurately reflect the diversity of political views in the electorate and can discourage voters from supporting minor parties.

136. (A) A revolution involves a fundamental social transformation, while a coup is typically just a change in leadership.
A fundamental difference between a revolution and a coup d'état lies in the scope of the change they bring about. A revolution involves a profound and rapid transformation of the entire state and social structure, often driven by mass mobilization. In contrast, a coup is typically a sudden seizure of power by a small group, often from within the military or the government, that results in a change in leadership without

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95. (A) a, c, and d only
The rule of law is a central tenet of liberal constitutionalism that implies the supremacy of law over the arbitrary will of individuals. It requires that all members of society, including government officials, are subject to and accountable under the law. For the rule of law to be effective, laws must be prospective, clear, and publicly known. This principle ensures that the exercise of political power is predictable and constrained, thereby protecting individual liberties and maintaining the constitutional order.

96. (A) The global surge in democratic transitions that began in the mid-1970s.
The Third Wave of democratization, a term coined by Samuel Huntington, refers to the major global surge in transitions toward democratic rule that began in the mid-1970s. This wave started with the fall of dictatorships in Portugal, Spain, and Greece and later spread to Latin America, Asia, and Eastern Europe. It significantly increased the number of democratic regimes worldwide and fundamentally altered the global political landscape. The Third Wave is a key concept for understanding modern democratization processes.

97. (C) Unequal and dependent relationships with 'core' nations.
According to dependency theory, countries in the periphery are kept in a state of underdevelopment due to their unequal and dependent relationships with advanced core nations. This relationship is characterized by the export of raw materials from the periphery and the import of expensive manufactured goods from the core. This unequal exchange leads to a constant drain of wealth from the poorer countries, hindering their own industrialization and development. Underdevelopment is therefore a structural consequence of the global system.

98. (A) Power is widely dispersed among various competing groups and interests in society.
The pluralist view of power argues that political authority is widely dispersed among a variety of competing groups and interests in a democratic society. No single group or elite is able to dominate the entire political process; instead, groups must negotiate and form coalitions to influence decisions. The state acts as a neutral arbiter that balances these diverse pressures to reach a policy outcome. This perspective emphasizes the importance of group competition and negotiation for maintaining democratic governance.

99. (C) More networked, decentralized, and informal.
A primary difference between old and new social movements lies in their organizational structures. While older movements, like labor unions, tend to be more hierarchical and bureaucratic, new social movements are often more networked, decentralized, and informal. They rely on loose associations of individuals and grassroots organizations rather than a central leadership. This flexible structure allows them to be more adaptable and to utilize diverse forms of action. Their decentralized nature reflects a commitment to horizontal participation and post-materialist values.

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100. (B) a, b, and d only
A crisis of constitutionalism occurs when the fundamental principles of the rule of law and limited government are subverted. Examples include the executive branch defying judicial rulings, the indefinite declaration of a state of emergency to suspend rights, or the dissolution of the legislature by a military coup. These actions undermine the constitutional order and the protection of citizen rights. In contrast, amending a constitution through prescribed legal procedures or holding regular elections are normal functions of a healthy constitutional democracy.

101. (D) Path dependency and the sequential timing of political processes.
Historical institutionalism, a variant of new institutionalism, emphasizes that political outcomes are shaped by decisions made at critical junctures in the past. It utilizes the concept of path dependency to explain how early institutional choices limit future possibilities and create lasting effects. This perspective suggests that the specific timing and sequence of events are crucial for understanding contemporary political structures and policies. By focusing on long-term historical processes, it highlights how institutions persist and evolve over time.

goes beyond a simple change in leadership or minor policy reforms, involving a comprehensive overhaul of the existing political and economic order. Revolutions frequently occur through mass mobilization and can be accompanied by significant conflict. They result in a new system with different rules, institutions, and distributions of power within society.

74. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Social movements are organized collective efforts by groups of people to bring about or resist significant social change. They represent a key way for citizens to participate in politics outside of formal institutions. While some social movements may eventually evolve into political parties to contest elections, many others remain as independent grassroots organizations or networks. Their primary goal is often to influence public opinion and policy through advocacy and direct action rather than seeking direct government control.

75. (D) a, b, c, d, and e
Comparative political analysis encompasses a wide range of subjects that influence how states function and change. This includes formal institutions like electoral systems and political parties, as well as the roles of interest groups and social movements. Even non-governmental organizations and radical events like revolutions are systematically studied to identify patterns across different nations. Together, these actors and processes provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the complexities of political life and the various forces that shape modern societies.

76. (B) Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba
The political culture approach is most prominently associated with the work of Gabriel Almond and Sidney Verba. Their influential study, The Civic Culture, examined how the attitudes and beliefs of citizens toward their political systems influence the stability of democracy. They identified different types of political cultures, such as parochial, subject, and participant, based on the level of citizen awareness and involvement. Their work laid the foundation for the systematic comparative study of political values and orientations.

77. (C) Rational choice, sociological, and historical institutionalism.
New institutionalism is a broad theoretical framework that can be divided into three main categories: rational choice, sociological, and historical institutionalism. Rational choice institutionalism focuses on how institutions shape the strategies of self-interested actors. Sociological institutionalism examines how institutions define identities and cultural norms. Historical institutionalism emphasizes the role of path dependency and the long-term impact of past decisions. Each variant offers a unique perspective on how institutions influence political behavior and policy outcomes in different societies.

78. (D) Decolonization
The anti-colonial struggles that emerged across Africa and Asia during the twentieth century were the primary catalysts for the process of decolonization. These movements sought to end European imperial rule and achieve national sovereignty for colonized peoples. Led by nationalist leaders and supported by mass mobilization, these struggles eventually forced colonial powers to grant independence to their territories. This historical shift led to the creation of many new states and fundamentally transformed the international political order during the post-war era.

79. (A) Some variants of European nationalism.
The idea of a nation-state based on linguistic and ethnic homogeneity is a hallmark of certain variants of European nationalism. During the nineteenth century, many European movements sought to create states that aligned with a specific ethnic and linguistic identity. This often involved the consolidation of diverse populations into a single national culture. In contrast, non-European nationalism was often more inclusive and reactive to colonial rule, frequently bringing together diverse ethnic groups to achieve the common goal of political independence.

80. (B) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
State theory concepts are applied to different historical and social contexts. The instrumentalist view is a classical Marxist perspective that sees the state as a tool of the capitalist class. The welfare state model describes advanced

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109. (C) Social movements are less formal and use more contentious action.
A key distinction between a social movement and an interest group is their degree of formality and the methods they use. Social movements are often less formal, decentralized networks of individuals and groups that utilize contentious actions, such as protests and civil disobedience, to demand change. In contrast, interest groups are typically well-organized, formal associations that primarily use conventional methods like lobbying and advocacy to influence policy. Social movements tend to focus on broad societal transformations and post-materialist values.

110. (A) I, II, IV, III
The study of comparative politics has evolved through several distinct theoretical stages. The traditional institutional approach, focused on formal-legal structures, was dominant until the mid-twentieth century. It was followed by the behavioral revolution, which shifted the focus to observable political actions. In the late 1960s and 1970s, dependency theory emerged to explain global underdevelopment. Finally, new institutionalism gained prominence in the 1980s by re-emphasizing the importance of institutions in shaping political behavior. This sequence reflects the historical progression of the discipline.

111. (D) Provide an alternative sphere for political action outside of formal institutions.
NGOs and civil society campaigns are vital subjects of comparative analysis because they provide an alternative sphere for political action outside of formal state and market institutions. They allow citizens to organize voluntarily around specific issues, advocate for change, and hold governments accountable. By articulating interests that may be overlooked by political parties, they contribute to the pluralism and vibrancy of democratic life. Their activities highlight the importance of non-state actors in shaping public policy and social norms.

112. (A) Liberal Democracy - Protection of individual rights and freedoms.
Liberal democracy is fundamentally characterized by its commitment to protecting the rights and freedoms of individuals through constitutional mechanisms. It combines democratic elections with the rule of law and a system of checks and balances to prevent the arbitrary use of state power. Majoritarian democracy, in contrast, emphasizes majority rule often at the expense of minority protections. Participatory democracy seeks to increase citizen involvement beyond elections. Electoral democracy refers to a system with free elections but potentially limited civil liberties.

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113. (C) Welfare state
A welfare state is a model of government that assumes primary responsibility for the social and economic well-being of its citizens. It provides a comprehensive social safety net that includes healthcare, education, unemployment benefits, and pensions. By using taxation to fund these services, the welfare state aims to reduce poverty, mitigate inequality, and ensure a minimum standard of living for all. This system is a core feature of many modern democratic societies, particularly in Western and Northern Europe.

114. (D) Attempts to reclaim and reconstruct national and cultural identities.
Anti-colonial struggles were not only about political independence but also involved a profound cultural dimensions. These movements sought to reclaim and reconstruct national and cultural identities that had been suppressed or marginalized by colonial rule. By celebrating indigenous traditions, languages, and history, they aimed to unify diverse populations and build a sense of national pride and autonomy. This cultural reclamation was essential for creating the psychological foundation for self-determination and the development of new, independent post-colonial societies.

115. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization significantly challenges the traditional sovereignty of the nation-state by creating a more interconnected and interdependent global system. The rise of transnational corporations and international organizations means that many economic and social decisions are now made beyond the control of individual governments. Global financial flows and international regulations further reduce a state's ability to independently manage its own domestic policies. This process limits

102. (A) Strong sense of national unity based on pre-colonial identities.
Post-colonial states are often characterized by a lack of national unity due to their historical development. They typically inherited arbitrary borders drawn by colonial powers that brought together diverse ethnic and religious groups. Their economies were frequently oriented toward exporting primary commodities to the former colonizer. Furthermore, the state apparatus they inherited was often more powerful and overdeveloped relative to the society it governed. Achieving a strong sense of national unity is a major challenge for many post-colonial societies.

103. (C) Quest for total societal control via pervasive ideology.
The defining characteristic of a totalitarian regime is its quest for total control over all aspects of public and private life. Unlike other forms of authoritarianism that might allow for some degree of social pluralism, totalitarianism seeks to transform society according to a single, all-encompassing ideology. It utilizes a single mass party, extensive state surveillance, and control over all communication to eliminate any form of independent thought or organization. This totalizing ambition sets it apart from more limited forms of autocracy.

104. (D) The executive can fire or demote judges for unpopular decisions.
Judicial independence is most severely threatened when the executive branch has the power to fire, demote, or otherwise punish judges for making decisions that are politically unpopular. For the judiciary to act as a check on government power, judges must be able to interpret the law and rule fairly without fear of reprisal. When judicial tenure is insecure, the courts can easily become a tool for the ruling party, undermining the rule of law and the protection of constitutional rights.

105. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Electoral systems have distinct characteristics that shape political outcomes. First-past-the-post systems tend to produce two-party competition. Proportional representation allocates seats based on the percentage of votes won by each party. Two-round systems require a winner to achieve over fifty percent of the votes, often leading to a second round of voting. Mixed-member proportional systems allow voters two votes, one for a local candidate and one for a party list. Each system creates different incentives for voters and political parties.

106. (B) The interval between the breakdown of an old regime and the establishment of a new one.
In the context of democratization, transition specifically refers to the interval between the breakdown of an authoritarian or non-democratic regime and the establishment of a new democratic order. This phase involves the dismantling of old structures and the creation of new democratic institutions, culminating in the holding of free elections. It is a critical and often volatile period during which the rules of the new political system are being established. A successful transition is a prerequisite for subsequent democratic consolidation.

107. (C) The capitalist world-economy
Immanuel Wallerstein's world systems theory uses the capitalist world-economy as its primary unit of analysis rather than individual nation-states. It views the global system as a single integrated entity with a complex division of labor. This framework allows for the analysis of how wealth and power are distributed across different zones—core, semi-periphery, and periphery. By examining the world-economy as a whole, the theory explains how global economic processes shape the internal development and political trajectories of individual nations.

108. (A) Combines economic, political, and military leadership.
The concept of the power elite, as proposed by C. Wright Mills, differs from the Marxist ruling class by identifying multiple sources of power. While the ruling class is primarily defined by economic ownership, the power elite consists of top leaders from three key domains: large corporations, the federal government, and the military. This theory suggests that these elites are increasingly interconnected and share similar interests, allowing them to exercise collective dominance over society. It emphasizes institutional positions rather than just property ownership.

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123. (C) The LGBTQ+ rights movement advocating for recognition and equality.
The LGBTQ+ rights movement is an excellent example of a new social movement because its primary focus is on cultural recognition, identity, and personal equality. Unlike traditional movements that were often centered on economic redistribution and class struggles, new social movements address post-materialist issues related to lifestyle and the quality of life. They use decentralized networks and symbolic actions to challenge societal norms and influence public policy. Their goal is to bring about social and cultural transformation for marginalized groups.

124. (A) Interest groups are permanent organizations, while campaigns are often temporary and issue-specific.
A key difference between an interest group and a civil society campaign lies in their duration and focus. Interest groups are typically permanent, formal organizations that represent a broad set of concerns for their members over a long period. In contrast, civil society campaigns are often temporary and organized around a specific, immediate issue or goal. Once the campaign's objective is met or the issue fades, the campaign may dissolve. Both are important actors that seek to influence politics from the outside.

125. (C) a, b, d, and e
The study of development focuses on several core concepts that explain the economic and social progress of nations. Modernization, world systems theory, dependency, and the produced condition of underdevelopment are all central to this field. These concepts offer different perspectives on why some countries are wealthy while others remain poor and what strategies might promote development. While electoral systems are important in political science, they are not specifically considered a central concept within the subfield of development studies itself.

126. (B) The number of parties in a political system and the nature of their interactions.
A party system refers to the overall structure and dynamics of political parties within a particular country. It includes the number of parties that effectively compete for power and the nature of their interactions, such as whether they alternate in government or form coalitions. Party systems can be classified as one-party, two-party, or multi-party based on these characteristics. Understanding the party system is crucial for analyzing government stability, representation, and the overall functioning of a democratic political system.

127. (D) An ultranationalist regime with dictatorial power and opposition suppression.
A fascist regime is an ultranationalist form of government characterized by dictatorial power and the forceful suppression of all political opposition. It typically features a charismatic leader who demands absolute loyalty and promotes the glorification of the nation and its perceived racial or ethnic identity. Fascism rejects the principles of liberal democracy, socialism, and individual rights, seeking instead to create a completely unified and mobilized society. Militarism and the use of violence are central to its political ideology and practice.

128. (A) A former colony achieves independence.
Decolonization is the historical process through which a colony achieves political independence and sovereignty from its previous colonizing power. This transition marks the end of imperial rule and the emergence of a new, independent state. The process often involves anti-colonial struggles, diplomatic negotiations, and the establishment of new national institutions. Decolonization fundamentally reshaped the global political landscape during the twentieth century, leading to the creation of numerous new nations in Asia, Africa, and the Caribbean.

129. (C) The citizens' orientations towards the political system, their attitudes, and beliefs.
Political culture refers to the set of attitudes, beliefs, and values that citizens hold toward their political system and their role within it. It includes their sense of national identity, their feelings about government institutions, and their beliefs about political participation. Political culture shapes how people behave in the political process and influences the stability and functioning of democratic institutions. By studying political culture, researchers can understand the underlying psychological and social foundations that support or challenge a particular political order.

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88. (B) New social movements
The environmental and feminist movements that gained prominence in the late twentieth century are prime examples of new social movements. These movements differ from traditional ones by focusing on post-materialist values such as identity, personal autonomy, and the quality of life. They often use decentralized organizational structures and innovative forms of protest to challenge cultural norms and influence public policy. Their focus on social and cultural transformation distinguishes them from traditional interest groups or class-based labor movements.

89. (C) Social revolution
A social revolution is a fundamental and rapid transformation that goes beyond a change in government to restructure the basic social and economic relations of a society. Unlike a political revolution, which might only alter the state's leadership or institutions, a social revolution fundamentally changes class structures and property relations. These events are rare but have a profound impact on the history of nations, leading to entirely new social orders. Examples include the French, Russian, and Chinese revolutions.

90. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Nationalism in many non-European contexts was a reactive force that emerged specifically in response to colonial domination. The primary goal of these nationalist movements was to achieve political independence and forge a unified identity among diverse populations to effectively challenge the colonizer. This reactive nature meant that nationalism often served as a tool for anti-colonial struggle and nation-building simultaneously. Achieving sovereignty and national unity were the fundamental objectives of these movements in their fight against foreign rule.

91. (C) Economic relations, particularly property and class, are intrinsically linked to political power.
A core assumption of the political economy approach is that politics and economics are deeply interconnected and cannot be studied in isolation. It posits that economic relations, such as the ownership of property and the structure of social classes, are fundamental determinants of political power. Political institutions and policies are seen as being shaped by economic interests, while economic outcomes are influenced by political decisions. This approach provides a comprehensive framework for analyzing how wealth and power are distributed.

92. (C) Exploitation colonialism
Exploitation colonialism is a form of colonial rule where the primary objective of the colonizing power is the extraction of raw materials and labor from the territory. Unlike settler colonialism, it involves a relatively small number of colonists who act as administrators or military personnel to manage the extraction process. The indigenous population remains in place but is subjected to political and economic domination. This model focuses on maximizing the economic benefits for the metropole through the exploitation of the colony.

93. (A) Needs independence from direct capitalist control to preserve the overall system.
The concept of the relative autonomy of the state suggests that while the state ultimately serves the interests of the capitalist system, it must maintain some independence from the direct control of individual capitalists. This autonomy allows the state to mediate between competing interests and implement policies that preserve the long-term stability of the overall capitalist order. It prevents any single group from undermining the system and allows the state to project an image of neutrality while maintaining class dominance.

94. (B) The use of citizens' assemblies or participatory budgeting at the local level.
Participatory democracy is best exemplified by mechanisms that allow citizens to be directly involved in the decision-making processes of government. Citizens' assemblies and participatory budgeting at the local level are excellent examples, as they provide opportunities for individuals to discuss, deliberate, and vote on specific policies or budget allocations. These practices go beyond periodic elections to encourage active and continuous involvement in governance. They aim to enhance the legitimacy and responsiveness of democratic institutions through direct citizen participation.

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necessarily altering the underlying social or political order.

137. (D) Understanding political phenomena by drawing comparisons across systems.
The core focus of the comparative method is to understand and explain political phenomena by systematically drawing comparisons across different political systems. By identifying patterns of similarity and difference, researchers can develop and test hypotheses about the causes and consequences of political events. This approach moves beyond the study of a single nation to provide a broader and more rigorous understanding of politics. The comparative method is essential for building generalizable theories that apply across various national and historical contexts.

138. (C) Colonial powers created artificial states with deep ethnic divisions.
Political instability in many new post-colonial states was often a result of the legacies left by colonial rule. Imperial powers frequently created artificial states with arbitrary borders that did not reflect existing ethnic, linguistic, or religious boundaries. This led to deep internal divisions and conflicts within the new states as diverse groups competed for power and resources. The lack of a shared national identity and the presence of inherited, overdeveloped state structures further complicated the challenges of building stable and unified democratic systems.

139. (D) Latin America in the 1960s and 1970s
The concept of a bureaucratic-authoritarian regime was primarily developed by Guillermo O'Donnell to explain the political experiences of several Latin American countries in the 1960s and 1970s, such as Argentina and Brazil. These regimes were characterized by an alliance between the military and technocratic elites who sought to promote rapid industrialization while suppressing political participation and social unrest. This model was seen as a response to the economic crises and social mobilization that had occurred under previous populist governments in the region.

140. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Dependency theory argues that the development of the core and the underdevelopment of the periphery are two sides of the same coin, meaning they are part of the same historical process. The theory posits that core nations achieved their progress by actively underdeveloping the periphery through the extraction of surplus wealth, exploitation of resources, and unequal trade relationships. This structural dynamic ensures that wealth flows from the poor countries to the rich ones, maintaining the global economic hierarchy and preventing the periphery from achieving true development.

141. (C) Rational Choice Institutionalism
Rational choice institutionalism is a variant of new institutionalism that assumes political outcomes are the result of choices made by rational, self-interested actors. In this framework, institutions are seen as sets of rules and incentives that shape the strategies of these individuals as they seek to maximize their own utility. By defining the possible actions and payoffs, institutions influence how actors interact and reach collective decisions. This approach focuses on the strategic behavior of individuals within the constraints and opportunities provided by various institutional arrangements.

142. (A) Both anti-colonial and focused on internal nation-building.
Non-European nationalism often exhibited a dual character, as it had to simultaneously address two major goals. First, it was fundamentally an anti-colonial movement aimed at achieving political independence from foreign rule. Second, it was a project focused on internal nation-building, which involved creating a unified national identity among diverse ethnic and religious groups within the new state's borders. These two processes were deeply interconnected, as the struggle for independence often provided the common purpose needed for building a sense of national unity.

143. (D) States must protect citizens from the insecurities of the market.
The expansion of the welfare state in Western Europe after World War II was founded on the principle that the state has a responsibility to

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184. (D) They are integrated into the world economic system in a subordinate position.
The core argument of dependency theory is that poor countries remain poor because they are integrated into the global capitalist system in a subordinate and dependent position. This unequal relationship is characterized by the export of raw materials from the periphery and the import of expensive manufactured goods from the core. This leads to a constant drain of wealth from the poorer nations, which prevents their own industrialization and self-sustained development. According to this theory, underdevelopment is a structural consequence of the international economic order.

185. (A) Win control of government through elections.
A key distinction between a political party and a social movement lies in their primary objectives. A political party's main goal is to win control of the government by contesting elections and placing its members in official positions of power. This allows the party to directly implement its platform and policies. In contrast, social movements are often less formal organizations that seek to influence public opinion and policy from the outside through advocacy and collective action. While both participate in politics, their methods and goals differ significantly.

186. (B) Comparison is essential for identifying patterns, testing hypotheses, and building theory in political science.
The comparative method is based on the idea that comparison is an essential tool for identifying patterns, testing hypotheses, and building rigorous theory in political science. By systematically comparing different political systems, researchers can understand the causes and consequences of various political phenomena and develop more generalizable conclusions. This method allows for a deeper understanding of political life that moves beyond the study of single countries. The comparative approach is a foundational part of modern political science, providing a scientific basis for analysis.

187. (B) Liberal Democracy
Liberal democracy is a form of democratic regime that is fundamentally characterized by the protection of individual rights and civil liberties, alongside free and fair elections. It differs from non-democratic regimes, such as patrimonialism, military dictatorship, and totalitarianism, which lack competitive elections and limit political pluralism and individual freedoms. Identifying these different regime types is essential for understanding how power is held and exercised and the degree of citizen participation allowed within various political systems around the world today.

188. (A) Limiting the arbitrary power of the state.
The concepts of the rule of law, judicial independence, and liberal constitutionalism are all centered on the fundamental idea of limiting the arbitrary power of the state. By establishing clear legal rules, ensuring an independent judiciary to interpret those rules, and creating a constitutional framework with checks and balances, these principles aim to protect individuals from government overreach. They ensure that political power is exercised according to predictable and public laws rather than the personal whim of those in authority, safeguarding fundamental rights and freedoms.

189. (A) Core countries
According to world systems theory, core countries are the most likely to have strong state machinery and highly diversified industrial economies. These nations dominate the global capitalist system and control the most advanced technological and financial sectors. Their powerful states are able to support their own economic interests, protect their industries, and influence international trade and regulations to their benefit. This position in the global economy allows core countries to maintain their wealth and power relative to the periphery and semi-periphery nations.

190. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The post-colonial state is often characterized by a legitimacy crisis because it was frequently imposed from the outside by colonial powers rather than developing from within the society. This state apparatus often lacks deep roots and a sense of historical continuity with the population it governs, leading to difficulties in commanding the loyalty and voluntary obedience of its citizens. The diverse ethnic and religious groups within the new borders may also feel more loyalty to

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and the protection of individual rights. These include holding regular, free, and fair elections and ensuring the protection of minority rights from the potential tyranny of the majority. Furthermore, the rule of law and an independent judiciary are essential for maintaining constitutional limits on government power. These features distinguish liberal democracy from other forms of rule, such as totalitarianism, which seeks to exert total state control over society and media.

151. (A) Descriptive and formalistic, ignoring the actual behavior of political actors.
The traditional institutional approach was heavily criticized by proponents of the behavioral revolution for being overly descriptive and formalistic. Behavioralists argued that focusing solely on formal-legal structures and constitutions ignored the actual behavior and interactions of political actors. They sought to move the discipline toward a more empirical and scientific study of politics by analyzing how individuals and groups really behave in practice. This critique led to a significant shift in political science toward behavioral analysis and the use of quantitative research methods.

152. (B) The continued economic and political influence of former colonial powers over independent states.
Neo-colonialism refers to the continued economic and political dominance of former colonial powers over their former colonies after they have achieved formal independence. This influence is often exercised through unequal trade relationships, debt, and the control of key resources by transnational corporations. While the colonies have achieved sovereignty in name, their economic and political choices remain constrained by the structural power of more advanced nations. Neo-colonialism highlights the persistence of global inequalities and the challenges of achieving true national autonomy.

153. (A) Civic nationalism is based on shared political values and citizenship, while ethnic nationalism is based on shared ancestry and culture.
A fundamental difference between civic and ethnic nationalism lies in the primary basis of national identity. Civic nationalism is inclusive and based on shared political values, a common set of laws, and citizenship within a state. Anyone who adheres to these principles can be a member of the nation. Ethnic nationalism, however, is exclusive and based on shared ancestry, language, and cultural heritage. In this model, membership in the nation is determined by birth and inherited characteristics rather than political choice or legal status.

154. (C) Emergency powers by the executive.
A crisis of constitutionalism is frequently associated with the abuse of emergency powers by the executive branch. While constitutions often include provisions for emergency powers to deal with national crises, these powers can be easily used to suspend fundamental rights and bypass normal legal and legislative processes. When the executive uses such powers indefinitely or without proper justification, it undermines the principles of limited government and the rule of law. This can lead to a significant erosion of the constitutional order.

155. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Concepts related to democratization are defined by their specific roles in the overall process. Democratization is the broad process of moving toward a democratic system. Democratic consolidation refers to the stage where a new democracy becomes stable and widely accepted as the only legitimate way to govern. Democratic transition is the specific phase of moving from an authoritarian regime to a new democratic order. Finally, liberal democracy is a specific form of government that emphasizes individual rights and constitutional limits on state power.

156. (D) Modernization Theory
W.W. Rostow's influential work, The Stages of Economic Growth, is a classic example of modernization theory. He proposed that all societies follow a universal path from traditional forms through several distinct stages, eventually reaching the age of high mass consumption. This perspective views development as a linear and inevitable process that can be achieved by adopting the economic and technological practices of advanced industrial nations. It emphasizes the importance of internal changes for overcoming the traditional barriers to modern economic growth.

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exploitation are all defining characteristics of the colonial experience.

171. (A) Cultural recognition and lifestyle choices.
New social movements are often engaged in struggles over cultural recognition, identity, and personal lifestyle choices. Unlike traditional social movements that were primarily focused on economic issues like redistribution and class rights, new social movements address post-materialist concerns such as feminism, environmentalism, and LGBTQ+ rights. They aim to transform societal values and cultural norms to be more inclusive and respectful of diverse identities. Their focus on the social and cultural sphere is a defining characteristic that distinguishes them from earlier, class-based forms of collective action.

172. (A) Core, Periphery, Semi-periphery
World systems theory, as developed by Immanuel Wallerstein, categorizes countries into three distinct zones within the global capitalist economy: the core, the periphery, and the semi-periphery. The core consists of advanced industrial nations that dominate global trade and finance. The periphery includes poorer countries that provide raw materials and cheap labor. The semi-periphery occupies an intermediate position, having some features of both core and periphery nations. This framework explains how global inequality is maintained through a complex international division of labor and unequal exchange.

173. (C) A competition between elites for the people's vote.
The concept of democratic elitism views modern democracy primarily as a competition between different elites for the votes of the people. Associated with thinkers like Joseph Schumpeter, this perspective suggests that direct mass participation in government is not feasible in large, complex societies. Instead, democracy functions as an institutional arrangement where individuals acquire the power to decide by means of a competitive struggle for the people's vote. The role of the citizens is to choose their leaders from among the competing teams of elites during elections.

174. (C) The official state police force
Civil society consists of the voluntary associations and organizations that exist independently of the state and the market. This includes non-governmental organizations (NGOs), social movements, and various community-based groups where citizens organize around shared interests. The state police force, however, is an official government institution that exercises the coercive power of the state and is therefore part of the government structure itself. Identifying what constitutes civil society is essential for understanding the sphere of autonomous citizen action and its role in democracy.

175. (B) a, b, c, and d
Constitutions and constitutionalism are based on several key principles that limit government power and protect individual rights. Constitutions can be either written documents or unwritten conventions. The rule of law is a central tenet of constitutionalism, ensuring that all are subject to and accountable under the law. Judicial independence is vital for upholding the constitution and checking the power of other branches. However, the use of emergency powers can pose a significant threat to these principles if they are abused to suspend rights or bypass legal limits.

176. (B) The Marxist emphasis on economic structures.
The political culture approach was developed as a reaction against both the traditional institutional approach and the Marxist emphasis on economic structures. Proponents of political culture argued that focusing solely on formal institutions or economic class ignored the crucial role of societal attitudes, values, and beliefs in shaping political outcomes. They sought to provide a more psychological and social explanation for political behavior, suggesting that the functioning of a political system is deeply rooted in the underlying orientations of its citizens toward politics and authority.

177. (D) Neocolonialism
Neocolonialism is the term used to describe the persistence of economic and political dependencies after the end of formal colonial rule. It highlights how former colonies, despite achieving political sovereignty, remain subject to the indirect control of former imperial powers

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164. (A) Liberal constitutionalism
Judicial independence is a core component of liberal constitutionalism, which emphasizes the legal limits on government power to protect individual rights. An independent judiciary ensures that the courts can fairly interpret the law and serve as a check on the actions of the executive and legislative branches without fear of political reprisal. This autonomy is essential for maintaining the rule of law and ensuring that all members of society are held accountable. Without judicial independence, constitutional protections for citizens could be easily undermined.

165. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The choice of an electoral system has a profound impact on a country's political life because it creates different incentives for voters and political elites. By determining how votes are translated into legislative seats, the electoral system can shape the number and nature of political parties, the stability of the government, and the representation of various groups and minorities. Therefore, the electoral system is a critical institutional design factor that influences the overall dynamics and quality of a democratic political system.

166. (B) Define identities and shape actor preferences and norms.
Sociological institutionalism, a strand of new institutionalism, emphasizes how institutions define the identities of political actors and shape their preferences and norms. In this framework, institutions are not just rules but also cultural symbols and moral templates that guide behavior by defining what is considered appropriate or legitimate within a specific context. This approach suggests that institutions influence political life by providing the cognitive and normative frameworks that people use to understand and act within the world. It focuses on the social foundations of behavior.

167. (D) Decolonization - Process of forming new colonies.
Decolonization is the process through which colonies achieve political independence and sovereignty from their colonizing powers, marking the end of imperial rule. It is the opposite of forming new colonies. Nationalism is the ideology of loyalty and devotion to the nation, while colonialism refers to the domination of one people by another through political and economic control. Anti-colonial struggles are the movements led by colonized people to achieve their independence. Each of these terms describes a specific part of the history of global rule and resistance.

168. (D) Pluralism
Pluralism is the theory that views the state in a capitalist society as a neutral arena where different and competing interest groups struggle to influence policy. According to this view, no single group or class dominates the political process; instead, power is widely dispersed among many diverse interests. The state's role is to act as a fair arbiter that balances these competing pressures and reaches a compromise that reflects the overall interests of society. Pluralism emphasizes the importance of group competition for democracy.

169. (A) Liberal democracy pairs free elections with civil liberties protection.
The fundamental difference between electoral democracy and liberal democracy lies in the extent of protections for individual rights and freedoms. An electoral democracy meets the minimum requirement of holding regular, competitive, and multiparty elections, but it may lack full spectrum of civil liberties and the rule of law. A liberal democracy, however, pairs free elections with strong constitutional protections for individual rights and the presence of checks and balances on state power. This ensures both popular representation and the limitation of government authority.

170. (C) a, b, and c only
Colonialism involves several key practices and forms through which one power exerts dominance over another territory. This includes acquiring political control over another country and the occupation of that territory by settlers for permanent residence. Furthermore, the systematic economic exploitation of the subjugated population and its resources is a central feature of colonial rule. Decolonization, however, is the process of a colony gaining independence and ending the colonial relationship. Therefore, political control, settlement, and economic

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protect its citizens from the inherent insecurities of a market economy. This idea suggests that public intervention is necessary to provide social security and essential services that individuals cannot always secure for themselves. By offering a comprehensive safety net, the state aims to reduce poverty, mitigate inequality, and ensure a basic level of well-being and dignity for all members of society.

144. (D) All democratic countries have a written constitution.
While most modern democratic countries utilize a written constitution to define their political systems, it is not a universal requirement. Some established democracies, most notably the United Kingdom, operate with an unwritten constitution consisting of various statutes, judicial decisions, and long-standing political conventions. Constitutions fundamentally serve to establish the rules of the political game and embody the principle of constitutionalism, which means limited government. They can be classified based on their form and the ease with which they can be amended.

145. (A) a and c only
Political regimes are categorized based on their core characteristics and methods of governing. A democratic regime is fundamentally defined by the presence of free and fair elections and political competition. In contrast, a military dictatorship is a form of non-democratic rule where the armed forces exercise political power. Totalitarian regimes do not allow for pluralism, seeking instead total control over society. Patrimonialism involves the treatment of the state as the personal property of the ruler, blurring the distinction between public and private domains.

146. (B) Other parties can exist and compete in regular elections.
A dominant-party system is distinct from a one-party system because it allows for the legal existence and participation of opposition parties. In a dominant-party system, multiparty elections are held regularly, but one specific party consistently wins and maintains control over the government for a prolonged period. This dominance may be due to the party's historical legacy or its popular support. In a one-party system, however, all other political parties are legally banned, and no competitive electoral process exists for the opposition.

147. (D) Independent of the state and the market.
Civil society is generally described as the sphere of voluntary association that exists independently of the state and the market. It includes a wide range of organizations, such as non-governmental organizations, social movements, and community groups, where citizens can organize around shared interests and values. Civil society provides an important space for public deliberation, advocacy, and social cooperation. It plays a crucial role in a democratic society by articulating diverse interests and holding government and economic actors accountable to the public.

148. (C) The focus of their concerns (class and redistribution vs. identity and quality of life).
The distinction between old and new social movements is primarily based on the core focus of their concerns and goals. Old social movements, such as labor unions, were typically centered on economic redistribution, class struggles, and industrial rights. In contrast, new social movements address post-materialist values related to identity, personal lifestyle, and the quality of life, such as environmentalism and feminism. While their organizational structures also differ, the fundamental shift from materialist to post-materialist issues is the most significant defining characteristic.

149. (C) The set of sovereign institutions that exercise authority over a given territory.
In the field of comparative politics, the term state refers to the set of sovereign institutions that exercise ultimate political authority over a defined territory and its population. This includes the executive, legislature, judiciary, and the various administrative and coercive apparatuses of government. The state possesses a monopoly on the legitimate use of physical force and is responsible for making and enforcing laws. Understanding the nature and capacity of the state is fundamental for analyzing political power and social order across different nations.

150. (C) a, b, and c only
Liberal democracy is characterized by several key features that ensure both popular representation

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or transnational corporations. This influence is often exercised through unequal trade, debt, and economic pressure, which constrain the real autonomy of the newly independent states. Neocolonialism reflects the ongoing challenges of achieving true independence and self-determination in a globalized and unequal international system.

178. (A) The decline of feudalism and the rise of the modern state.
The rise of nationalism in Europe was closely tied to the decline of the feudal system and the emergence of the modern nation-state. As feudal ties weakened, people began to identify more strongly with their national and linguistic communities. The state used nationalism as a tool for creating a sense of unity and loyalty among its population to build a more centralized and stable political order. This historical shift laid the foundation for the current global system of independent states based on national identity and sovereignty.

179. (A) Inherited and often retained the structures of its colonial predecessor.
The concept of the post-colonial state emphasizes that newly independent countries often inherited and retained many of the administrative and coercive structures established during the colonial era. These structures were originally designed for control and resource extraction rather than representative governance. As a result, the post-colonial state frequently features an overdeveloped apparatus that remains powerful relative to a weak and fragmented civil society. This historical legacy creates unique challenges for political legitimacy, national unity, and democratic development in these societies.

180. (B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
Different concepts within the study of power structures offer various explanations for how authority is distributed in society. The Marxist ruling class concept focuses on the economic class that owns the means of production. Power elites theory emphasizes the concentration of power among top institutional leaders. Democratic elitism views democracy as a competition between elites for votes during elections. Finally, pluralism argues that political power is widely dispersed among many different and competing interest groups. Each theory provides a unique perspective on the question of who governs.

181. (B) The concentration of power in the hands of the winning majority.
A majoritarian model of democracy is characterized by the concentration of political power in the hands of the winning majority party or coalition. This system often features executive dominance and the ability of the government to implement its policies with relatively few institutional checks from the opposition or the judiciary. It emphasizes the clear mandate provided by the majority of voters and contrasts with consensus models that prioritize power-sharing and minority protections. The majoritarian principle focuses on efficient and decisive governance based on the majority's will.

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182. (B) Promoting deep industrialization and suppressing leftist movements.
Bureaucratic-authoritarianism is a regime type that justifies its existence by claiming to be necessary for promoting deep industrialization and maintaining order by suppressing leftist movements and social unrest. These regimes typically involve an alliance between military and technocratic elites who seek to create a stable environment for investment and modernization. By limiting political participation and civil liberties, they aim to implement long-term economic policies without the pressure of popular demands or political opposition. This model was prominent in several Latin American countries during the mid-twentieth century.

183. (D) Democratic consolidation
Democratic consolidation is the process through which a new democratic regime gains widespread acceptance and legitimacy among the population and major political actors. At this stage, democracy becomes the only legitimate and stable way to govern, often described as the only game in town. Consolidation is characterized by the routine functioning of democratic institutions and the peaceful transfer of power through free and fair elections. It represents the long-term stabilization of democracy after the initial transition from an authoritarian or non-democratic regime.

197. (A) The presence of a clear distinction between the public and private spheres in a bureaucratic state.
A key difference between patrimonialism and a modern bureaucratic state lies in the distinction between the public and private spheres. In a modern bureaucratic state, there is a clear separation between the personal assets of government officials and the resources of the state, with decisions based on rational-legal rules and merit. In a patrimonial system, however, this distinction is blurred as the ruler treats the state as personal property and distributes patronage to ensure the loyalty of subordinates through personal relationships and favors.

198. (A) The exercise of arbitrary power that is not constrained by law.
The most significant challenge to constitutionalism comes from the exercise of arbitrary power that is not legally constrained. Constitutionalism is fundamentally based on the principle of limited government, where the rule of law and the constitution establish clear boundaries on state authority to protect individual rights. When political leaders or institutions bypass these rules and exercise power according to their own whim without legal accountability, they undermine the constitutional order and the very foundations of a stable and fair democratic political system.

199. (B) Periphery nations on the core within unequal trade relationships.
In dependency theory, dependency refers to the subordinate and unequal relationship of periphery nations toward core nations within the global capitalist system. This dependency is characterized by the export of raw materials from the periphery and the import of manufactured goods from the core, leading to an unequal exchange that drains wealth from the poorer countries. This structural relationship constrains the economic and political choices of the periphery, as their development remains tied to the needs and interests of the more advanced nations.

200. (B) a, c, d, and e
Key actors and processes in comparative politics include political parties and their respective party systems, which are central to modern representative government. Interest groups and social movements also play a vital role by articulating specific concerns and advocating for change outside of formal institutions. Furthermore, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and radical events like revolutions are significant forces that influence and shape the political landscape. While the nature of the state is a theoretical concept, parties, movements, NGOs, and revolutions are the active subjects of comparative analysis.

201. (C) Institutional Approach
The institutional approach to comparative politics would be most interested in analyzing a country's formal-legal structures, such as its written constitution, the specific legislative procedures, and the formal powers granted to the executive branch. This approach focuses on how the official rules and designs of government institutions shape the political process and determine political outcomes. By examining these established frameworks, the institutional approach provides a foundational understanding of how governance is organized and conducted within different states according to their own formal rules.

202. (A) Weakened colonial empires and rising nationalist sentiment abroad.
The decolonization process after World War II was significantly accelerated by the weakening of European colonial empires due to the economic and political costs of the war. At the same time, rising nationalist sentiment and organized anti-colonial movements in the colonies demanded independence and self-determination. These two factors together created a powerful force that forced the retreat of imperial rule and led to the creation of many new states. The changing international climate, with the emergence of the United Nations, also supported the decolonization movement globally.

203. (A) Does the state serve the interests of all society, or a particular class?
A fundamental and enduring question in state theory is whether the state acts as a neutral arbiter that serves the interests of society as a whole, or whether it primarily functions as an instrument for a particular dominant class to maintain its power and wealth. This debate highlights

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their own communities than to the artificial state, complicating nation-building and political stability.

191. (B) "Who governs?" and how power is distributed in a society.
The concept of structures of power deals with the fundamental question of who governs and how political and economic power is distributed among different groups and classes in a society. It analyzes whether power is concentrated in the hands of a small elite or a ruling class, or whether it is widely dispersed among many competing interest groups as suggested by pluralist theory. Understanding these power structures is essential for explaining why certain policies are chosen and how the interests of different social groups are represented or marginalized.

192. (A) Two major parties dominate and alternate in power, even if other parties exist.
A two-party system is a party system where two major political parties consistently dominate the political landscape and alternate in government power over time. While other smaller parties may exist and compete in elections, they have little realistic chance of winning national government control or a majority in the legislature. This system often results from first-past-the-post electoral rules, which encourage political competition to concentrate around two large, broad-based parties that can effectively contest for office. Examples include the United States and the United Kingdom.

193. (C) The anti-communist movements in Eastern Europe in the 1980s.
The concept of civil society gained significant prominence in modern political discourse particularly after its crucial role in the anti-communist movements in Eastern Europe during the 1980s. These movements, such as Solidarity in Poland, were organized by citizens independently of the state and were instrumental in challenging and eventually toppling the authoritarian regimes. This experience highlighted the importance of autonomous social and political space for promoting democratic change and holding governments accountable, leading to a renewed interest in the study of civil society globally.

194. (D) The rise of anti-colonial struggles.
A fundamental cause-and-effect relationship in history is that the imposition of colonial rule inevitably leads to the rise of anti-colonial struggles. The political domination and economic exploitation inherent in colonialism create widespread grievances among the colonized people, eventually leading to organized efforts to end imperial rule and achieve national sovereignty. These struggles take many forms, from peaceful protests and diplomatic advocacy to violent revolutions, and are the primary force behind the process of decolonization and the emergence of independent post-colonial states around the world.

195. (A) a and b only
Nationalism has played a complex role in modern history, taking different forms in various contexts. European nationalism was primarily a nineteenth-century phenomenon closely linked to the formation of modern nation-states. In contrast, non-European nationalism was often a central tool used in anti-colonial struggles to achieve independence from imperial rule. While nationalism can foster unity, it does not always promote peaceful coexistence and is not necessarily based on a belief in national superiority. Identifying these different trajectories and characteristics is essential for analyzing the impact of nationalist ideologies.

196. (B) Reduces state autonomy in economic policy-making.
A common argument regarding the impact of globalization is that it reduces the autonomy of nation-states in their economic policy-making. The increasing integration of global markets and the mobility of capital mean that individual governments have less control over their national economies and are more influenced by international financial flows and regulations. This can limit their ability to independently determine tax rates, social spending, and trade policies as they must remain competitive in a globalized world. Globalization creates complex challenges for the traditional sovereignty of individual states.

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157. (A) The economy, the political order, and the military.
C. Wright Mills argued that power in the United States is concentrated in the hands of a small group he called the power elite. This group is composed of the top leadership from three key institutional domains: the major corporations (the economy), the federal government (the political order), and the armed forces (the military). Mills suggested that these elites share similar backgrounds and interests, allowing them to exercise collective and coordinated dominance over the most significant decisions affecting the society and its future.

158. (B) A multi-party system and coalition governments.
A proportional representation electoral system is more likely to produce a multi-party system and the necessity for coalition governments. By allocating seats to parties based on their share of the popular vote, it provides a fair opportunity for multiple parties, including smaller ones, to be represented in the legislature. This often results in a diverse political landscape where no single party wins an absolute majority, requiring different parties to work together to form a government. This contrasts with first-past-the-post systems that favor two parties.

159. (D) A new social movement
The Green movement, focused on environmental protection and sustainability, is a classic example of a new social movement. It addresses post-materialist values related to the quality of life and the long-term well-being of the planet rather than being primarily concerned with economic redistribution or class interests. New social movements typically use decentralized networks and innovative forms of protest to challenge existing social norms and influence public policy. Their focus on cultural transformation and identity distinguishes them from traditional interest groups or labor movements.

160. (A) I, III, II, IV
The political history of many nations often follows a common sequence of rule and struggle. A period of colonial rule is typically followed by the emergence of an anti-colonial struggle for national independence. After achieving sovereignty, many of these states initially experienced a period of post-colonial authoritarianism as new leaders consolidated their power. Eventually, social and political pressures can lead to a democratic transition as the country moves toward a more representative and accountable system of government. This sequence reflects a typical historical trajectory.

161. (A) Nicos Poulantzas
Nicos Poulantzas is the theorist most prominently associated with the relative autonomy perspective of the state in capitalist societies. This structural Marxist view argues that for the state to effectively preserve the overall capitalist system, it must maintain a degree of independence from the direct control of individual members of the capitalist class. This autonomy allows the state to mediate between competing interests and implement policies that ensure the long-term stability and legitimacy of the capitalist order, even if they occasionally conflict with short-term business interests.

162. (A) Democratic transition
A military coup that removes a dictator and initiates a process toward holding elections is an event that could trigger a democratic transition. Transition refers to the specific interval between the breakdown of an authoritarian regime and the establishment of a new democratic order. This period involves the dismantling of the old structures and the creation of basic democratic rules and institutions. While the outcome is not guaranteed, the initial shift away from non-democratic rule marks the beginning of the transition toward a potential democracy.

163. (B) The set of rules, norms, and institutions that determine how a state is governed.
The term political regimes refers to the specific set of rules, norms, and institutions that determine how political power is acquired and exercised within a state. A regime defines the fundamental relationship between the government and the citizens and establishes the boundaries of legitimate political activity. Regimes can be classified into broad categories such as democratic, authoritarian, or totalitarian based on these characteristics. Understanding the political regime is essential for analyzing the nature of governance and the distribution of power.

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different perspectives on the nature of political authority and the relationship between the state and the economy. Answering this question is central to understanding how public policies are made and whose interests are being represented within a political system.

204. (B) Expected to be completely subordinate to the state and the nation.
In a fascist regime, the individual is expected to be completely subordinate to the state and the nation, with no recognition of autonomous personal rights or critical thought. Fascism rejects the principles of individual liberty and liberal values, instead emphasizing the absolute authority of the state and the collective identity of the national community. All aspects of life are intended to be aligned with the state's goals, and any form of independent thought or opposition is forcefully suppressed. The goal is a totally unified and mobilized population under a dictatorial leader.

205. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
Non-democratic regimes are distinguished by their specific methods of exercising power and their institutional characteristics. Totalitarianism is defined by an all-encompassing ideology and single-party rule. Military dictatorships often begin with a junta seizing power through a coup d'état. Patrimonialism is characterized by a ruler distributing state resources as personal patronage to ensure the loyalty of subordinates. Finally, bureaucratic-authoritarianism involves an alliance of technocrats and the military to maintain order and promote industrialization. These categories help analysts identify different forms of autocratic rule across various historical contexts.

206. (C) Patrimonialism
In the context of political regimes, majoritarian, liberal, and participatory are all different models or aspects of democratic governance. They describe how power is distributed and how citizens can participate within a democratic framework. Patrimonialism, however, is a form of non-democratic rule where a ruler treats the state as their personal property and distributes patronage to ensure loyalty. Therefore, patrimonialism is the odd one out because it belongs to a fundamentally different category of political regimes from the others listed, which are all variants of democracy.

207. (C) Comparative method
A case-based study that compares a small number of countries to understand political phenomena is a classic application of the comparative method. By identifying similarities and differences among a few cases, researchers can develop and test hypotheses about the causes and consequences of political events. This approach allows for a detailed and systematic analysis of political life that moves beyond a single nation but remains more manageable than large-scale statistical studies. The comparative method is a foundational tool for building generalizable theories in political science and comparative research.

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208. (A) Decolonization is the outcome, while anti-colonial struggles are the process leading to it.
The difference between decolonization and anti-colonial struggles lies in their relationship within the historical process. Anti-colonial struggles are the movements, organized by colonized people through various means, to demand an end to imperial rule and achieve national sovereignty. Decolonization is the final outcome of these struggles, when the colony achieves political independence and the colonizing power retreats. Therefore, anti-colonial struggles are the active process and collective effort that lead to the ultimate result of decolonization and the creation of new, independent states globally.

209. (A) A mixed economy with state intervention and social provision.
The welfare state is most commonly associated with a mixed economy where the state intervenes to manage the economy and provide comprehensive social services. This model combines features of both market capitalism and social provision, using taxation to fund public programs like healthcare, education, and social security. The goal of the welfare state within a mixed economy is to mitigate the insecurities of the market, reduce poverty, and ensure a minimum standard of living for all citizens while maintaining a private sector and market competition for economic activity.

210. (A) III, II, IV, I
The democratization process typically follows a common sequence of major events. It often begins with the breakdown of the existing authoritarian rule, followed by a period of democratic transition where new rules are established. A critical part of this transition is the holding of founding elections, the first free and fair contest for power. Eventually, if the new democratic system becomes stable and widely accepted by all major actors, the process reaches the stage of democratic consolidation, where democracy is firmly established as the only legitimate way to govern.

211. (B) It ignores how colonialism and imperialism created global inequality.
The main critique of modernization theory from the perspective of dependency theory is that it ignores the historical role of colonialism and imperialism in creating global inequality. Dependency theorists argue that underdevelopment is not a natural state but a produced condition caused by the exploitation of poor countries by more advanced nations. They suggest that modernization theory's focus on internal cultural factors overlooks the structural barriers in the international economic system that prevent development. This critique highlights the importance of international power dynamics in explaining global wealth and poverty.

212. (B) Marxism
The concept of the ruling class is most central to Marxist political and economic theory. It suggests that the class that owns and controls the means of production within a society also holds the most significant political power and is able to control the state. From this perspective, the state is not a neutral entity but an instrument used by the ruling class to protect its economic interests and maintain its dominance over the working class. This concept is foundational for understanding the relationship between economic ownership and political authority in Marxist analysis.

213. (B) The electoral system and the party system.
Duverger's Law suggests a significant relationship between the type of electoral system and the resulting party system in a country. It posits that first-past-the-post electoral systems tend to lead to a two-party system because they disadvantage smaller parties. Conversely, proportional representation systems are more likely to produce a multi-party system by allowing seats to be allocated according to vote share. This law highlights how the institutional design of the electoral process can have a profound impact on the number and nature of political parties that compete for power.

214. (C) A rapid, fundamental, and often violent transformation of state and society.
A defining characteristic of a revolution is that it involves a rapid and fundamental transformation of both the state and the social structure. This process goes beyond simple policy changes or a regular election, involving a comprehensive overhaul of the existing political and economic order. Revolutions are often accompanied by mass mobilization and can be violent as different groups struggle for control over the new system. The result of a successful revolution is a new social and political order with different rules, institutions, and distributions of power within society.

215. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
New social movements, such as the environmental and feminist movements, differ in their focus from traditional labor movements because they are less concerned with issues of economic redistribution and class struggles. Instead, they are motivated by post-materialist values related to identity, personal lifestyle, and the quality of life. These movements seek to bring about social and cultural transformation by challenging existing norms and influencing public policy in their specific areas of concern. Their focus on social and cultural issues reflects a shift in the priorities of modern societies.

216. (B) The impact of IMF structural adjustment programs on state capacity.
The political economy approach in comparative politics would be most likely to study the impact of IMF structural adjustment programs on state capacity. This approach focuses on the intersection of political power and economic systems, examining how international economic policies influence the internal functioning and capabilities of the state. By analyzing how market-oriented reforms affect governance and

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resource distribution, the political economy approach provides a comprehensive framework for understanding the complex relationship between global economic forces and domestic political processes. This is essential for analyzing development in a globalized world.

217. (C) An economic structure dependent on the export of a few primary commodities.
A key legacy of colonialism for many post-colonial states is an economic structure that remains dependent on the export of a few primary commodities, such as minerals or agricultural products. During the colonial era, these economies were designed to provide raw materials for the colonizing power rather than to develop a diversified industrial base. This historical legacy has created long-term challenges for economic development and stability, as these nations remain vulnerable to fluctuations in global commodity prices and often struggle to achieve self-sustained growth and industrialization after independence.

218. (B) The state and the economy.
The debate about the nature of the state in capitalist versus socialist societies is fundamentally about the relationship between the state and the economy. It revolves around how political authority should be used to manage or control economic production and the distribution of wealth. In a capitalist society, the state typically supports a market economy with private ownership, while in a socialist society, the state aims for social ownership and economic planning. This relationship is central to state theory, as it determines the fundamental organization of society and the role of government power.

219. (A) The emphasis on limiting state power to protect individual liberty.
A key feature of liberal constitutionalism that distinguishes it from other forms is its strong emphasis on limiting state power to protect individual liberty and fundamental rights. This is achieved through a constitutional framework that establishes the boundaries of legitimate government authority and provides mechanisms for checking and balancing the different branches of power. By ensuring the rule of law and the protection of civil liberties, liberal constitutionalism aims to safeguard citizens from arbitrary state interference and ensure a fair and predictable political order based on legal limits and individual autonomy.

220. (D) a, b, c, and d
Democratic regimes are categorized by their specific features and methods of citizen involvement. Electoral democracy meets the minimum requirement of holding regular elections. Liberal democracy includes both free elections and the constitutional protection of individual rights and liberties. Majoritarian democracy concentrates political power in the hands of the winning majority. Participatory democracy seeks to move beyond periodic voting to increase direct citizen involvement in all levels of decision-making. These different models highlight the diverse ways that democracy can be organized and practiced in various societies around the world.

221. (C) World Systems Theory
World systems theory is the development theory that divides the world into a core and a periphery to explain global inequality. Developed by Immanuel Wallerstein, this theory views the world as a single integrated capitalist economy with a complex international division of labor. The core consists of advanced industrial nations that control global trade and finance, while the periphery includes poorer countries that provide raw materials and cheap labor. This framework explains how the economic progress of the core is structurally linked to the continued subordination and exploitation of the periphery nations.

222. (B) A competition between individuals for power via a struggle for votes.
The theory of democratic elitism, associated with Joseph Schumpeter, defines democracy primarily as an institutional arrangement for arriving at political decisions through a competitive struggle for the people's vote. This perspective suggests that in modern, complex societies, democracy functions as a method for selecting between competing teams of elites, rather than a system of direct rule by the people. The role of the citizens is to choose their leaders during elections, while the actual process of governing is carried out by the elected elites until the next contest for power.

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235. (B) A civil society campaign on a global scale.
The activities of Amnesty International, a prominent non-governmental organization that campaigns for human rights globally, are a prime example of a civil society campaign. As an organization independent of state and market institutions, it uses various strategies such as advocacy, public awareness, and mobilization to pressure governments and international bodies to respect and protect fundamental human rights. Amnesty's work highlights the importance of non-state actors and global networks in influencing international political norms and promoting social justice across national borders through organized and collective voluntary action outside formal state channels.

236. (D) The values, beliefs, and attitudes of the population towards politics.
The political culture approach explains political outcomes and the stability of institutions based on the underlying values, beliefs, and attitudes of the population toward their political system. This perspective suggests that the functioning of democracy or any other political order is deeply rooted in the psychological orientations of its citizens, such as their sense of national identity and their trust in government. By examining these cultural variables, researchers can understand why similar institutional designs perform differently across various national and social contexts. Political culture provides a social-psychological foundation for analyzing political behavior.

237. (C) Colonialism
The historical event known as the Scramble for Africa, where several European powers competed to acquire territory and exercise political control over most of the African continent in the late nineteenth century, is a classic example of colonialism. This process involved the systematic political domination and economic exploitation of the colonized regions and their populations to benefit the imperial metropoles. The scramble fundamentally altered the history and social structure of African societies, leading to a period of direct foreign rule that lasted until the mid-twentieth century decolonization movements began to succeed globally.

238. (A) 'Overdeveloped' administrative and coercive capacity relative to its social base.
The theory of the post-colonial state often emphasizes that it features an overdeveloped administrative and coercive capacity relative to its societal base. This is because these states inherited powerful government structures originally established by colonial powers for control and resource extraction rather than for representative governance. When they became independent, these powerful state apparatuses remained, while the domestic civil society and economic foundations were still developing and fragmented. This imbalance between a strong state and a weak society creates unique challenges for political legitimacy, democratic development, and national unity in many post-colonial nations.

239. (D) Total control over all aspects of public and private life through a dominant ideology.
Totalitarianism is a form of non-democratic regime that seeks to exert total control over every aspect of public and private life through a single, all-encompassing ideology. Unlike other authoritarian regimes that might allow some degree of social pluralism, totalitarianism aims to eliminate any form of independent thought or organization. It utilizes a single mass party, extensive state surveillance, and a state monopoly over all communication to mobilize the entire population and suppress any potential opposition. This totalizing ambition is the defining characteristic that sets it apart from more limited forms of autocracy.

240. (B) The arbitrary exercise of power by the executive or legislature.
The concept of judicial independence is a vital safeguard against the arbitrary exercise of power by either the executive or the legislative branches of government. By ensuring that judges can interpret the law and make decisions without fear of political reprisal or interference, judicial independence maintains the rule of law and upholds the constitutional order. This autonomy allows the courts to serve as an essential check on potential government overreach, protecting individual rights and ensuring that political power is exercised according to predictable and public laws rather than the whim of those in authority.

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229. (C) Military Dictatorship
A military junta, which is a committee or group of high-ranking military officers, is most characteristic of a military dictatorship. In this type of non-democratic regime, the armed forces have seized political power, often through a coup d'état, and exercise supreme authority over the state. The junta typically suspends the constitution, limits political activity, and rules through decree, justifying its actions as necessary for restoring national order or security. The military's direct control over the government and its reliance on coercive power define this form of authoritarian rule in different contexts.

230. (C) The executive suspends the constitution and rules by decree.
A crisis of constitutionalism becomes acute when the executive branch suspends the constitution and begins to rule by decree without legislative oversight or judicial review. This action fundamentally subverts the principles of limited government and the rule of law, which are the foundations of a stable constitutional order. By bypassing the established legal framework, the executive exercises arbitrary power that can lead to the widespread suspension of fundamental rights and the erosion of democratic institutions. Such a crisis represents a significant breakdown in the rules that govern the relationship between the state and citizens.

231. (B) Democracy has become the only legitimate and stable form of government, "the only game in town".
Democratic consolidation refers to a situation where democracy has become deeply embedded in a country's political culture and institutions, making it the only legitimate and stable form of government. At this stage, all major political actors and the general population accept and follow the democratic rules, and it is seen as the only game in town for resolving political conflicts. Consolidation is characterized by the routine functioning of democratic processes and the successful transfer of power through elections, signaling that the system is resilient and unlikely to return to authoritarian rule.

232. (B) A consequence of a country's integration into the global capitalist system on unequal terms.
In the context of dependency theory, underdevelopment is seen as a consequence of a country's integration into the global capitalist system on unequal and dependent terms. It is not an original or natural state, but a condition produced by the historical and ongoing exploitation of poorer periphery nations by advanced core nations. Through unequal exchange and the extraction of wealth and resources, core nations have actively underdeveloped the periphery to support their own economic progress. This perspective highlights the structural barriers in the international economic order that prevent truly self-sustained development in poor countries.

233. (B) Concentrated in a trio of economic, political, and military leaders.
The concept of power elites suggests that political and social power in modern society is concentrated in the hands of a small, interconnected group of leaders from three key institutional domains. These are the top leadership circles within major corporations (the economy), the federal government (the political order), and the armed forces (the military). According to this theory, these elites share similar backgrounds and interests, allowing them to exercise collective dominance over the most significant decisions affecting society. This concentration of power challenges the idea that authority is widely shared in a democracy.

234. (C) Several parties competing for power, often resulting in coalition governments.
A multi-party system is a political framework characterized by several political parties that actively compete for power in elections. Because no single party usually wins an absolute majority of seats in the legislature, this system often results in the necessity of forming coalition governments, where different parties must work together to govern. Multi-party systems are more common in countries that use proportional representation electoral rules, which allow for a more fair and diverse representation of various political interests within the legislature. This system encourages a pluralistic political landscape and frequent inter-party negotiation.

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relationships within the global capitalist system today.

247. (B) The pressures of globalization, demographic changes, and fiscal constraints.
The welfare state began to face significant challenges and crises in the late twentieth century due to a combination of external and internal factors. The pressures of globalization and increased international competition limited the ability of governments to fund social programs through high taxation. At the same time, demographic changes, such as aging populations, increased the demand for healthcare and pensions. These factors, combined with ongoing fiscal constraints and economic shifts, led many nations to reassess and often reduce their welfare provisions to remain economically competitive and maintain financial stability in a changing world.

248. (B) Patrimonial
A regime where an individual ruler's authority is based on personal loyalty and patronage, rather than on law or ideology, is best described as patrimonial. In this type of non-democratic rule, the ruler makes no clear distinction between public funds and their own private wealth, treating the state as personal property. Power is maintained through a complex network of personal relationships, where subordinates are rewarded with state resources and favors in exchange for their support. This system lacks the rational-legal rules and merit-based structures that characterize a modern, professional, and law-based government bureaucracy.

249. (C) The causes of global inequality and the prospects for development in poorer nations.
In the field of development studies, the dependency, modernization, and world systems theories all attempt to explain the fundamental causes of global inequality and the prospects for economic and social progress in poorer nations. While they offer different perspectives—with modernization focusing on internal cultural factors and dependency and world systems theories emphasizing the role of global structural barriers and exploitation—they all seek to understand why some countries are wealthy while others remain poor. Analyzing these diverse theories is essential for understanding the challenges and strategies for achieving global development in various contexts.

250. (A) a, b, and c only
The analysis of structures of power primarily involves identifying the specific groups or classes that exercise dominant influence over the state and society. Concepts such as the ruling class, power elites, and democratic elitism provide different theoretical frameworks for understanding how political and economic authority is concentrated or shared. While electoral systems and political parties are important processes within a democracy, they are often seen as the mechanisms or instruments through which these broader power structures operate and manifest themselves. Understanding whogoverns requires analyzing these foundational structures of power and their respective distributions.

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251. (B) Its inability to explain political behaviour beyond formal structures.
The traditional institutional approach faced significant backlash due to its rigid focus on legalistic frameworks and governmental structures. Critics argued that this descriptive method failed to account for the dynamic nature of political behavior and actual outcomes. This limitation prompted the shift toward behavioralism, which prioritized understanding how individuals and groups interact within these frameworks rather than just formal rules.

252. (A) It focuses on the shared beliefs and attitudes that influence politics.
Political culture represents a major shift from the descriptive study of formal government structures like constitutions and legislatures. This approach emphasizes the underlying psychological and sociological dimensions of politics, specifically shared values and attitudes. By analyzing how these cultural factors shape political life, researchers provide a more comprehensive understanding of societal interactions that traditional legalistic methods often overlook.

253. (C) Institutions, both formal and informal, actively shape political actors and their preferences.
New Institutionalism bridges historical and behavioral perspectives by expanding the definition of institutions beyond formal rules to

241. (A) Ethnocentric, assuming the Western path to development is universal.
Modernization theory is frequently criticized for being ethnocentric, as it assumes that the specific historical path to development followed by Western industrial nations is universal and should be modeled by all other societies. Critics argue that this perspective overlooks the unique historical experiences and cultural contexts of non-Western countries and ignores the structural barriers in the international system that prevent them from following the same trajectory. By viewing the Western model as the only way to achieve progress, modernization theory has been seen as ignoring the diverse and complex realities of development across the globe.

242. (A) Is not exclusively based on economic class.
In contrast to the Marxist ruling class concept, which is primarily defined by the economic ownership of the means of production, the power elite concept is not exclusively based on economic class. Proposed by C. Wright Mills, the power elite includes top institutional leaders from three key domains: the economy, the political order, and the military. This theory suggests that power in modern society stems from holding high-level institutional positions rather than just property ownership. While it still argues that power is concentrated, it identifies multiple institutional sources for that dominance within large-scale industrial societies.

243. (A) Translate votes cast by citizens into seats in a legislative body.
The primary purpose of an electoral system is to provide a specific set of rules that translate the votes cast by citizens into seats in a legislative body or other elective offices. By determining how winners are declared and how seats are allocated, the electoral system shapes the number and nature of political parties and influences the overall representation of different groups and interests within the legislature. Different systems, such as first-past-the-post or proportional representation, create different incentives and outcomes, making the choice of electoral system a critical part of a country's democratic institutional design.

244. (B) Post-materialist values like identity, environment, and peace.
A key feature of new social movements is their mobilization around post-materialist values such as identity, environmental protection, personal lifestyle choices, and peace. Unlike traditional social movements, which were primarily focused on economic issues like redistribution and class struggles, new social movements address concerns related to the quality of life and cultural recognition. They often use decentralized organizational structures and innovative forms of symbolic action to challenge societal norms and influence public policy in their specific areas. This shift from materialist to post-materialist goals is the defining characteristic of these modern movements.

245. (C) a, b, and c only
Liberal constitutionalism is based on several core principles that ensure a fair and limited government. These include the fundamental idea that government power should be legally limited and the requirement that the rule of law must be upheld for all. Furthermore, the protection of individual rights and freedoms from arbitrary state interference is a central goal. These principles are achieved through constitutional mechanisms like the separation of powers and an independent judiciary. However, providing the executive with unchecked emergency powers is contradictory to these principles and would undermine the constitutional order.

246. (A) Colonialism is direct political control, while neocolonialism is indirect economic and cultural control.
The key difference between colonialism and neocolonialism lies in the method of control exercised over a territory. Colonialism involves the direct political domination and administrative control of one country by another, often through the establishment of settlements and imperial rule. Neocolonialism, however, refers to the indirect economic and cultural influence that former colonial powers or transnational corporations continue to exercise over newly independent states. While the former colony has achieved formal political sovereignty, its real autonomy remains constrained by structural economic dependencies and unequal trade

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European nationalism was a reactive, anti-colonial force.
European nationalism typically centered on aligning state boundaries with pre-existing or constructed cultural, linguistic, and ethnic identities during the state-building process. Conversely, non-European nationalism developed primarily as a reactive force against colonial rule. It aimed to unify diverse populations through the shared experience of subjugation, focusing on the collective goal of liberation rather than inherent cultural or ethnic sameness.

262. (B) A shared experience of colonial rule and the goal of liberation.
Non-European nationalism was fundamentally driven by the collective desire to end foreign imperial domination. Rather than being based on a singular, long-standing ethnic identity, it emerged from the common experience of colonial oppression. This shared history provided a powerful basis for unity, mobilizing diverse groups toward the common objectives of achieving political independence and exercising their right to self-determination.

263. (C) Forging a genuine national cohesion from the diverse groups united against colonialism.
After achieving independence, non-European nations faced the difficult task of maintaining the unity originally forged during the anti-colonial struggle. Since these movements often brought together diverse ethnic and religious groups against a common enemy, creating long-term national cohesion without that external pressure became a major challenge. Building a stable identity from this reactive political unity remains a central problem.

264. (D) European state-building nationalism
The nineteenth-century unification of Germany serves as a classic illustration of European nationalism centered on state-building. This process relied on the belief in a common history and shared linguistic characteristics to create a cohesive nation-state. It exemplifies the assertive drive to consolidate political authority within boundaries that reflected perceived cultural homogeneity, a hallmark of the European experience during that era.

265. (A) It was often a political construction aimed at a common enemy rather than a deep-rooted cultural fact.
The unity found in non-European nationalism was frequently a deliberate political construction designed to mobilize diverse populations against colonial rule. Unlike some European models based on long-standing cultural homogeneity, this form of nationalism centered on the shared goal of liberation. Consequently, the sense of national identity was often forged through the political struggle itself rather than a pre-existing cultural consensus.

266. (B) To serve the interests of the dominant economic class.
From a Marxist perspective, the state in a capitalist society is not a neutral arbiter but a functional tool for the ruling class. Its primary role is to protect the interests of the bourgeoisie and maintain the conditions necessary for capital accumulation. While it may exhibit some autonomy, its fundamental purpose remains the reproduction of the capitalist social order.

267. (B) It inherits a strong bureaucratic and coercive apparatus from the colonial period disproportionate to its societal base.
The post-colonial state is described as overdeveloped because it retains the powerful military and administrative structures established by colonial authorities. These institutions were designed for control and extraction rather than local representation, making them significantly more advanced and coercive than the indigenous social and economic foundations. This imbalance often creates difficulties in establishing democratic legitimacy and balancing internal societal needs.

268. (A) The liberal-pluralist view sees the state as a neutral referee, while the Marxist view sees it as serving the ruling class.
The liberal-pluralist tradition conceptualizes the state as a neutral entity that balances competing interests to serve the general welfare. In contrast, the Marxist viewpoint argues that the state is structurally biased toward the wealthy elite. While one emphasizes mediation and neutrality, the other highlights the state's role as a mechanism for class dominance and the preservation of economic inequality.

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include informal norms and conventions. This framework posits that institutions are not just passive stages for political action but active forces. They fundamentally influence the identities and strategies of political actors, thereby integrating structural analysis with the study of individual agency.

254. (D) The field has moved from a narrow, formal focus to more comprehensive and integrated frameworks.
The evolution of comparative politics reflects a steady progression from static, descriptive analyses of legal structures toward dynamic, multifaceted frameworks. While early methods were limited by formalism, subsequent developments incorporated cultural values, economic interests, and broader institutional norms. This transition signifies an academic movement toward more integrated approaches that reconcile formal structures with the complex motivations of political actors.

255. (C) The connection between economic structures and political power.
Political economy approaches concentrate on the critical intersection of economic interests and political processes. They analyze how underlying class structures and resource distribution directly impact state policies and power dynamics. This perspective moves beyond purely political or cultural explanations, suggesting that the material conditions of a society are fundamental in determining its governance and the distribution of authority.

256. (B) Settler colonialism aimed to replace the indigenous population, while exploitation colonialism focused on resource extraction.
Settler colonialism is defined by the permanent relocation of people from the metropole to replace indigenous populations and establish new societies. In contrast, exploitation colonialism focuses on the administrative control of territory to extract raw materials and secure markets. While both involve domination, their demographic impacts and long-term objectives regarding the physical presence of the colonizer differ significantly.

257. (D) To serve the economic and strategic interests of the colonizing power.
Colonialism functions primarily as a system designed to benefit the imperial state through the subjugation of foreign territories and peoples. Its core objectives involve the extraction of valuable resources and the attainment of strategic geopolitical advantages. This form of domination prioritizes the interests of the metropole, often leading to the economic exploitation and marginalization of the colonized society.

258. (A) To achieve independence and statehood for the colonized territory.
Anti-colonial movements emerged as diverse ideological responses to foreign domination, utilizing various methods ranging from negotiation to armed conflict. Their fundamental objective was decolonization, which represents the formal end of colonial rule. This process sought to establish sovereign statehood and political autonomy for the subjugated territory, allowing the local population to exercise self-determination and govern their own affairs.

259. (C) Lasting issues such as economic dependency and ethnic conflict.
Decolonization is rarely a simple or clean transition but rather a complex process that leaves enduring legacies. Many post-colonial nations continue to struggle with economic dependency on former imperial powers and internal tensions caused by arbitrary borders. These structural challenges, alongside ethnic conflicts inherited from colonial administrative strategies, continue to shape the political and social stability of newly independent states.

260. (A) Exploitation colonialism
A colonial system governed by a small group of foreign officials with the primary goal of exporting agricultural products like tea and rubber exemplifies exploitation colonialism. Unlike settler models, this form does not seek to replace the local population with immigrants. Instead, it utilizes administrative control and co-opted local elites to facilitate the efficient extraction of resources for global markets.

261. (D) European nationalism was linked to state-building and cultural homogeneity, while non-

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223. (A) Interest groups are 'policy-seeking' while political parties are 'office-seeking'.
A key difference between an interest group and a political party lies in their primary goals within the political process. Interest groups are generally policy-seeking, meaning they focus on influencing government decisions and policies in their specific areas of concern without seeking to hold office themselves. In contrast, political parties are office-seeking, as their main objective is to win elections and place their members in official positions of power to directly control the government. While both actors participate in politics, their fundamental motivations and strategies for achieving their goals are distinct.

224. (B) Actors and processes outside formal state institutions influencing politics.
Civil society campaigns are a prime example of actors and processes outside of formal state institutions influencing politics and policy-making. These campaigns, organized by citizens and non-governmental organizations, use various strategies like advocacy, protests, and public awareness to pressure decision-makers and bring about change. They provide an important channel for citizen participation and the articulation of interests that may be overlooked by official government channels. Civil society's role highlights the importance of non-state actors in shaping the political landscape and ensuring government accountability in a modern democratic society.

225. (B) a, c, d, and e
Non-democratic regimes are distinguished by their lack of free and fair elections and their methods of exercising autocratic authority. Patrimonialism, bureaucratic-authoritarianism, military dictatorship, and totalitarianism are all types of non-democratic regimes because they limit political competition and individual rights. In contrast, participatory democracy is a form of democratic rule that seeks to increase citizen involvement in decision-making. Identifying these different regime types is essential for analyzing how power is held and the degree of pluralism allowed within various political systems around the world today beyond the democratic category.

226. (A) Descriptive and formalistic, ignoring the actual behavior of political actors.
The traditional institutional approach to comparative politics lost favor during the behavioral revolution because it was seen as too descriptive and formalistic. Critics argued that focusing only on the official rules and designs of government institutions, as written in constitutions, ignored the actual behavior and interactions of the individuals and groups that operate within them. They sought a more scientific and empirical study of politics by analyzing how political actors really behave in practice. This critique led to a significant shift in the discipline toward behavioral analysis and the use of quantitative methods.

227. (B) Colonial subjugation.
Non-European nationalism was fundamentally distinct from much European nationalism because it emerged primarily as a reactive force in response to colonial subjugation. While European nationalism was often tied to the decline of feudalism and state-building, non-European nationalist movements were driven by the common goal of ending foreign imperial rule and achieving national independence. This reactive nature meant that these movements had to simultaneously forge a unified identity among diverse groups to effectively challenge the colonizer, making their project both a struggle for sovereignty and a process of internal nation-building from its outset.

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228. (A) Complete state ownership of all property and abolition of markets.
The welfare state is a government model that provides social services and a safety net within a capitalist or mixed economy. It typically includes the provision of education, healthcare, social security, and unemployment benefits to ensure a minimum standard of living for all citizens. However, it does not involve the complete state ownership of all property or the total abolition of markets, which are characteristics of a state socialist command economy. The welfare state aims to mitigate the insecurities of the market through public provision while maintaining a functional private sector and market competition.

269. (C) To wither away once a classless society is established.
In socialist theory, the state initially functions as a dictatorship of the proletariat to manage the transition from capitalism. However, its ultimate destiny is to wither away once a truly classless, communist society is achieved. This reflects the belief that once class distinctions and exploitation are eliminated, the coercive apparatus of the state will no longer be necessary for governance.

270. (D) Balancing external pressures with internal societal demands.
Post-colonial states face the difficult task of navigating between the requirements of international financial systems and the diverse expectations of their own populations. Having inherited strong bureaucratic structures but often possessing weak domestic economies, these states struggle to establish autonomy. They must reconcile global economic pressures for fiscal discipline with the urgent need to maintain internal legitimacy and address local social concerns.

271. (C) To guarantee a minimum standard of living for citizens through social services.
The welfare state is defined by its commitment to the social and economic well-being of its population. By providing essential services such as public education, healthcare, and unemployment benefits, the government seeks to ensure a basic quality of life for all citizens. This model relies on the state's ability to redistribute resources and regulate the economy to protect vulnerable societal members.

272. (B) It pressures governments to lower taxes and deregulate, potentially eroding the funding for welfare.
The increased mobility of capital in a globalized economy allows corporations to relocate to regions with lower costs. This creates pressure on welfare states to reduce corporate taxes and loosen regulations to remain attractive for investment. Such a trend can lead to a significant reduction in the tax revenues necessary to fund comprehensive social programs and maintain traditional welfare standards.

273. (D) The pressure on states to lower their regulatory and taxation standards to attract capital.
The concept of a race to the bottom describes the competitive pressure on nations to lower their regulatory and fiscal standards. To attract or retain multinational corporations, governments may reduce environmental protections, labor standards, and corporate taxes. This phenomenon often compromises the ability of the state to provide public services and maintain the robust social protections characteristic of a welfare state.

274. (A) Globalization constrains the policy choices of nation-states, particularly regarding economic and social policy.
Globalization significantly limits the independent decision-making capacity of nation-states by integrating them into a highly mobile international economy. Governments often find their policy options restricted as they must adhere to global trade regimes and international financial standards. This constraint is particularly evident in economic and social spheres, where the need to remain competitive frequently forces a shift toward neoliberal fiscal policies.

275. (C) Policies that enhance the nation's economic competitiveness.
The transition to a competition state involves a fundamental shift in governmental priorities from broad social protection to economic efficiency. In this model, the state focuses on creating an environment that attracts international capital and boosts national competitiveness on the global stage. Social welfare provisions may be streamlined or redesigned to support economic goals rather than serving as universal rights for citizens.

276. (A) The presence of a constitutional framework protecting rights and ensuring checks and balances.
While electoral democracy focuses primarily on the mechanism of free and fair elections, liberal democracy introduces essential institutional safeguards. These include a firm constitutional framework that establishes the rule of law and protects the rights of individuals and minorities. Additionally, liberal democracies utilize a system of checks and balances to prevent the arbitrary or excessive exercise of power by any single branch.

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government to end anarchy.

27. The concept of the 'state system' refers to:
(A) The internal governmental structure of a single state.
(B) A global network of non-state actors.
(C) The economic system that underpins international trade.
(D) The formal relations between sovereign states that constitute the world of politics.

28. Arrange the following events in chronological order:
I. Establishment of the United Nations
II. Establishment of the League of Nations
III. End of the Cold War
IV. Signing of the Treaty of Westphalia
(A) IV, II, I, III
(B) II, IV, I, III
(C) I, II, III, IV
(D) IV, I, II, III

29. Global governance refers to:
(A) The functioning of a single, authoritative world government.
(B) The complete dominance of the international system by one state.
(C) The sum of the many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs.
(D) The exclusive management of global affairs by the G-20 nations.

30. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) was primarily established to:
(A) Form a military bloc against China.
(B) Create a common currency for Southeast Asia.
(C) Unify all member states into a single political entity.
(D) Promote economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region.

31. Which of the following contemporary challenges is directly linked to the concept of 'non-refoulement' in international law?
(A) Migration and Refugees
(B) International terrorism
(C) Climate change
(D) Poverty and Development

32. The Social Constructivist approach to IR argues that state interests are:
(A) Determined solely by the distribution of material power.
(B) Socially constructed through interaction and shared ideas.
(C) Fixed and unchanging over time.
(D) Primarily driven by the pursuit of economic wealth.

33. Consider the following statements about the concept of security:
I. Traditional security focuses on the state as the referent object.
II. Non-traditional security includes threats like climate change and pandemics.
III. The concept of human security prioritizes the safety of individuals over the state.
IV. Non-traditional security threats are exclusively military in nature.
V. Traditional security is only concerned with economic power.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, IV and V

34. 'Conflict transformation' differs from 'conflict resolution' in that it:
(A) Aims to change the underlying structures and relationships that cause conflict.
(B) Focuses primarily on reaching a quick and temporary settlement.
(C) Relies exclusively on military intervention to end disputes.
(D) Ignores the long-term systemic causes of the ongoing dispute.

35. The International Criminal Court (ICC) has jurisdiction to prosecute individuals for which of the following crimes?
(A) Drug trafficking and piracy
(B) Espionage and treason against a foreign state
(C) Genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes
(D) Financial fraud and tax evasion

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of the leader, demanding absolute obedience and the subordination of individual identity to the state. This ideology is often mobilized against both liberal democracy and socialist movements, seeking to create a unified, militaristic society.

286. (D) A constitution is the document, while constitutionalism is the principle of limited government.
A constitution refers to the actual set of fundamental principles or the established legal document that outlines how a state is governed. In contrast, constitutionalism is a normative political doctrine asserting that the power of the government must be legally limited. While a state may possess a constitution, constitutionalism ensures that the government actually respects and operates within those established boundaries.

287. (C) The rule of law and judicial independence.
Liberal constitutionalism is built upon the dual pillars of the rule of law and judicial independence. The rule of law ensures that every individual, including government officials, is accountable under established legal standards. Judicial independence guarantees that the courts can interpret and apply these laws without improper political interference, thereby providing a crucial check on the exercise of governmental power.

288. (B) Emergency powers are used to suspend legal limits on government authority.
A crisis of constitutionalism typically arises when the emergency powers meant to protect the state are used to bypass legal constraints on authority. By suspending fundamental rights and the rule of law for extended periods, the executive can establish unchecked power. This situation undermines the very mechanisms designed to limit government, transforming tools of state preservation into instruments of arbitrary rule.

289. (D) That the government and all citizens are accountable under the law.
The rule of law is a fundamental principle requiring that everyone, from ordinary citizens to the highest government officials, be subject to and accountable under the law. This concept prevents the exercise of arbitrary power by ensuring that all actions are governed by established legal rules. It promotes fairness and consistency by treating all individuals equally within the legal framework of society.

290. (A) Ensure that the judiciary can make decisions without improper influence from other government branches.
Judicial independence is essential for ensuring that the courts can function as a neutral arbiter of the law. By keeping the judiciary separate from the executive and legislative branches, it protects judges from political pressure or improper influence. This autonomy allows for the impartial interpretation and application of legal standards, which is necessary for maintaining the rule of law and constitutionalism.

291. (C) Internal factors like traditional values and lack of capital.
Modernization theory identifies internal societal characteristics as the main barriers to economic growth. It suggests that traditional cultural values and a lack of necessary capital prevent societies from progressing along a linear path toward development. According to this perspective, underdeveloped nations must adopt Western technologies, values, and political institutions to transition from a traditional state into a modern, industrialized one.

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292. (A) Underdevelopment is a condition created by the exploitation of poor nations by rich ones.
Dependency theory argues that underdevelopment is not a natural starting point but a condition actively produced by the global capitalist system. It posits that wealth flows from poor nations in the periphery to rich nations in the core, enriching the latter while keeping the former impoverished. In this view, the development of wealthy states is structurally linked to the exploitation of poorer ones.

293. (D) It introduces the 'semi-periphery' category, creating a three-tiered global structure.
World Systems Theory builds upon Dependency theory by conceptualizing the global economy as a single, complex system with a three-tiered structure. By introducing the semi-periphery category, it accounts for states that are exploited by the core but also exploit the periphery. This addition creates a more dynamic model, allowing for the possibility of states moving between these categories over time.

277. (D) Majoritarian democracy
A political system characterized by the concentration of power in the winning party and executive dominance over the legislature is known as majoritarian democracy. This model operates on the winner-takes-all principle, often resulting in fewer institutional constraints on the majority's power. It prioritizes the clear mandate of the victorious coalition over the extensive checks and balances found in liberal democratic systems.

278. (B) That citizens should be more directly and continuously involved in governance.
Participatory democracy advocates for an active and ongoing role for citizens in the governance of their society. It critiques representative models for limiting democratic engagement to periodic voting. Instead, it emphasizes mechanisms that allow people to participate directly in decision-making processes across various spheres of life, ensuring that government action is a continuous reflection of the popular will and collective deliberation.

279. (C) A strong protection of minority rights.
An electoral democracy is defined primarily by the presence of regular and competitive elections for political leadership. However, this basic form does not inherently guarantee the extensive protections for civil liberties or minority rights found in more advanced systems. Consequently, it is possible for a state to hold free and fair elections while still lacking a robust constitutional framework for safeguarding individual freedoms.

280. (D) The use of referendums for decision-making.
Participatory democracy utilizes specific mechanisms to facilitate direct citizen involvement in the political process. Referendums are a key example, allowing the electorate to vote directly on specific policy issues or legislative proposals. These tools aim to extend democratic practice beyond the selection of representatives, empowering individuals to have a more immediate and influential voice in the actual determination of government policies.

281. (A) Patrimonialism
Patrimonialism is a system of rule where the leader treats the state and its resources as personal property. Authority is maintained through personal loyalty and the distribution of patronage to supporters rather than through formal laws or public institutions. This form of governance blurs the distinction between the private interests of the ruler and the public functions of the state apparatus.

282. (B) It seeks to control every aspect of life through a totalizing ideology and terror.
Totalitarianism is distinguished by its extreme objective of total control over both public and private life. This is achieved through an all-encompassing ideology, a single political party, and the systematic use of terror to eliminate opposition. Unlike other non-democratic regimes, it seeks to actively mobilize the entire population in pursuit of its ideological goals, leaving no room for individual autonomy.

283. (B) Military dictatorship
When members of the armed forces seize political control and rule the state directly, the regime is classified as a military dictatorship. These systems often involve the suspension of constitutional governance and are justified by the need to restore order or eliminate corruption. Political power is concentrated within the military hierarchy, bypassing democratic processes and popular consent to maintain authority over society.

284. (A) A coalition of military and technocratic elites aiming for economic modernization while repressing the populace.
Bureaucratic-authoritarian regimes are characterized by a partnership between military leaders and civilian technocrats. This governing coalition focuses on achieving rapid economic modernization and industrial growth while systematically demobilizing and repressing popular political sectors. The regime prioritizes technical expertise and order over democratic participation, believing that central control is necessary to manage the complex challenges of economic development in a modern society.

285. (C) Hyper-nationalism, militarism, and a cult of the leader.
Fascism represents a specific form of totalitarian rule that places intense emphasis on hyper-nationalism and the glorification of military power. It typically centers around a powerful cult

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CHAPTER 05
International Relations

1. Which approach to the study of International Relations emphasizes the role of morality, international law, and international organizations in shaping state behavior?
(A) Realism
(B) Idealism
(C) Structural Marxism
(D) Neorealism

2. What is the defining characteristic of a 'state' in the context of the international system?
(A) A defined territory, a permanent population, a government, and the capacity to enter into relations with other states
(B) A centralized administrative system exercising authority over a culturally and ethnically homogenous population
(C) A sovereign political entity possessing superior military capabilities and substantial global economic influence
(D) A recognized political community that holds official membership in the United Nations and other global bodies

3. Which of the following statements regarding the changing nature of warfare is most accurate?
(A) Warfare has become exclusively interstate, involving traditional conflicts between sovereign nations.
(B) The use of conventional armies has been completely replaced by modern electronic cyber warfare.
(C) Modern warfare increasingly involves non-state actors and employs various asymmetric tactics.
(D) All contemporary conflicts are driven solely by localized economic motives and resource scarcity.

4. According to the United Nations Charter, what is the primary purpose of the UN?
(A) To regulate and manage the complexities of the global economy
(B) To promote and distribute a single standardized global culture
(C) To enforce a single democratic form of government worldwide
(D) To maintain international peace and security

5. Given below are two statements regarding international economic cooperation:
Statement I: The Bretton Woods system was established after World War II to create a framework for international economic cooperation.
Statement II: The core institutions of the Bretton Woods system are the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

6. The European Union (EU) is best described as a:
(A) Military alliance focused on collective defense.
(B) Supranational and intergovernmental organization of European states.
(C) Free trade area with no political integration.
(D) Cultural organization for preserving European heritage.

7. Which of the following is considered a primary driver of contemporary international terrorism?
(A) A desire for global political and economic dominance by a single state.
(B) The peaceful resolution of all regional and ethnic conflicts.
(C) The universal and standardized enforcement of global human rights.
(D) Political, religious, and ideological extremism.

8. Which concept is NOT typically associated with the Realist approach to International Relations?
(A) Perpetual Peace

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(A) The Napoleonic Wars
(B) The Crimean War
(C) The Vietnam War
(D) World War I

47. The principle of 'sovereignty' is often traced back to which historical treaty?
(A) The Peace of Westphalia
(B) The Treaty of Versailles
(C) The Congress of Vienna
(D) The Maastricht Treaty

48. A key difference between 'conflict resolution' and 'conflict transformation' is that the latter:
(A) seeks a short-term ceasefire.
(B) focuses on constructive change in personal, relational, and structural dimensions.
(C) only involves third-party mediation.
(D) is applicable only to interstate wars.

49. Consider the following statements about the European Union:
I. It has a common currency, the Euro, used by all its members.
II. The Schengen Area allows for free movement of people across the borders of participating countries.
III. The European Parliament is directly elected by EU citizens.
IV. All member states are required to join the NATO military alliance.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III
(D) II, III and IV

50. The concept of 'Poverty and Development' as a contemporary challenge in IR is primarily concerned with:
(A) The vast economic disparities between the Global North and Global South.
(B) The military budgets of developed nations.
(C) The spread of a single global culture.
(D) The enforcement of international trade tariffs.

51. The Realist tradition in international relations places central emphasis on the concept of:
(A) International Law
(B) Human Nature
(C) Power
(D) Collective Security

52. The term 'non-traditional security' would NOT include which of the following?
(A) Human trafficking
(B) Cyber attacks on critical infrastructure
(C) Scarcity of water resources
(D) A state-on-state military invasion

53. The UN's 'Peace and Development perspectives' suggest that:
(A) Economic development is irrelevant to achieving peace.
(B) Peacekeeping missions should focus exclusively on military enforcement.
(C) Lasting peace is intrinsically linked to sustainable development and poverty eradication.
(D) Development aid should be conditional on adopting a specific political system.

54. The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the only global international organization dealing with:
(A) International security.
(B) The rules of trade between nations.
(C) Human rights protection.
(D) Environmental conservation.

55. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is often seen as a regional body centered on which two major powers?
(A) India and Pakistan
(B) Iran and Turkey
(C) Japan and South Korea
(D) China and Russia

56. The Feminist perspective in IR critiques mainstream theories for their 'gender-blindness'. This means that mainstream theories:
(A) Fail to analyze how international politics affects men and women differently.
(B) Are created exclusively by male scholars.
(C) Only focus on issues traditionally considered 'feminine'.
(D) Advocate for a matriarchal world order.

57. Given below are two statements regarding Postmodernism in international relations:
Statement I: Postmodernism in IR rejects the

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achieving a peaceful end to a conflict.
(C) The use of military force to end a dispute.
(D) The management and containment of a conflict to prevent escalation.

18. The principle of "humanitarian intervention" is controversial primarily because it potentially clashes with which core concept of international relations?
(A) State Sovereignty
(B) National Power
(C) Global Governance
(D) Economic Globalization

19. Match List I with List II regarding international organizations and their primary focus:
List I: (Organisation)
P. WTO
Q. BRICS
R. G-20
S. ASEAN
List II: (Primary Focus)
1. Cooperation among emerging economies
2. Promotion of international financial stability
3. Regional integration in Southeast Asia
4. Rules of trade between nations
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

20. The African Union (AU) evolved from which previous organization?
(A) The Commonwealth of Nations
(B) The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)
(C) The Southern African Development Community (SADC)
(D) The Organisation of African Unity (OAU)

21. What is a central concern for feminist approaches to International Relations?
(A) The exclusive focus on military and naval power in state interactions.
(B) The anarchical and competitive structure of the international system.
(C) The exclusion of women's experiences and the gendered nature of power and security.
(D) The primacy of economic class struggle and labor rights in global politics.

22. The term 'power' in international relations is best understood as:
(A) The ability of a state to produce all its own goods.
(B) The ability to get another actor to do what it would not otherwise have done.
(C) The size of a state's population.
(D) The number of embassies a state has abroad.

23. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) typically include which of the following categories?
(A) Nuclear, Conventional, and Cyber weapons
(B) Artillery, Tanks, and Fighter jets
(C) Small arms, Landmines, and Improvised Explosive Devices
(D) Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical weapons

24. Which of the following is NOT a primary objective of the United Nations?
(A) To create a single world government.
(B) To develop friendly relations among nations.
(C) To achieve international co-operation in solving international problems.
(D) To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations.

25. The North-South Dialogue in the context of international political economy refers to:
(A) Negotiations between socialist and capitalist countries during the Cold War.
(B) A military alliance between countries in the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
(C) Discussions and negotiations between the developed countries (North) and developing countries (South).
(D) Cultural exchange programs between North America and South America.

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26. Which of the following is a primary characteristic of the Postmodernist approach to International Relations?
(A) It deconstructs key concepts like 'power' and 'sovereignty' to reveal them as social constructs.
(B) It seeks to find a universal theory of international politics.
(C) It emphasizes the rational calculation of national interest by states.
(D) It advocates for the establishment of a world

294. (B) Dependency theory.
Dependency theory explicitly links the economic prosperity of developed nations to the sustained poverty of underdeveloped ones. It argues that the global capitalist structure facilitates the extraction of resources and wealth from the periphery to benefit the core. Consequently, the prosperity of wealthy countries is not achieved in isolation but is fundamentally dependent on the ongoing exploitation of poorer, less powerful states.

295. (C) Semi-periphery
Under World Systems Theory, a country that exhibits characteristics of both the core and the periphery is classified as semi-peripheral. Such a nation is industrialized and may exploit less developed neighbors for raw materials, yet it remains dependent on core countries for high-level finance and technology. This middle tier reflects the complex and hierarchical nature of the global capitalist economy.

296. (D) Traditional movements were often class-based, while new movements focus on post-materialist issues and identity.
Traditional social movements were primarily concerned with economic justice and were often organized around class identities, such as labor unions. In contrast, new social movements that emerged after the 1960s focus on post-materialist concerns. These include environmentalism, feminism, and human rights, emphasizing identity, culture, and lifestyle choices rather than strictly material or economic redistribution within the existing social order.

297. (A) A revolution seeks fundamental transformation of the state and social structure, whereas a movement often seeks reform.
While social movements typically aim to influence policy or seek specific reforms within an existing system, revolutions seek a total and often rapid transformation. A revolution involves the fundamental overthrow of established political institutions and social structures, frequently accompanied by significant class upheaval. Unlike gradual reformist efforts, revolutions aim to replace the entire governing framework with a completely different social and political order.

298. (B) A Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
A formal, professionalized group that conducts research and lobbies for specific legislative changes, such as stricter environmental laws, is classified as a Non-Governmental Organization. Unlike broader social movements, NGOs typically operate through established political channels, using expertise and advocacy to influence policy. They often serve as intermediaries between citizens and the state, focusing on specialized issues rather than systemic transformation.

299. (B) Advocating for feminist causes and gender equality.
Advocating for feminism and gender equality is a quintessential example of a new social movement. These movements prioritize post-materialist values and identity-based issues over traditional class-based economic demands. By focusing on social justice, cultural change, and the rights of specific groups, they seek to transform societal norms and individual lifestyles rather than just seeking higher wages or land redistribution.

300. (A) Actors and processes that can influence or challenge political authority.
Both Non-Governmental Organizations and social movements are recognized as significant actors and processes within the political system. They provide avenues for collective action and advocacy that can either support, influence, or challenge established political authority. By operating within civil society, these groups play a crucial role in driving political change and shaping public policy outside of formal government institutions.

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36. Which theory views the international system as a structure of exploitation where core nations benefit at the expense of periphery nations?
(A) Neoliberalism
(B) Realism
(C) Social Constructivism
(D) Structural Marxism

37. What was the primary purpose of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), the predecessor to the WTO?
(A) To provide loans for post-war reconstruction.
(B) To stabilize currency exchange rates.
(C) To promote international trade by reducing or eliminating tariffs and other barriers.
(D) To regulate international labor standards.

38. The role of religion, culture, and identity politics in international relations is most relevant to understanding:
(A) The purely economic motivations of states.
(B) Conflicts and alliances based on civilizational or identity-based affiliations.
(C) The unchanging nature of the international system.
(D) The universal applicability of the Realist paradigm.

39. The Critical International Theory is primarily concerned with:
(A) Accepting the existing power structures as given and unchangeable.
(B) Focusing solely on military strategy and state-level interactions.
(C) Promoting a return to classical balance of power politics.
(D) Revealing and challenging the hidden assumptions and power structures of global politics.

40. Which of the following is an example of a non-state actor in international relations?
(A) Amnesty International
(B) The United States Department of State
(C) The French Republic
(D) The Indian Army

41. The concept of 'traditional security' is primarily concerned with protecting the state from:
(A) Environmental degradation.
(B) Global financial crises.
(C) External military threats.
(D) Cross-border disease outbreaks.

42. In the context of international relations theory, given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Neoliberalism and Neorealism are often considered part of a "neo-neo synthesis" in IR theory.
Reason (R): Both theories accept the anarchic nature of the international system and view states as rational, key actors, although they differ on the prospects for cooperation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

43. Which of the following statements about the structure of the UN is incorrect?
(A) The General Assembly comprises all member states.
(B) The Security Council has five permanent members with veto power.
(C) The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ.
(D) The Secretary-General is elected directly by the people of member states.

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44. BRICS is an acronym for an association of five major emerging national economies. Which of the following countries is a member?
(A) Nigeria
(B) South Africa
(C) Turkey
(D) Indonesia

45. The "tragedy of the commons" is a concept often used to explain challenges in which area?
(A) International terrorism
(B) Human Rights violations
(C) Climate change and Environmental Concerns
(D) The changing nature of warfare

46. Idealism as a theory of international relations is most closely associated with the period after which major conflict?

(B) National Interest
(C) Power Politics
(D) Anarchy

9. The concept of 'sovereignty' in international relations primarily implies:
(A) The absolute economic self-sufficiency of a state.
(B) The cultural superiority of one nation over others.
(C) A state's supreme authority within its own territory.
(D) A government's right to intervene in the affairs of other states.

10. What is the main objective of deterrence in the context of international security?
(A) To prevent an adversary from taking a specific action through the threat of retaliation.
(B) To win a war decisively through the application of superior and overwhelming force.
(C) To disarm an opponent completely following the cessation of an armed conflict.
(D) To mediate a formal peace settlement between two actively warring sovereign parties.

11. Which of the following is one of the principal organs of the United Nations?
(A) The World Trade Organization
(B) The International Criminal Court
(C) The International Red Cross
(D) The Security Council

12. In the context of globalization, given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Globalization has led to increased interconnectedness in economic, political, and cultural spheres across the world.
Reason (R): The rise of transnational corporations and advancements in communication technology are key drivers of globalization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

13. What is the primary purpose of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)?
(A) To create and manage a single currency for Central Asian states.
(B) To act as a formal counterbalance to the African Union's influence.
(C) To promote economic and security cooperation among its member states in Eurasia.
(D) To enforce environmental and climate regulations on a global scale.

14. Which of the following is the best example of a 'non-traditional' security threat?
(A) Interstate border disputes
(B) A naval arms race between two powers
(C) A military coup d'état
(D) A global pandemic

15. Neorealism, as an approach to International Relations, focuses primarily on:
(A) The structure of the international system, particularly the distribution of power.
(B) The role of international institutions in fostering cooperation.
(C) The impact of domestic politics on foreign policy.
(D) The importance of shared norms and ideas in shaping state identity.

16. Consider the following statements about non-state actors in international relations:
I. They can include multinational corporations and international non-governmental organizations.
II. They operate exclusively within the borders of a single state.
III. They can influence state policies and global outcomes.
IV. They are always officially recognized by the United Nations.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, II and III
(D) I, III and IV

17. The term 'conflict resolution' refers to:
(A) The process of completely eliminating the root causes of a conflict.
(B) A set of methods and processes aimed at

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possibility of a single, objective truth about international politics.
Statement II: Postmodernist scholars focus on how language and discourse shape our understanding of the world.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

58. The concept of 'power' is multifaceted. 'Soft power', a term coined by Joseph Nye, refers to:
(A) The ability to get what you want through attraction rather than coercion or payments.
(B) A country's military and naval strength.
(C) The economic resources and industrial capacity of a state.
(D) The use of covert intelligence operations to influence other states.

59. What is a key feature of the 'changing nature of warfare' in the 21st century?
(A) A decrease in the total number of conflicts worldwide.
(B) The complete abandonment of traditional military doctrines.
(C) A strict adherence to international laws of war by all combatants.
(D) The rise of hybrid warfare, blending conventional and unconventional methods.

60. The UN Security Council's Resolution 688, authorizing states to secure a safe haven for Kurds in Iraq, is often cited as a key moment in the development of the norm of:
(A) Economic sanctions.
(B) Humanitarian intervention.
(C) Collective defense.
(D) Nuclear deterrence.

61. Match List I with List II regarding International Relations theories and their core concepts:
List I:(IR Theory)
P. Realism
Q. Idealism
R. Social Constructivism
S. Structural Marxism
List II:(Core Concept)
1. Norms and Identity
2. Core-Periphery Structure
3. National Interest defined as Power
4. International Law and Morality
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

62. The G-20 (Group of Twenty) is best described as:
(A) A formal military alliance of the world's 20 largest economies.
(B) A trading bloc with a common external tariff.
(C) A UN agency responsible for global development projects.
(D) An international forum for the governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union.

63. Which of the following best represents an 'identity politics' issue in international relations?
(A) A conflict driven by ethnic or religious nationalism.
(B) A trade dispute over agricultural subsidies.
(C) A negotiation over fishing rights in international waters.
(D) The establishment of a new global communication satellite network.

64. Neoliberalism as an IR theory argues that cooperation between states can be facilitated by:
(A) The balance of power.
(B) The threat of military force.
(C) The hegemony of a single powerful state.
(D) International institutions, economic interdependence, and democratic governance.

65. Which of the following is NOT considered a defining attribute of a state in international law?
(A) A defined territory
(B) An official national religion
(C) A permanent population
(D) A government

66. Deterrence theory is most effective when a state possesses 'second-strike capability'. What does this mean?
(A) The ability to withstand an initial nuclear attack and still be able to retaliate effectively.
(B) The ability to launch a preemptive nuclear

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104. Given below are two statements regarding the BRICS group:
Statement I: The BRICS group was formed as a formal military alliance to counter NATO.
Statement II: The BRICS members have sought to increase their collective influence in global affairs and have established institutions like the New Development Bank.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

105. The Schengen Agreement is a significant aspect of integration within which regional organization?
(A) European Union
(B) ASEAN
(C) African Union
(D) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation

106. Which of the following contemporary challenges most directly tests the limits of state sovereignty by ignoring national borders?
(A) Traditional interstate rivalry
(B) The formal declaration of war between two states
(C) The negotiation of bilateral trade agreements
(D) International terrorism and cybercrime

107. Arrange the following theoretical developments in International Relations in their general chronological order of emergence.
I. Realism (as a dominant post-WWII theory)
II. Idealism (inter-war period)
III. Neorealism/Neoliberalism (the "neo-neo debate")
IV. Postmodernism/Constructivism (post-Cold War)
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, III, IV
(C) II, III, I, IV
(D) I, III, II, IV

108. A feminist critique of traditional security would argue that:
(A) Women are inherently more peaceful than men.
(B) Military spending should be doubled to ensure national safety.
(C) The focus on state security ignores the insecurity faced by individuals, particularly women, in their homes and communities.
(D) Only women should be allowed to serve in combat roles.

109. Which of the following scenarios best illustrates the concept of a 'non-state actor' influencing international relations?
(A) The government of Japan providing development aid to Vietnam.
(B) The UN Security Council passing a resolution on a conflict.
(C) The United States military conducting naval exercises.
(D) A multinational corporation (MNC) lobbying governments to change trade rules.

110. In the context of international security, given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Deterrence is a psychological strategy as much as a military one.
Reason (R): Its success depends on an adversary's perception of one's capability and credibility to carry out a threatened punishment.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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111. The term "international law" refers to:
(A) A single, universally enforced legal code governed by a world court.
(B) A body of rules, norms, and principles that are generally accepted as binding in the relations between states and nations.
(C) The domestic laws of the most powerful nations.
(D) A philosophical concept with no practical application.

112. Consider the following statements about the G-20:
I. It was formed in 1999 in the wake of the Asian financial crisis.
II. It includes both developed countries and major emerging economies.
III. Its decisions are legally binding on all UN

76. The concept of 'globalization' is characterized by:
(A) The strengthening of national borders and economic protectionism.
(B) The widening, deepening, and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness.
(C) The decline of international organizations.
(D) The universal adoption of a single language and culture.

77. Which of the following is a core assumption of the Idealist paradigm?
(A) Human nature is inherently selfish and power-seeking.
(B) War is an inevitable feature of international politics.
(C) Human beings and states are capable of cooperation and moral behavior.
(D) The state is the only important actor in international relations.

78. The term 'security dilemma' in Realist theory describes a situation where:
(A) Two states willingly cooperate to increase their mutual security.
(B) One state's internal security is compromised by its foreign policy.
(C) Non-state actors provide security more effectively than states.
(D) One state's actions to increase its security, such as building up its military, are seen as threatening by other states, leading them to respond in kind.

79. The use of targeted sanctions, peacekeeping operations, and diplomatic mediation are all methods associated with:
(A) Conflict resolution and management.
(B) Waging total war.
(C) Establishing a global empire.
(D) Promoting economic autarky.

80. In the context of international organizations, given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The International Criminal Court (ICC) is not a part of the United Nations system.
Reason (R): The ICC is an independent international organization, established by the Rome Statute, with a relationship agreement with the UN.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. Which one of the following is NOT one of the Bretton Woods institutions?
(A) International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(B) World Bank (IBRD)
(C) World Trade Organization (WTO)
(D) Both (A) and (B) were original Bretton Woods institutions.

82. The African Union (AU) has been more interventionist in the internal affairs of its member states than its predecessor, the OAU, particularly through the principle of:
(A) The right to intervene in a member state in cases of war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity.
(B) Non-interference.
(C) Economic protectionism.
(D) Pan-African cultural purity.

83. The issue of 'migration and refugees' poses a challenge to international relations primarily because it:
(A) Strengthens the global economy uniformly.
(B) Is solely a problem for developing countries.
(C) Involves human security, national sovereignty, and international law.
(D) Has been fully resolved by existing international conventions.

84. The Critical International Theory draws intellectual inspiration from which school of thought?
(A) Chicago School of Economics
(B) The Vienna Circle
(C) The English School
(D) The Frankfurt School

85. Consider the following statements regarding states and nations:
I. A state is a political-legal entity.
II. A nation is a socio-cultural entity.
III. The concept of a 'nation-state' refers to a state where the population is ethnically

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attack.
(C) The capacity to deploy troops to a second front in a conventional war.
(D) The use of economic sanctions as a secondary punitive measure.

67. The International Court of Justice (ICJ) adjudicates disputes between:
(A) Individuals and states.
(B) Corporations and states.
(C) States that have consented to its jurisdiction.
(D) Non-governmental organizations.

68. The "North-South Dialogue" lost some of its prominence in the 1980s but its themes re-emerged in debates concerning:
(A) The end of the Cold War.
(B) The rise of the European Union.
(C) The war on terror.
(D) Globalization, sustainable development, and climate change.

69. Consider the following statements regarding international relations theories:
I. Realism posits that the international system is anarchic.
II. Liberalism argues that institutions can mitigate the effects of anarchy.
III. Constructivism suggests that anarchy is "what states make of it".
IV. Marxism views the international system through the lens of class conflict.
V. Feminism is not concerned with the concept of security.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, III and V
(B) I, II, III and IV
(C) II, III, IV and V
(D) I, III, IV and V

70. Which of the following best describes the main goal of the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF)?
(A) To create a single market in Southeast Asia.
(B) To facilitate cooperation on political and security issues and promote confidence-building in the Asia-Pacific region.
(C) To act as a military pact for collective defense.
(D) To coordinate monetary policy among member states.

71. Human rights as a contemporary challenge in IR often involves a tension between the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the principle of:
(A) Free trade.
(B) Collective security.
(C) Environmental protection.
(D) National sovereignty.

72. Neorealism, or Structural Realism, is most famously associated with which scholar?
(A) Kenneth Waltz
(B) Hans Morgenthau
(C) Woodrow Wilson
(D) Alexander Wendt

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73. The existence of actors like the Islamic State (ISIS) and Al-Qaeda highlights which specific aspect of the contemporary international system?
(A) The increasing importance of the state system.
(B) The growing power and influence of violent non-state actors.
(C) The success of international law in preventing all conflict.
(D) The global consensus on political and religious values.

74. What is the primary function of the UN's Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)?
(A) To coordinate the economic and social work of the UN and its specialized agencies.
(B) To command UN peacekeeping forces.
(C) To prosecute war criminals.
(D) To decide on the admission of new member states.

75. Arrange the following regional organizations by their approximate date of foundation, from earliest to latest.
I. European Union (under its formative treaty)
II. ASEAN
III. African Union (as OAU)
IV. Shanghai Cooperation Organisation
(A) I, III, II, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) I, II, III, IV

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

95. The term 'global governance' acknowledges that:
(A) The United Nations has become a world government.
(B) Regulation and problem-solving increasingly involve a variety of state and non-state actors at multiple levels.
(C) States are no longer important actors in world politics.
(D) All global problems have been successfully managed.

96. What is the primary role of the World Trade Organization (WTO) Appellate Body?
(A) To negotiate new trade agreements.
(B) To hear appeals from reports issued by panels in trade disputes between WTO members.
(C) To provide financial aid to developing countries.
(D) To set global environmental standards.

97. The 'ASEAN Way' is a decision-making process that emphasizes:
(A) Unanimity, consultation, and non-interference.
(B) Majority voting and binding resolutions.
(C) The authority of a supranational commission.
(D) The use of military force to resolve disputes.

98. The "responsibility to protect" (R2P) is a global political commitment which holds that states have the primary responsibility to protect their populations from genocide, war crimes, ethnic cleansing and crimes against humanity. If a state fails to do so, the international community has a responsibility to:
(A) immediately impose a new government.
(B) cut all diplomatic and economic ties permanently.
(C) take collective action, which may include military intervention as a last resort.
(D) do nothing, as this would violate state sovereignty.

99. A key argument of Structural Marxism, particularly dependency theory, is that:
(A) Developing countries can achieve prosperity by following the path of Western nations.
(B) International institutions like the IMF and World Bank are neutral arbiters of global finance.
(C) Military power is the only determinant of a country's position in the world.
(D) The poverty of developing countries is not a natural state but a result of their integration into the capitalist world system.

100. Which theory would be most interested in how the identity of a state (e.g., as a "peaceful nation" or a "regional power") shapes its foreign policy goals?
(A) Realism
(B) Neorealism
(C) Social Constructivism
(D) Structural Marxism

101. The security of individuals and communities, rather than the state, is the central focus of which security concept?
(A) National Security
(B) Human Security
(C) Collective Security
(D) Collective Defense

102. Which of the following represents a form of 'conflict transformation'?
(A) Signing a temporary ceasefire agreement.
(B) Deploying a peacekeeping force to monitor a border.
(C) Imposing economic sanctions on one of the warring parties.
(D) Establishing truth and reconciliation commissions to address historical grievances after a civil war.

103. The veto power in the UN Security Council is held by:
(A) The five permanent members: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
(B) All members of the Security Council.
(C) The G-20 nations.
(D) The Secretary-General of the United Nations.

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(B) The global economic system.
(C) The military alliances.
(D) The environment exclusively.

122. The Postmodern approach challenges mainstream IR theories by:
(A) Offering a better way to predict wars.
(B) Proving that states are not important.
(C) Advocating for a world government.
(D) Questioning the very foundations of knowledge and objectivity upon which those theories are built.

123. The International Criminal Court (ICC) was established by which treaty?
(A) The Geneva Conventions
(B) The Rome Statute
(C) The UN Charter
(D) The Kyoto Protocol

124. The Bretton Woods conference of 1944 was primarily aimed at:
(A) Ending World War II.
(B) Establishing the United Nations.
(C) Creating a new system of international economic management to prevent a repeat of the Great Depression.
(D) Devising a plan for the colonization of space.

125. Match List I with List II regarding International Relations terms and their descriptions:
List I:(IR Term)
P. Anarchy
Q. Sovereignty
R. Security Dilemma
S. Soft Power
List II:(Description)
1. A state's supreme authority over its territory
2. Attraction and persuasion to achieve goals
3. Absence of a central world government
4. Actions taken by a state to heighten its security leading to other states responding with similar measures
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

126. The principle of non-interference, a cornerstone of the Westphalian system, is most directly challenged by the concepts of:
(A) Humanitarian intervention and the Responsibility to Protect (R2P).
(B) Balance of power and deterrence.
(C) Free trade and economic interdependence.
(D) National interest and power politics.

127. What distinguishes Critical International Theory from mainstream theories like Realism and Liberalism?
(A) It focuses exclusively on quantitative data and statistical modeling.
(B) It has a normative purpose: to criticize and transform the existing international order, not just explain it.
(C) It accepts the international system as natural and unchangeable.
(D) It is only concerned with the foreign policies of small, developing nations.

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128. The rise of China has led many IR scholars to analyze its implications for the international system, particularly from the perspective of:
(A) Postmodernism's focus on discourse.
(B) Power transition theory, a concept within the Realist school.
(C) Feminist theory's emphasis on gender roles.
(D) The immediate irrelevance of military power.

129. The term 'failed state' is relevant to the study of non-traditional security threats because such states often become:
(A) Havens for terrorists, criminals, and disease outbreaks.
(B) The most stable and prosperous regions in the world.
(C) Models of democratic governance.
(D) Centers of technological innovation.

130. In the context of conflict and peace, 'peacemaking' refers to:
(A) The long-term process of rebuilding societies after a conflict.
(B) The monitoring of a ceasefire by impartial observers.
(C) The diplomatic efforts to bring hostile parties to a negotiated agreement.
(D) The use of military force to compel a

member states.
IV. It has largely replaced the G7/G8 as the main forum for international economic coordination.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and II only
(B) I, II and IV
(C) III and IV only
(D) All of the above

113. The "Clash of Civilizations" thesis, which argues that future conflicts will be fought along cultural and religious lines, is relevant to which contemporary challenge?
(A) Role of Religion, Culture and Identity Politics
(B) Climate Change and Environmental Concerns
(C) Poverty and Development
(D) The functioning of the Bretton Woods system

114. The core tension in the 'climate change and environmental concerns' debate in IR is often between:
(A) The military goals of major powers.
(B) The spread of democracy and authoritarianism.
(C) National economic development interests and the need for global collective action.
(D) The roles of the UN General Assembly and the Security Council.

115. The Neoliberal approach to IR is often called 'Neoliberal Institutionalism' because it emphasizes:
(A) The natural harmony of interests between all states.
(B) The inevitability of conflict in an anarchic world.
(C) The dominance of economic class struggle.
(D) The role of institutions in providing information, reducing transaction costs, and fostering cooperation.

116. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the modern state system?
(A) Sovereignty
(B) Territoriality
(C) A central, overarching global authority
(D) Legal equality of states

117. Which of the following is an example of a weapon of mass destruction (WMD)?
(A) A rifle
(B) A nerve agent like Sarin
(C) A tank
(D) An improvised explosive device (IED)

118. A primary goal of the United Nations, as stated in its charter, is "to promote and encourage respect for human rights." This reflects an influence of which theoretical perspective?
(A) Realism
(B) Neorealism
(C) Structural Marxism
(D) Idealism

119. Globalization can be seen as a challenge to state sovereignty because:
(A) It increases the flow of capital, goods, and ideas across borders, often beyond the control of a single state.
(B) It strengthens the ability of governments to control their economies.
(C) It leads to complete isolation of states from each other.
(D) It mandates that all states join a single military alliance.

120. Consider the following statements about regional organisations:
I. The European Union has achieved a high degree of economic and political integration.
II. ASEAN operates primarily on the principles of consensus and non-interference.
III. The African Union has a mandate to intervene in member states in grave circumstances.
IV. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is solely an economic free trade area.
V. All regional organisations aim to become supranational entities like the EU.

Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, IV and V
(C) I, III and V
(D) I, IV and V

121. The term 'human security' broadens the concept of security from focusing on the state to focusing on:
(A) The individual.

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homogenous.
IV. All states are nation-states.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and IV only
(B) II and III only
(C) I, II and III
(D) All of the above

86. Which of the following is an example of a confidence-building measure used in conflict resolution?
(A) Launching a surprise military attack.
(B) Imposing a unilateral trade embargo.
(C) Withdrawing from all international treaties.
(D) Establishing a military and communications hotline between two rival capitals.

87. The UN's principle of 'peacekeeping' differs from 'peace enforcement' in that peacekeeping operations:
(A) Traditionally operate with the consent of the host state(s).
(B) Are always heavily armed and engage in offensive combat.
(C) Are mandated to overthrow the existing government.
(D) Are funded exclusively by the permanent members of the Security Council.

88. A central debate within 'globalization' discourse is whether it leads to:
(A) The complete disappearance of the state.
(B) The end of all economic inequality.
(C) Global cultural homogenization or the hybridization of cultures.
(D) A return to a pre-industrial society.

89. The 'Copenhagen School' of security studies is known for developing which concepts?
(A) Securitization and desecuritization
(B) Soft power and hard power
(C) Core and periphery
(D) The democratic peace theory

90. Postmodernist thinkers in IR would be most likely to analyze:
(A) The number of tanks and aircraft in a country's arsenal.
(B) The gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates of developing countries.
(C) The voting patterns in the UN General Assembly.
(D) The way history textbooks and political speeches construct a national identity of 'us' versus 'them'.

91. The main difference between Neorealism and Classical Realism is that Neorealism locates the cause of conflict in:
(A) The flawed nature of humanity.
(B) The structure of the international system (anarchy).
(C) The lack of democratic institutions within states.
(D) The irrationality of political leaders.

92. The concept of sovereignty implies all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) The principle of non-intervention in the internal affairs of other states.
(B) The supreme legal authority within a state's territory.
(C) The obligation to follow the dictates of a more powerful state.
(D) The legal equality of states in the international system.

93. The development of nuclear weapons fundamentally changed warfare by:
(A) Making conventional warfare obsolete.
(B) Ensuring that all future conflicts would be resolved peacefully.
(C) Making it easier for small states to defeat large ones.
(D) Introducing the possibility of mutually assured destruction (MAD), making total war between nuclear powers unlikely.

94. Match List I with List II regarding concepts and associated international challenges:
List I:(Concept)
P. Greenhouse gas emissions
Q. Non-refoulement
R. Universal Jurisdiction
S. Asymmetric warfare
List II:(Associated Challenge)
1. Human Rights
2. International terrorism
3. Climate Change
4. Migration and Refugees
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:

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belligerent to stop fighting.

131. The evaluation of the working of the UN often includes criticism regarding:
(A) Its complete lack of influence in world affairs.
(B) Its exclusive focus on economic issues.
(C) Its refusal to engage in any humanitarian activities.
(D) The democratic deficit and inefficiency of the Security Council.

132. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the North-South dialogue?
(A) It was a successful negotiation that completely eliminated global poverty.
(B) It was a military alliance between northern and southern hemisphere countries.
(C) It was a set of discussions focused on demands by developing countries for a "New International Economic Order" (NIEO).
(D) It refers to cultural exchanges between Europe and Africa.

133. One of the main goals of the African Union (AU) is to:
(A) Recolonize the African continent.
(B) Promote peace, security, and stability on the continent.
(C) Isolate Africa from the global economy.
(D) Establish a single currency for the entire world.

134. The 'tragedy of the commons' analogy is often used in discussions on international environmental issues to illustrate:
(A) The ease with which international environmental agreements are reached and enforced.
(B) The lack of any environmental problems in the world.
(C) The benefits of privatizing all natural resources, including the atmosphere and oceans.
(D) How shared resources, which are open to all, can be overused and degraded due to individual actors pursuing their self-interest.

135. The Idealist approach, popular after WWI, lost much of its credibility with the failure of the League of Nations and the outbreak of:
(A) World War II
(B) The Cold War
(C) The Korean War
(D) The Vietnam War

136. Which of the following is NOT a non-state actor?
(A) The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC)
(B) Google (Alphabet Inc.)
(C) The government of Brazil
(D) Greenpeace

137. Which theory would argue that the anarchic international system forces states to prioritize their own survival and security above all else?
(A) Neorealism
(B) Idealism
(C) Social Constructivism
(D) Feminism

138. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment.
I. World Trade Organization (WTO)
II. General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT)
III. International Monetary Fund (IMF)
IV. New Development Bank (BRICS Bank)
(A) III, II, I, IV
(B) II, III, I, IV
(C) III, I, II, IV
(D) II, I, III, IV

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139. "The personal is international" is a key slogan that captures the essence of which IR approach?
(A) Realism
(B) Feminism
(C) Neoliberalism
(D) Structural Marxism

140. The concept of 'sovereignty as responsibility' is another way of framing the idea of:
(A) The Security Dilemma
(B) The Balance of Power
(C) The Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
(D) Mercantilism

141. The "Strait of Hormuz" and the "South China Sea" are geographical areas where traditional

security concerns, such as military posturing and freedom of navigation, are prominent. This scenario is best analyzed through which theoretical lens?
(A) Postmodernism
(B) Feminism
(C) Social Constructivism
(D) Realism/Neorealism

142. Consider the following regarding the United Nations:
I. The General Assembly
II. The Security Council
III. The World Health Organization
IV. The Secretariat
V. The International Monetary Fund
Which of the above are principal organs of the United Nations?
(A) I, II and III
(B) I, II and IV
(C) III, IV and V
(D) I, II and V

143. The G-20 became a particularly important body for global governance in the aftermath of the:
(A) 2001 terrorist attacks on the US.
(B) 2008 Global Financial Crisis.
(C) 1997 Asian Financial Crisis.
(D) The end of the Cold War.

144. In the context of regional organizations, given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) has both security and economic dimensions.
Reason (R): The SCO's mandate includes combating terrorism, separatism, and extremism, as well as promoting trade and investment among member states.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

145. A central theme of 'identity politics' in the international sphere is the struggle for:
(A) Recognition and the rights of specific cultural, ethnic, or religious groups.
(B) Economic equality.
(C) Military supremacy.
(D) The abolition of states.

146. A core belief of Neoliberalism is that even in an anarchic system, cooperation can emerge because states are motivated by:
(A) Altruism and morality.
(B) The desire to dominate others.
(C) Absolute gains.
(D) The inevitability of class conflict.

147. A major critique of the concept of 'humanitarian intervention' is that:
(A) It is never necessary.
(B) It is always successful in achieving its goals.
(C) It can only be carried out by non-governmental organizations.
(D) It is often used selectively by powerful states to justify interventions that serve their own national interests.

148. The World Social Forum, with its slogan "Another World Is Possible," is often seen as a counter-movement to the process of corporate-led:
(A) Regionalization.
(B) Nationalization.
(C) Globalization.
(D) Securitization.

149. Consider the following statements about ASEAN:
I. It is a supranational organization with a common parliament and currency.
II. Its founding members were Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand.
III. It promotes a principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of its members.
IV. It established the ASEAN Regional Forum (ARF) to discuss security issues.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, III and IV
(C) I and IV only
(D) II and III only

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150. The issue of climate change refugees falls under the intersection of which two contemporary challenges?
(A) International terrorism and Human Rights
(B) Poverty/Development and Role of Religion
(C) Human Rights and Identity Politics
(D) Climate change and Migration/Refugees

151. Which IR theory would argue that the Cold War was an inevitable outcome of a bipolar international structure with two major powers?
(A) Neorealism
(B) Idealism
(C) Feminism
(D) Postmodernism

152. A "non-state actor" is an individual or organization that has significant political influence but is not allied to any particular country or state. Which of the following fits this description?
(A) The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Germany
(B) The Russian Federation
(C) The Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders)
(D) The Royal Canadian Navy

153. The 'security dilemma' is a paradox of power. It illustrates a core concept of which IR theory?
(A) Realism
(B) Social Constructivism
(C) Idealism
(D) Feminism

154. Which of the following is NOT an aim or objective of the United Nations?
(A) To maintain international peace and security.
(B) To develop friendly relations among nations.
(C) To achieve international cooperation in solving international problems.
(D) To function as a lender of last resort for national governments.

155. The Bretton Woods system was based on a system of:
(A) Floating exchange rates determined by the free market.
(B) Fixed exchange rates pegged to the US dollar, which was convertible to gold.
(C) A single global currency called the "Bancor".
(D) Barter trade between nations.

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156. The European Union's move towards a 'common foreign and security policy' represents an attempt to:
(A) Disband the organization.
(B) Cede all foreign policy decisions to the United States.
(C) Become a more cohesive and powerful actor on the global stage.
(D) Focus exclusively on economic matters.

157. The 'digital divide' is a significant aspect of which contemporary challenge in international relations?
(A) International terrorism
(B) Climate change
(C) Human Rights
(D) Poverty and Development

158. Structural Marxism, as articulated by theorists like Immanuel Wallerstein in his World-Systems Theory, divides the world into:
(A) The Core, Semi-Periphery, and Periphery.
(B) Democracies and Autocracies.
(C) The Global North and the Global South.
(D) The Old World and the New World.

159. Which theoretical perspective would most likely study the role of UN-sponsored conferences on women (like the Beijing Conference) in shaping global norms about gender equality?
(A) Realism
(B) Feminism and/or Social Constructivism
(C) Neorealism
(D) Structural Marxism

160. Which of the following best defines 'power' in the Realist paradigm?
(A) The ability to shape preferences through cultural attraction.
(B) The sum of a state's military and economic capabilities.
(C) The moral authority of a state's political system.
(D) The number of treaties a state has signed.

161. Given below are two statements regarding security threats:
Statement I: Non-traditional security threats are often transnational, crossing borders without

state control.
Statement II: A state's military is the only effective tool for addressing all non-traditional security threats.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

162. The concept of 'conflict transformation' emphasizes:
(A) A quick, top-down settlement between elites.
(B) The military defeat of one side by the other.
(C) Addressing the root causes and structural sources of conflict.
(D) The physical separation of warring groups.

163. The primary judicial organ of the United Nations is the:
(A) International Criminal Court
(B) European Court of Human Rights
(C) Permanent Court of Arbitration
(D) International Court of Justice

164. The term 'global governance' implies that:
(A) A formal world government is necessary and imminent.
(B) States are the only actors that matter in global politics.
(C) International relations are managed through a complex web of institutions, norms, and networks, both public and private.
(D) Anarchy has been completely overcome.

165. BRICS is a group of emerging economies. What does the 'S' in BRICS stand for?
(A) Singapore
(B) South Africa
(C) South Korea
(D) Spain

166. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Realism : Power Politics
(B) Idealism : Collective Security
(C) Structural Marxism : Core-Periphery
(D) Neoliberalism : Inevitability of War

167. The notion of a 'state system' is also known as the:
(A) Westphalian system
(B) Global village
(C) Bretton Woods system
(D) Unipolar moment

168. 'Deterrence by punishment' and 'deterrence by denial' are two key strategies within the concept of deterrence. 'Deterrence by denial' aims to:
(A) Convince an attacker that they will suffer devastating retaliation.
(B) Publicly deny the existence of a threat.
(C) Convince an attacker that they cannot achieve their military objective.
(D) Punish a third party for the actions of an attacker.

169. Which of the following is a primary challenge to the effectiveness of international law?
(A) The absence of a centralized, coercive enforcement mechanism.
(B) Its complete lack of moral authority.
(C) The fact that it is written in too many languages.
(D) Its exclusive focus on maritime issues.

170. The "Doha Round" refers to a series of negotiations under the purview of which organization?
(A) The United Nations
(B) The World Bank
(C) The G-20
(D) The World Trade Organization (WTO)

171. The African Union (AU) headquarters is located in:
(A) Cairo, Egypt
(B) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
(C) Abuja, Nigeria
(D) Pretoria, South Africa

172. The concept that environmental problems like acid rain and river pollution cross national boundaries and require international cooperation is a key theme in:
(A) Classical military strategy.
(B) The study of nuclear deterrence.
(C) Environmental Concerns in IR.
(D) The history of the Cold War.

173. A key difference between Idealism and Liberalism (or Neoliberalism) is that:

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(A) Idealism believes in the balance of power, while Liberalism does not.
(B) Idealism is a 21st-century theory, while Liberalism is from the 19th century.
(C) There is no difference; the terms are perfectly interchangeable.
(D) Idealism is more focused on morality, while Liberalism focuses on how institutions and interdependence can foster cooperation out of self-interest.

174. Consider the following statements about sovereignty:
I. It is the supreme and absolute authority within a territory.
II. The concept is absolute and has not been challenged by globalization or human rights norms.
III. It implies the principle of non-interference in other states' internal affairs.
IV. All states in the international system are equally sovereign in practice.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I and III only
(B) II and IV only
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I and II only

175. The "war on terror" following the 9/11 attacks saw a rise in what type of warfare?
(A) Symmetrical warfare between two equal state armies.
(B) Asymmetric warfare against non-state terrorist networks.
(C) Exclusively naval warfare.
(D) Purely diplomatic confrontations with no military component.

176. The Rome Statute is the treaty that established the:
(A) International Court of Justice
(B) International Criminal Court
(C) United Nations
(D) European Union

177. The North-South dialogue was centered on the demand for a New International Economic Order (NIEO). Which of the following was NOT a key demand of the NIEO?
(A) The establishment of a new Cold War.
(B) Better terms of trade for primary commodities.
(C) Greater control over foreign investment and multinational corporations.
(D) Increased development aid from the North.

178. The principle of 'subsidiarity' is important within which regional organisation?
(A) ASEAN
(B) SCO
(C) European Union
(D) BRICS

179. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a foundational document in the field of human rights. It was proclaimed by:
(A) The League of Nations
(B) The G-20 Summit
(C) Amnesty International
(D) The United Nations General Assembly

180. Match List I with List II regarding International Relations schools of thought and their key proponents:
List I:(School of Thought)
P. Classical Realism
Q. Neorealism
R. Social Constructivism
S. Neoliberalism
List II:(Key Proponent/Associated Thinker)
1. Kenneth Waltz
2. Hans Morgenthau
3. Robert Keohane
4. Alexander Wendt
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

181. A core tenet of the Feminist IR perspective is that:
(A) The state is a gender-neutral actor.
(B) International relations is a masculine domain, and its concepts are gender-biased.
(C) Women are not affected by international politics.
(D) Military power is the only thing that matters.

182. Which of the following scenarios best exemplifies a non-traditional security threat?

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222. What is a key difference between traditional peacekeeping and more robust peace-enforcement missions by the UN?
(A) Peace-enforcement missions may be deployed without the full consent of the host state and can use force to impose peace.
(B) Peacekeeping always involves combat, while peace-enforcement does not.
(C) Peacekeeping is done by the UN, while peace-enforcement is done by regional organizations.
(D) There is no difference between the two concepts.

223. In the context of globalization, given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): Globalization challenges the traditional notion of state sovereignty.
Reason (R): Transnational flows of capital, information, and people, as well as the influence of non-state actors, can reduce a state's control over its own territory and policies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

224. The African Union's predecessor, the Organisation of African Unity (OAU), was often criticized for its strict adherence to which principle, which prevented it from intervening in internal conflicts?
(A) Collective security
(B) Non-interference
(C) Humanitarian intervention
(D) Economic integration

225. The "securitization" of an issue, according to the Copenhagen School, means:
(A) The issue is framed as an existential threat, justifying extraordinary measures beyond normal political procedures.
(B) The issue has been successfully resolved.
(C) The issue has been de-politicized and is now a matter of technical management.
(D) The issue is being handled by private security firms.

226. Which IR theory is most likely to analyze the international system as a structure of patriarchy?
(A) Realism
(B) Neoliberalism
(C) Social Constructivism
(D) Feminism

227. Arrange the following wars/events, which significantly shaped international relations, in chronological order.
I. The Thirty Years' War (leading to the Peace of Westphalia)
II. The Napoleonic Wars (leading to the Congress of Vienna)
III. World War I (leading to the League of Nations)
IV. World War II (leading to the United Nations)
(A) I, II, III, IV
(B) II, I, IV, III
(C) I, III, II, IV
(D) IV, III, II, I

228. The concept of "complex interdependence," developed by Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye, is a key element of which theory?
(A) Realism
(B) Structural Marxism
(C) Neoliberalism
(D) Postmodernism

229. A key legal principle associated with refugee law is 'non-refoulement', which means:
(A) Refugees must be returned to their country of origin immediately.
(B) A country cannot return a refugee to a country where they would face persecution or danger.
(C) Refugees have the right to choose which country they want to be resettled in.
(D) Only economically productive refugees should be accepted.

230. The main purpose of the G-20 summit is to:
(A) Address global security issues.
(B) Promote cultural exchange programs.
(C) Act as a court for international disputes.
(D) Coordinate policy on major global economic and financial issues.

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(B) I, II, III, and IV
(C) I and V only
(D) II and IV only

192. The idea that international politics is not a "given" but is socially constructed through norms, rules, and language is a central claim of:
(A) Realism
(B) Social Constructivism
(C) Marxism
(D) Idealism

193. The rise of BRICS is significant for the political economy of IR because it:
(A) Represents a challenge to the traditional economic dominance of the Global North.
(B) Reaffirms the complete dominance of the Bretton Woods institutions.
(C) Signals the end of globalization.
(D) Is primarily a military alliance.

194. The main difference between a refugee and a migrant, in international law, is that a refugee:
(A) Is moving for purely economic reasons.
(B) Is moving voluntarily.
(C) Has a well-founded fear of persecution and has crossed an international border.
(D) Is an internally displaced person within their own country.

195. The concept of 'sovereignty' is most closely associated with which entity in international relations?
(A) The Non-Governmental Organization
(B) The Multinational Corporation
(C) The Individual
(D) The State

196. Which of the following actions constitutes a 'humanitarian intervention'?
(A) A state sending disaster relief aid after a natural disaster, with the host country's permission.
(B) The imposition of trade tariffs on another country.
(C) Military intervention in a state, without its consent, to prevent or stop a large-scale loss of life or genocide.
(D) A cultural exchange program between two countries.

197. The 'ASEAN Way' emphasizes a mode of diplomacy based on:
(A) Binding arbitration and majority voting.
(B) Consultation, consensus, and non-interference.
(C) Supranational authority.
(D) Military coercion.

198. "Hard power" in international relations refers to a state's:
(A) Cultural attractiveness.
(B) Diplomatic skill.
(C) Moral standing in the world.
(D) Military and economic might used to induce or coerce.

199. The work of the International Criminal Court (ICC) has been criticized by some states, particularly in Africa, for:
(A) Allegedly focusing disproportionately on prosecuting individuals from African countries.
(B) Being too slow and inefficient.
(C) Having no jurisdiction over any crimes.
(D) Being a branch of the US legal system.

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200. Which of these is a contemporary challenge that inherently requires global cooperation for any meaningful solution?
(A) A nation's internal tax policy
(B) The preservation of a local dialect
(C) Climate change
(D) The design of a national flag

201. The theory of Neoliberalism shares a key assumption with Neorealism. What is it?
(A) Both agree that the international system is anarchic.
(B) Both agree that international institutions are irrelevant.
(C) Both agree that war is obsolete.
(D) Both agree that economic interdependence causes conflict.

202. Which of the following is an example of a non-state actor playing a role in global governance?
(A) The French parliament voting on a domestic bill.
(B) The Brazilian army patrolling its borders.
(C) The Japanese Prime Minister giving a speech.

(D) The Gates Foundation funding public health initiatives in developing countries.

203. The term 'mutually assured destruction' (MAD) is a core concept in the study of:
(A) Conflict resolution.
(B) Nuclear deterrence.
(C) International trade.
(D) Humanitarian intervention.

204. The United Nations was established by the signing of its Charter in which city?
(A) London
(B) Paris
(C) San Francisco
(D) Geneva

205. Given below are two statements regarding globalization:
Statement I: Globalization has been a uniform process, benefiting all countries and peoples equally.
Statement II: Critics of globalization argue that it can exacerbate inequality between and within countries.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

206. The 'Copenhagen School' is most associated with broadening the concept of:
(A) Security
(B) Power
(C) Sovereignty
(D) Development

207. The main objective of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) when it was founded was to:
(A) Create a common market similar to the EU.
(B) Address security concerns in Central Asia, particularly terrorism, separatism, and extremism.
(C) Promote human rights and democracy in the region.
(D) Coordinate a response to climate change.

208. The Postmodernist deconstruction of 'sovereignty' would involve:
(A) Calculating which state is the most sovereign.
(B) Analyzing how the concept of sovereignty has been historically and culturally constructed to legitimize power.
(C) Arguing for a world government to replace sovereignty.
(D) Proving that sovereignty was invented in the 21st century.

209. Consider the following statements about IR theories:
I. Realism is optimistic about the prospects for international cooperation.
II. Liberalism believes that democratic states are less likely to go to war with each other.
III. Structural Marxism argues that global capitalism is a key driver of international relations.
IV. Social Constructivism focuses on how shared norms and identities shape state behavior.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and IV
(C) I and IV only
(D) I, II, and IV

210. Which event is considered the symbolic end of the Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates?
(A) The creation of the Euro.
(B) The 1973 oil crisis.
(C) The United States' decision to suspend the dollar's convertibility to gold in 1971.
(D) The formation of the WTO in 1995.

211. What is the fundamental difference between the International Court of Justice (ICJ) and the International Criminal Court (ICC)?
(A) The ICJ is a UN organ, while the ICC is not.
(B) The ICJ deals with criminal law, and the ICC deals with civil disputes.
(C) There is no fundamental difference; they are two names for the same court.
(D) The ICJ settles disputes between states, while the ICC prosecutes individuals.

212. The problem of "failed states" is a significant concern for international security because they can:
(A) become major economic competitors.
(B) export stability to their neighbors.

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(C) become breeding grounds for terrorists and transnational criminal organizations.
(D) successfully implement all UN resolutions.

213. Which of the following is NOT a permanent member of the UN Security Council?
(A) France
(B) Germany
(C) China
(D) Russian Federation

214. The 'clash of civilizations' thesis was famously put forward by:
(A) Francis Fukuyama
(B) John Mearsheimer
(C) Alexander Wendt
(D) Samuel Huntington

215. The European Union's principle that decisions should be taken at the lowest possible level of governance (national, regional, or local) is known as:
(A) Subsidiarity
(B) Supranationalism
(C) Integration
(D) Non-interference

216. A 'security community', a concept from the Constructivist school, is a region where:
(A) All states have nuclear weapons.
(B) A single hegemon provides security for all.
(C) A large-scale use of force has become unthinkable.
(D) There is a constant risk of war.

217. In the context of contemporary challenges, the concept of 'human rights' often creates tension between universal values and:
(A) The principle of state sovereignty and cultural relativism.
(B) The need for economic development.
(C) The requirements of military alliances.
(D) The rules of international trade.

218. The "Thucydides Trap" is a concept from Realist theory that describes the danger when:
(A) Two democracies refuse to fight each other.
(B) States become too interdependent economically.
(C) International law successfully prevents a conflict.
(D) A rising power challenges a ruling power, often leading to war.

219. Consider the following elements of international relations:
I. States as primary actors
II. Anarchic international system
III. Importance of national interest
IV. Belief in perpetual peace through law
V. Focus on absolute gains from cooperation
Which of the above are core assumptions of the Realist paradigm?
(A) I, II and III
(B) II, IV and V
(C) I, III and IV
(D) I, IV and V

220. Match List I with List II regarding international organizations and groups:
List I:(Organisation/Group)
P. European Union
Q. ASEAN
R. BRICS
S. G-20
List II:(Characteristic)
1. Forum of major emerging economies
2. Premier forum for international economic cooperation
3. Supranational and intergovernmental union
4. Emphasis on non-interference and consensus ('ASEAN Way')
Choose the correct option from the codes given below:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

221. The term "soft balancing" in Neorealist theory refers to:
(A) Using military force to balance a rising power.
(B) A state's internal efforts to build up its own power.
(C) The belief that no balancing is necessary in the modern world.
(D) Using non-military tools like international institutions and economic cooperation to constrain a powerful state.

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(A) A naval blockade of a country's ports.
(B) A border skirmish between two neighboring countries' armies.
(C) A formal declaration of war between two nations.
(D) An airborne virus that spreads globally, overwhelming health systems.

183. The process of 'conflict resolution' typically involves:
(A) Ending a violent conflict through a negotiated settlement, often with a third-party mediator.
(B) Identifying the underlying causes of a conflict and transforming relationships.
(C) The unilateral surrender of one party.
(D) Ignoring the conflict in the hope that it will disappear.

184. In the context of the history of the United Nations, given below are two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other labeled as Reason (R):
Assertion (A): The United Nations was created after World War II to prevent future global conflicts.
Reason (R): The failure of its predecessor, the League of Nations, to prevent WWII was a major impetus for establishing a new, more robust international organization.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

185. The phenomenon where sovereign states, in an attempt to solve common problems, create new institutions and decision-making bodies that limit their own sovereignty is central to the study of:
(A) The European Union.
(B) Classical Realism.
(C) The balance of terror.
(D) Autarky.

186. The concept of 'cultural relativism' is often invoked to challenge the universality of:
(A) International trade rules.
(B) The law of the sea.
(C) Nuclear non-proliferation.
(D) Human rights norms.

187. Which of the following is NOT a recognized approach to the study of International Relations?
(A) Social Constructivism
(B) Anarchism
(C) Neorealism
(D) Feminism

188. The 'state system' implies an international society characterized by:
(A) One single ruler for all of humanity.
(B) The complete absence of rules or norms.
(C) A collection of independent, sovereign political units.
(D) The dominance of non-state actors over states.

189. Nuclear deterrence is based on the logic of:
(A) Assured victory in a conventional war.
(B) Disarming an opponent before a conflict begins.
(C) Winning the hearts and minds of the enemy population.
(D) Preventing an attack by threatening unacceptable retaliation.

190. The peace and development perspectives of the UN are interconnected, arguing that:
(A) There can be no sustainable development without peace and no sustainable peace without development.
(B) Development can only happen after a military victory.
(C) Peace is impossible to achieve in poor countries.
(D) The UN should focus only on peace and leave development to the World Bank.

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191. Consider the following challenges in international relations:
I. Transnational terrorism
II. Pandemics
III. Climate Change
IV. Cyber-attacks on financial systems
V. Interstate border disputes
Which of the above statement(s) is/are predominantly considered 'non-traditional' security threats?
(A) V only

231. Immanuel Wallerstein's World Systems Theory is a prominent example of which broader IR approach?
(A) Structural Marxism
(B) Idealism
(C) Social Constructivism
(D) Feminism

232. The 'English School' of international relations theory is known for its concept of:
(A) Core and Periphery
(B) Unipolarity
(C) International Society
(D) The Security Dilemma

233. The Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement are international treaties that address which contemporary challenge?
(A) Climate Change
(B) International terrorism
(C) Human Rights
(D) Migration and Refugees

234. The concept of state sovereignty is often said to have originated from the:
(A) End of the Cold War
(B) Charter of the United Nations
(C) Maastricht Treaty (1992)
(D) Peace of Westphalia (1648)

235. What is the main function of the UN General Assembly?
(A) To deploy peacekeeping forces.
(B) To act as a deliberative body, make recommendations, and approve the UN budget.
(C) To enforce international law with its own police force.
(D) To prosecute individuals for war crimes.

236. The 'democratic peace theory' is a central concept in which school of thought?
(A) Realism
(B) Marxism
(C) Liberalism
(D) Postmodernism

237. The Bretton Woods institutions were designed to promote a liberal economic order. Which of the following is NOT consistent with this goal?
(A) Promoting free trade.
(B) Ensuring currency stability.
(C) Providing loans for reconstruction and development.
(D) Encouraging economic protectionism and autarky.

238. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation's focus on the "Three Evils" refers to:
(A) Terrorism, separatism, and religious extremism.
(B) Poverty, pollution, and corruption.
(C) Capitalism, imperialism, and colonialism.
(D) Disease, famine, and war.

239. The idea that "anarchy is what states make of it" is a famous summary of which theoretical perspective?
(A) Neorealism
(B) Social Constructivism
(C) Neoliberalism
(D) Structural Marxism

240. Consider the following statements about Human Rights in international relations:
I. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR) is a legally binding treaty.
II. The concept of cultural relativism challenges the universality of human rights.
III. The principle of national sovereignty is sometimes used to reject international scrutiny of human rights practices.
IV. The International Criminal Court has jurisdiction over all human rights violations globally.
V. The idea of human rights introduces a tension between state rights and individual rights.
Which of the statements given above are correct?
(A) I, II, and III
(B) II, III, and V
(C) I, IV, and V
(D) II, IV, and V

241. A major achievement of ASEAN is:
(A) The maintenance of peace and stability in a diverse and historically conflict-prone region.
(B) The creation of a single army and navy.
(C) The establishment of a common currency used by all member states.
(D) The political unification of Southeast Asia

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into a single state.

242. The "tragedy of the commons" is a useful concept for understanding the difficulties of international cooperation on:
(A) Bilateral trade agreements.
(B) Recognition of new states.
(C) Global environmental issues like overfishing and climate change.
(D) The rules of diplomatic immunity.

243. Critical International Theory differs from traditional IR theories because it:
(A) Seeks to provide policy advice to existing governments to maintain the status quo.
(B) Focuses only on military power.
(C) Rejects the study of history.
(D) Aims to be emancipatory by exposing and challenging structures of domination.

244. The concept of a 'non-state actor' encompasses a wide range of entities. Which of the following would NOT be considered a non-state actor?
(A) Al-Qaeda
(B) The International Olympic Committee
(C) The Republic of India
(D) Microsoft Corporation

245. What was a primary motivation for the creation of the European Coal and Steel Community, the precursor to the EU?
(A) To create a bloc to challenge the United States economically.
(B) To make war between France and Germany "not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible."
(C) To promote a single European language.
(D) To divide Germany into smaller states permanently.

246. The 2015 Paris Agreement on climate change was a landmark because it:
(A) Created a specialized and legally binding emissions reduction target for every country.
(B) Solved the complex problem of global climate change completely through unified action.
(C) Was signed and ratified exclusively by the developing countries of the Global South.
(D) Was the first time nearly every country in the world agreed to a common framework to combat climate change.

NODIA

247. The 'North-South divide' in international relations refers to the gap between:
(A) Rich, developed countries (largely in the North) and poorer, developing countries (largely in the South).
(B) Countries in the Northern and Southern hemispheres.
(C) Communist and Capitalist countries.
(D) Democracies and authoritarian regimes.

248. Which IR theory would pay the most attention to the role of class struggle and the interests of the bourgeoisie in shaping foreign policy?
(A) Idealism
(B) Realism
(C) Structural Marxism
(D) Social Constructivism

249. The United Nations is headquartered in:
(A) New York City, USA
(B) Geneva, Switzerland
(C) The Hague, Netherlands
(D) Vienna, Austria

250. Which theoretical perspective emphasizes the role of non-state actors, such as NGOs and multinational corporations, in global governance?
(A) Realism
(B) Neorealism
(C) Liberalism
(D) Structural Marxism

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of international relations is fundamentally shaped by competing theoretical approaches, with Idealism and Realism representing the first great debate. Idealism, emerging prominently after the First World War, posits a cooperative view of international politics. Its proponents believe that human nature is essentially good and that conflict is not an inevitable outcome of international anarchy but rather a product of flawed institutions, misunderstandings, and autocratic state structures. Consequently, Idealists champion the role of international law, international organizations like the League of Nations, and

the promotion of democracy to foster peace and harmony. They emphasize morality and ethical considerations as crucial components of foreign policy. In stark contrast, Realism, which gained dominance following the failures of Idealist policies to prevent the Second World War, offers a more pessimistic perspective. Realists argue that the international system is anarchic, meaning there is no overarching authority above sovereign states. In this self-help system, states are the primary actors, and their main goal is survival, which they pursue by maximizing their power. For Realists, human nature is inherently selfish and power-seeking, making international politics a perpetual struggle for power and security, where morality has little place.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which of the following is a core assumption of the Idealist approach to international relations?
(A) The international system is fundamentally anarchic and necessitates a self-help approach.
(B) Conflict is an avoidable outcome that can be mitigated by international law and institutions.
(C) States are the sole significant actors in the international arena.
(D) The primary goal of every state is the maximization of its relative power.

252. According to the Realist perspective described in the passage, what is the principal objective of states in the international system?
(A) To achieve survival through the accumulation and exercise of power.
(B) To promote global democracy and uphold international law.
(C) To foster economic interdependence and mutual cooperation.
(D) To subordinate national interests to a collective global morality.

253. The passage suggests that the rise of Realism to a position of dominance was largely a consequence of:
(A) The success of the League of Nations in resolving international disputes.
(B) The end of the Cold War and the rise of non-state actors.
(C) The demonstrated inadequacy of Idealist principles in preventing major global conflict.
(D) The philosophical belief in the inherent goodness of human nature.

254. A key distinction between Idealism and Realism, as presented in the text, lies in their differing views on:
(A) The existence of sovereign states as actors in the world.
(B) The importance of economic factors in international politics.
(C) The geographical location of major world powers.
(D) The relevance of ethical considerations in the formulation of foreign policy.

255. A political leader who argues that their country must build up its military capabilities because the world is a dangerous place where no one can be trusted for protection is articulating a viewpoint most consistent with:
(A) Idealism, because it focuses on national institutions.
(B) Idealism, because it emphasizes self-preservation.
(C) Realism, because it reflects a belief in a self-help system driven by a struggle for power.
(D) Realism, because it prioritizes the role of international organizations in ensuring security.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Evolving from their classical predecessors, Neorealism and Neoliberalism offer more systemic and structural explanations for international outcomes. Neorealism, or Structural Realism, shifts the focus from the flawed human nature emphasized by classical realists to the structure of the international system itself. It argues that the anarchic nature of this system, characterized by a distribution of capabilities among states, is the primary determinant of state behaviour. Regardless of their internal characteristics, states are compelled to compete for security and power due to the pressures of this anarchic structure. Neoliberalism, while acknowledging the anarchic condition, diverges significantly from Neorealism in its conclusions. It contends that

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ANSWERS

1. (B) Idealism
Idealism is a theoretical framework in international relations that prioritizes moral values, ethical considerations, and international law over the raw pursuit of power. It posits that global cooperation is achievable through international organizations and legal norms, which constrain state behavior and promote collective security. This perspective contrasts with realism by suggesting that human progress and institutional frameworks can mitigate the inherent anarchy of the international system.

2. (A) A defined territory, a permanent population, a government, and the capacity to enter into relations with other states
The concept of a state as a sovereign entity is foundational to the modern international system, formally codified in the 1933 Montevideo Convention. It requires a specific geographical area with recognized borders and a stable population residing within it. Furthermore, an effective government must exercise authority over this population and territory while possessing the legal competence to engage independently with other global actors.

3. (C) Modern warfare increasingly involves non-state actors and employs various asymmetric tactics.
Contemporary conflicts have evolved beyond traditional interstate wars fought between the regular armies of sovereign nations. Modern warfare is frequently characterized by the involvement of non-state actors, such as insurgent groups or terrorist organizations, who utilize asymmetric tactics. These methods include unconventional strategies designed to exploit the vulnerabilities of more powerful conventional forces, often blurring the lines between combatants and civilians in complex environments.

4. (D) To maintain international peace and security
The United Nations was established following the devastation of the second global conflict with the primary mandate of preventing future wars. As outlined in Article 1 of its Charter, the organization aims to maintain international peace and security through collective measures. This involve taking effective actions to prevent threats to peace, suppressing acts of aggression, and facilitating the peaceful settlement of international disputes.

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5. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Bretton Woods system was developed during a conference in 1944 to establish a new international financial architecture and prevent future economic depressions. This framework led to the creation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, which remain the core institutions governing global finance today. These bodies were designed to manage currency stability and provide loans for reconstruction and development projects.

6. (B) Supranational and intergovernmental organization of European states.
The European Union represents a unique form of political and economic integration among its member states. It operates through a hybrid system that combines intergovernmentalism, where states cooperate while retaining sovereignty, with supranationalism, where certain powers are delegated to centralized institutions like the European Commission. This allows for deep coordination across various policy areas, including trade, the environment, and internal security, within the European continent.

7. (D) Political, religious, and ideological extremism.
Contemporary international terrorism is largely driven by extreme political, religious, or ideological motivations that lead individuals or groups to use violence against non-combatants. These actors often seek to achieve specific radical objectives or to challenge existing political orders by creating an atmosphere of fear. Such extremism transcends national borders, utilizing global networks and modern communication to spread messages and coordinate activities across different regions.

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like power, security, and the state are defined in masculine terms and how international politics disproportionately affects women. It questions the exclusion of women from decision-making and analyzes the gendered dynamics of conflict and peace. Postmodernism is deeply skeptical of grand narratives and universal truth claims, deconstructing core concepts like 'sovereignty' and 'power' to show how they are discursively constructed to privilege certain actors and perspectives while marginalizing others.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. The statement "anarchy is what states make of it" best encapsulates the core argument of which theoretical approach?
(A) Postmodernism
(B) Feminism
(C) Critical International Theory
(D) Social Constructivism

262. Which critical theory is primarily focused on exposing and challenging masculine-centric definitions of core IR concepts like security and power?
(A) Social Constructivism
(B) Feminism
(C) Postmodernism
(D) Structural Marxism

263. A key objective of Critical International Theory, as described in the passage, is to:
(A) Reinforce the existing global power structures.
(B) Provide an objective, value-neutral description of international events.
(C) Achieve human emancipation by critiquing forms of domination.
(D) Focus exclusively on the distribution of military capabilities among states.

264. Postmodernism contributes to the study of international relations by:
(A) Proposing a new grand narrative to replace Realism and Liberalism.
(B) Emphasizing the unchanging and objective reality of the state system.
(C) Advocating for a single, universal definition of truth in global politics.
(D) Deconstructing key concepts to reveal their discursively constructed nature.

265. Unlike Neorealism, which sees anarchy as a structural constant, Social Constructivism argues that the nature of anarchy is determined by:
(A) The shared ideas, norms, and social interactions among states.
(B) The distribution of material capabilities alone.
(C) The inherent selfishness of human nature.
(D) The economic modes of production.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The conceptual foundation of international relations rests on the interplay between the state, the state system, and the growing influence of non-state actors. The state is traditionally considered the principal actor, characterized by a defined territory, a permanent population, a government, and the capacity to enter into relations with other states. The modern international state system, often traced back to the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, is built upon the principle of state sovereignty, implying that states are autonomous and independent entities with supreme authority within their own borders. This state-centric view, however, is increasingly challenged by the proliferation and rising influence of non-state actors. These are entities that operate across state borders and exert significant influence on global affairs, yet are not formally affiliated with any single state's government. They form a diverse group, including multinational corporations (MNCs) with vast economic power, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) like Amnesty International or Doctors Without Borders that advocate for specific causes, and international organizations (IOs) established by states. The activities of these non-state actors can both support and undermine state policies, creating a more complex and pluralistic landscape where power and influence are more diffused than in a purely state-centric model.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which of the following is NOT listed in the passage as a defining characteristic of a state?
(A) A defined territory

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(B) A democratic form of government
(C) A permanent population
(D) A government with capacity for foreign relations

267. The modern international state system, founded on the principle of state sovereignty, is historically associated with which event?
(A) The end of the Cold War
(B) The Peace of Westphalia
(C) The formation of the United Nations
(D) The Bretton Woods Conference

268. According to the passage, what is a primary characteristic of non-state actors?
(A) They are entities that operate across state borders without formal government affiliation.
(B) They are always in opposition to the policies of sovereign states.
(C) They possess supreme authority within a defined territory.
(D) Their influence is limited exclusively to the economic sphere.

269. The passage suggests that the rise of non-state actors has led to a:
(A) Reinforcement of the state-centric model of international relations.
(B) Complete erosion of state sovereignty and authority.
(C) More complex and pluralistic global landscape with diffused power.
(D) Decrease in the number of international organizations worldwide.

270. Based on the description, an organization like Doctors Without Borders, which provides medical care in conflict zones across the world, would be classified as a:
(A) Sovereign state
(B) Multinational corporation (MNC)
(C) Component of the state system
(D) Non-governmental organization (NGO)

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The concepts of power, sovereignty, and security are central and deeply interconnected within international relations. Power is the currency of international politics, often understood as the ability of one actor to influence the behaviour of another to get the outcomes it wants. Sovereignty, a cornerstone of the state system, is the principle that a state holds supreme and independent authority over its territory and population, free from external interference. These two concepts are linked, as a state's power is often seen as a prerequisite for safeguarding its sovereignty. The concept of security, traditionally, has been closely tied to the state and its military capabilities. This traditional security paradigm focuses on protecting the state's sovereignty and territorial integrity from external military threats. However, this state-centric view is increasingly seen as insufficient. The notion of non-traditional security has emerged to encompass a broader range of threats that endanger the well-being of individuals and the global community, not just the state. These non-traditional security challenges are often transnational in nature and include threats such as climate change, pandemics, international terrorism, cyber-attacks, and resource scarcity. They challenge the traditional focus on military defence and require cooperative, rather than competitive, solutions, often blurring the lines between domestic and foreign policy.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. The passage defines sovereignty as the:
(A) Ability of one state to influence another.
(B) Collective military capability of an alliance of states.
(C) Principle of supreme authority a state holds within its own territory.
(D) Set of threats posed by non-state actors.

272. The traditional security paradigm is primarily concerned with:
(A) Combating global pandemics and climate change.
(B) Protecting the state from external military threats.
(C) Ensuring the economic well-being of individuals.
(D) Regulating the activities of multinational corporations.

273. Which of the following would be best classified as a non-traditional security threat according to the text?

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(A) A border dispute between two neighbouring countries.
(B) The buildup of conventional military forces by a rival state.
(C) The negotiation of a formal military alliance.
(D) A global pandemic that disrupts travel and economies worldwide.

274. What is a key characteristic of non-traditional security challenges as described in the passage?
(A) They are often transnational and require cooperative solutions.
(B) They are exclusively military in nature.
(C) They only affect the internal affairs of a single state.
(D) They reinforce the principle of absolute state sovereignty.

275. The relationship between power and sovereignty, as implied by the text, is that:
(A) The exercise of power is a violation of sovereignty.
(B) Sovereignty is a concept unrelated to a state's power.
(C) A state's power is often necessary to protect its sovereignty.
(D) Only the most powerful states can be considered truly sovereign.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The dynamics of conflict and peace in international relations have undergone significant transformation. The changing nature of warfare is evident in the shift from large-scale, conventional interstate wars to more prevalent intra-state conflicts, civil wars, and asymmetric warfare where non-state actors challenge the military superiority of states. In this context, the existence of Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD)—nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons—poses a unique and catastrophic threat. The strategy of deterrence emerged as a primary mechanism for managing the risks associated with WMD, particularly nuclear weapons during the Cold War. Deterrence operates on the principle of preventing an attack by threatening retaliation so devastating that the costs of initiating conflict would far outweigh any potential gains. Beyond preventing war, the international community is also concerned with ending it and building sustainable peace. Here, a distinction is made between conflict resolution and conflict transformation. Conflict resolution typically aims to end overt violence and reach a negotiated settlement, focusing on the immediate issues and interests of the conflicting parties. Conflict transformation, by contrast, is a more comprehensive and long-term process that seeks to address the deeper, underlying causes of a conflict, including structural inequalities and dysfunctional relationships, to create a self-sustaining peace.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. The strategy of deterrence, as explained in the passage, is designed to:
(A) Prevent an adversary from initiating an attack through the threat of retaliation.
(B) Win a war once it has already begun.
(C) Address the root causes of long-standing social conflicts.
(D) Enforce peace through the deployment of international peacekeepers.

277. According to the text, the changing nature of warfare is characterized by a rise in:
(A) Conventional wars between the world's major powers.
(B) The exclusive use of chemical weapons in all conflicts.
(C) Naval battles as the primary form of warfare.
(D) Intra-state and asymmetric conflicts.

278. What is the key difference between conflict resolution and conflict transformation?
(A) Resolution focuses on long-term structural change, while transformation seeks a quick settlement.
(B) Transformation addresses root causes, while resolution focuses on ending overt violence.
(C) Resolution is conducted by states, while transformation is led by non-state actors.
(D) Transformation is only applicable to WMD, while resolution applies to conventional war.

279. Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) are categorized in the passage as comprising which types of weapons?
(A) Conventional, unconventional, and cyber

NODIA

cooperation between states is not only possible but can be sustained over time. Neoliberals focus on how international institutions, economic interdependence, and shared norms can mitigate the conflict-inducing effects of anarchy. They argue that institutions can provide information, reduce transaction costs, and establish iteration in relationships, thereby fostering 'complex interdependence' where states are connected through multiple channels and military force is less useful. While both theories accept anarchy as a starting point, Neorealism sees it as a constant constraint leading to conflict, whereas Neoliberalism views it as a condition that can be managed through institutionalized cooperation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. What is the primary analytical focus of Neorealism, distinguishing it from Classical Realism?
(A) The moral character and decisions of individual state leaders.
(B) The anarchic structure of the international system and the distribution of power.
(C) The internal political and economic systems of states.
(D) The role of international law in guiding state behaviour.

257. According to the Neoliberal perspective described in the passage, how do international institutions facilitate cooperation?
(A) By eliminating the anarchic nature of the international system entirely.
(B) By compelling states to act against their own national interests.
(C) By creating a global government with enforcement powers.
(D) By reducing uncertainty and the costs associated with making agreements.

258. A fundamental point of divergence between Neorealism and Neoliberalism is their assessment of:
(A) The potential for sustained cooperation among states despite anarchy.
(B) Whether the international system is anarchic.
(C) The existence of states as significant actors in world politics.
(D) The historical importance of the Second World War.

259. The concept of 'complex interdependence' is most closely associated with which theoretical framework?
(A) Neorealism, as it emphasizes the primacy of military power.
(B) Classical Realism, as it focuses on human nature.
(C) Neoliberalism, as it highlights multiple channels of connection between states.
(D) Structural Marxism, as it centers on economic class struggle.

260. A scholar arguing that two states are unlikely to go to war because of their extensive trade relationships and shared membership in a regional organization is applying the logic of:
(A) Neoliberalism, which emphasizes the role of interdependence and institutions.
(B) Neorealism, which predicts conflict based on systemic structure.
(C) Classical Realism, which would focus on the states' relative military power.
(D) Idealism, which would focus primarily on the moral virtue of the leaders.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond the mainstream rationalist theories, a diverse set of critical approaches challenges the fundamental assumptions of international relations. Social Constructivism, for instance, argues that the international system is not an objective reality but a social construction. It emphasizes the role of shared ideas, norms, values, and identities in shaping state interests and behaviour. For constructivists, the anarchic system does not have a single, inherent logic; rather, "anarchy is what states make of it." The relationships between states are determined by their shared understandings and social interactions. Critical International Theory, with roots in Marxism, goes further by aiming not just to understand the world but to change it. It seeks to uncover and critique hidden power structures and forms of domination, advocating for human emancipation from these oppressive systems. Feminism introduces a gendered lens to international relations, revealing how concepts

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The political economy of international relations examines the intricate relationship between politics and economics on a global scale. The phenomenon of globalisation—the increasing interconnectedness of societies in which events in one part of the world have growing effects on people and societies far away—is a central theme. This process is driven by technological advances and policies that have lowered barriers to the movement of goods, services, capital, and ideas across borders. The architecture of modern global governance in the economic realm is heavily influenced by the Bretton Woods system, established after World War II. This system created key institutions like the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the World Bank to promote international economic cooperation and stability. Alongside these, the World Trade Organization (WTO) later emerged as the primary body for negotiating and enforcing global trade rules. However, this system has faced criticism, leading to dialogues and new formations. The North-South Dialogue refers to the set of negotiations and debates between the economically advanced, industrialized countries (the 'North') and the developing or less-developed countries (the 'South') over issues of global inequality, trade, and development. More recently, new groupings like the G-20, which includes major advanced and emerging economies, and BRICS (Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa) have emerged as significant forums for global governance, reflecting a shift in global economic power.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. The Bretton Woods system was primarily established to:
(A) Create a military alliance to counter the Soviet Union.
(B) Address the challenges of international terrorism and climate change.
(C) Facilitate cultural exchanges between the North and South.
(D) Promote international economic cooperation and stability after WWII.

287. The 'North-South Dialogue' is best described as a series of negotiations concerning:
(A) Military disarmament between major world powers.
(B) The formation of the G-20 and BRICS.
(C) Issues of global economic inequality between developed and developing nations.
(D) The rules governing international air travel and shipping.

288. According to the passage, the rise of groupings like the G-20 and BRICS indicates:
(A) The complete failure of the Bretton Woods institutions.
(B) A shift in global economic power towards emerging economies.
(C) A decline in the process of globalisation.
(D) The end of the North-South Dialogue.

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289. Which institution is identified in the text as the primary body for negotiating and enforcing global trade rules?
(A) The International Monetary Fund (IMF)
(B) The World Bank
(C) The G-20
(D) The World Trade Organization (WTO)

290. The term 'globalisation', as defined in the passage, refers to:
(A) The increasing interconnectedness of societies across the globe.
(B) The dominance of a single culture across the entire world.
(C) The establishment of a global government.
(D) The strict regulation of all cross-border transactions.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Regional organisations are a significant feature of the contemporary international system, representing attempts by states in geographical proximity to cooperate on shared interests. These organisations vary widely in their scope, level of integration, and primary objectives. The European Union (EU) is arguably the most deeply integrated regional organisation, having evolved from a purely economic community into a powerful political and economic union with a single market, a common currency for many of its members, and supranational institutions that can create binding laws. In contrast, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) operates

weapons.
(B) Land, air, and sea-based weapon systems.
(C) Nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.
(D) Asymmetric, symmetric, and deterrent weapons.

280. A peace process that focuses solely on achieving a ceasefire and separating warring factions without addressing long-standing ethnic grievances would be an example of:
(A) Conflict transformation
(B) Deterrence
(C) Asymmetric warfare
(D) Conflict resolution

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The United Nations (UN) stands as the principal global institution for international cooperation, with core aims and objectives centered on maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, and promoting social progress, better living standards, and human rights. Its structure is based on several principal organs, including the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC), and the International Court of Justice. An evaluation of the UN's working reveals a complex and often contested record. In its peace and development perspectives, the organization attempts to link security with economic and social well-being, recognizing that lasting peace cannot be built amid poverty and injustice. However, its effectiveness, particularly in peace and security matters, is often hampered by the political interests of its powerful member states, most notably the veto power of the five permanent members of the Security Council. A significant and controversial aspect of the UN's role has been the concept of humanitarian intervention. This refers to coercive action by states, at times with UN authorization, involving the use of military force in another state to prevent or end massive human rights violations, without the permission of that state. This practice directly challenges the traditional principle of state sovereignty and fuels debate about its legality and legitimacy under international law, a body of rules which is also adjudicated in part by UN-affiliated bodies like the International Criminal Court.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. Which of the following is NOT listed in the passage as a primary aim of the United Nations?
(A) Establishing a single world government.
(B) Maintaining international peace and security.
(C) Promoting better living standards and human rights.
(D) Developing friendly relations among nations.

282. The passage suggests that a major obstacle to the UN's effectiveness in security matters is the:
(A) Lack of a permanent military force.
(B) Veto power held by permanent members of the Security Council.
(C) Inability to address economic and social issues.
(D) Refusal of states to participate in the General Assembly.

283. Humanitarian intervention, as described in the text, is a controversial practice because it:
(A) Reinforces the absolute sovereignty of all states.
(B) Challenges the principle of non-interference in a state's internal affairs.
(C) Is always conducted without the use of military force.
(D) Focuses exclusively on economic development.

284. The UN's 'peace and development perspectives' are based on the recognition that:
(A) Lasting peace is intertwined with social and economic progress.
(B) Economic development is entirely separate from international security.
(C) Military intervention is the best tool for promoting development.
(D) The Security Council should focus solely on development issues.

285. According to the text, which body is a principal organ of the United Nations structure?
(A) The World Trade Organization
(B) The International Criminal Court
(C) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
(D) The Bretton Woods System

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as powerful mobilizers for both cooperation and conflict, shaping how states and societies define their interests and interact on the global stage, often complicating purely secular or materialist analyses of international relations.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. Which of the following is presented in the passage as an existential threat that requires global collective action and does not respect political boundaries?
(A) A traditional border skirmish
(B) A dynastic succession crisis
(C) A national election dispute
(D) Climate change

297. The passage suggests a tension often arises between the promotion of universal human rights and the principle of:
(A) State sovereignty
(B) Global free trade
(C) Collective security
(D) Regional economic integration

298. According to the text, the issue of migration and refugees is linked to which other contemporary challenges?
(A) The formation of new regional organizations.
(B) Conflict, persecution, and environmental disasters.
(C) The rules of the World Trade Organization.
(D) The negotiation of bilateral trade agreements.

299. The passage characterizes international terrorism as a threat primarily posed by:
(A) Sovereign states against their own populations.
(B) Non-state actors using violence for political aims.
(C) Formal military alliances against one another.
(D) Multinational corporations violating international law.

300. The text suggests that religion, culture, and identity politics are significant in contemporary challenges because they:
(A) Are powerful forces that can mobilize people for both conflict and cooperation.
(B) Have been eliminated as factors in international relations.
(C) Provide a simple and universally accepted framework for solutions.
(D) Are relevant only to the analysis of poverty and development.

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on the principles of consensus, non-interference, and consultation, known as the 'ASEAN Way'. While it has fostered significant economic cooperation, its political and security integration is less developed than that of the EU. The African Union (AU) has a broad mandate covering peace and security, development, and governance across the African continent, with an ambitious agenda for political and economic integration, though it faces significant challenges in implementation. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), which includes China and Russia, is primarily focused on regional security issues, particularly combating what it terms the "three evils" of terrorism, separatism, and extremism, and also serves as a platform for economic and energy cooperation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. Which regional organisation is described as the most deeply integrated, with supranational institutions and a single market?
(A) ASEAN
(B) African Union (AU)
(C) European Union (EU)
(D) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)

292. The 'ASEAN Way' is characterized by a commitment to:
(A) Consensus, non-interference, and consultation.
(B) Majority voting and binding supranational laws.
(C) Military intervention to resolve regional disputes.
(D) A single common currency for all member states.

293. According to the passage, the primary focus of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is on:
(A) Creating a common market similar to the EU.
(B) Promoting human rights and democratic governance exclusively.
(C) Providing development aid to African nations.
(D) Addressing regional security issues like terrorism and separatism.

294. A key difference highlighted between the European Union and ASEAN is the:
(A) Geographical continent on which they are located.
(B) Degree of political integration and the role of supranational institutions.
(C) Number of member states in each organization.
(D) Complete absence of economic cooperation within ASEAN.

295. The passage indicates that the African Union (AU) has a:
(A) Narrow mandate focused solely on counter-terrorism.
(B) Policy of strict non-engagement in the internal affairs of its members.
(C) Broad agenda covering peace, security, and development for its continent.
(D) Fully realized economic and political union on par with the EU.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The contemporary international agenda is increasingly dominated by a set of complex and interconnected challenges that transcend national borders. International terrorism represents a persistent threat, characterized by non-state actors using violence to achieve political goals, directly challenging state security and global stability. Simultaneously, climate change and environmental concerns have emerged as existential threats requiring global collective action, as their effects, such as rising sea levels and extreme weather, do not respect political boundaries. The protection of human rights remains a central, yet often contentious, issue, frequently pitting the principle of universal rights against claims of state sovereignty. Linked to both security and rights are the issues of migration and refugees, as people are displaced by conflict, persecution, and environmental disasters, creating immense humanitarian crises and political tensions in receiving countries. Furthermore, the persistent problems of poverty and development continue to create vast global inequalities, which are themselves sources of instability and conflict. In navigating these challenges, the role of religion, culture, and identity politics has become more pronounced. These forces can act

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8. (A) Perpetual Peace
Realism is a school of thought in international relations that focuses on the competitive and conflictual nature of global politics. It emphasizes concepts such as the national interest, power politics, and the anarchic nature of the international system. The idea of perpetual peace, however, is a central tenet of liberal internationalism, suggesting that cooperation and democratic governance can lead to lasting stability.

9. (C) A state's supreme authority within its own territory.
Sovereignty is a fundamental principle of the international political system, signifying that a state holds ultimate and exclusive legal authority over its defined territory and the people living within it. This concept implies that there is no higher authority than the state within its borders and that other states should refrain from interfering in its internal affairs. It establishes the legal equality of states globally.

10. (A) To prevent an adversary from taking a specific action through the threat of retaliation.
Deterrence is a strategic concept aimed at discouraging an opponent from initiating an undesirable action, such as a military attack. This is achieved by convincing the adversary that the costs and risks of the action will far outweigh any potential benefits. It relies on the credible threat of retaliation and the clear communication of the consequences that would follow if the adversary persists.

11. (D) The Security Council
The United Nations operates through several principal organs established by its Charter to manage different aspects of global governance. The Security Council is the primary body responsible for maintaining international peace and security, possessing the authority to issue binding resolutions. Other principal organs include the General Assembly, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the United Nations Secretariat.

12. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization is characterized by the increasing economic, political, and cultural interconnectedness of societies worldwide. This multifaceted process is driven significantly by the expansion of transnational corporations and rapid advancements in communication technology, which facilitate the flow of capital, goods, and ideas across national borders. These drivers enable a level of global integration that fundamentally alters how states and individuals interact within the modern international system.

13. (C) To promote economic and security cooperation among its member states in Eurasia.
The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a regional intergovernmental body that serves as a platform for dialogue and collaboration among its member states across the Eurasian landmass. Its primary objectives include strengthening mutual trust and neighborliness while promoting effective cooperation in politics, trade, and the economy. Additionally, it focuses heavily on enhancing regional security by addressing common threats such as terrorism, ethnic separatism, and religious extremism.

14. (D) A global pandemic
Non-traditional security threats encompass challenges that arise from non-military sources and often transcend national borders, affecting the safety and well-being of individuals and communities. A global pandemic is a prime example, as it represents a health crisis that requires international cooperation and non-military responses to manage. These threats contrast with traditional security concerns, which focus primarily on military aggression and territorial disputes between sovereign states.

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15. (A) The structure of the international system, particularly the distribution of power.
Neorealism, or structural realism, argues that state behavior is primarily determined by the anarchic structure of the international system rather than the internal characteristics of states. This theory emphasizes that the distribution of power among states defines the system's stability and influences how states prioritize their security. It posits that the lack of a central authority forces states to be self-reliant and competitive.

nations. It ensures that the safety of vulnerable individuals remains a priority.

32. (B) Socially constructed through interaction and shared ideas.
Social constructivism argues that the interests and identities of states are not fixed or predetermined by the material distribution of power. Instead, they are developed through social interactions, shared norms, and collective understandings. According to this perspective, how states perceive themselves and others determines their foreign policy goals and behavior. Therefore, the international system is a product of human agency and evolving social processes.

33. (A) I, II and III
The concept of security has expanded significantly, evolving from a narrow focus on state-centric military threats to a broader understanding of human and environmental well-being. Traditional security prioritizes the protection of the state's territory and sovereignty from external aggression. In contrast, non-traditional security addresses transnational threats like climate change and pandemics, while human security shifts the focus to the safety and dignity of individual human beings.

34. (A) Aims to change the underlying structures and relationships that cause conflict.
Conflict transformation goes beyond merely settling a dispute or reaching a ceasefire between opposing parties. It focuses on the long-term process of addressing the deep-seated structural, social, and personal issues that fuel hostility. By transforming the nature of relationships and building more equitable systems, this approach seeks to create a lasting peace that addresses the root causes of the conflict rather than just its symptoms.

35. (C) Genocide, crimes against humanity, and war crimes
The International Criminal Court is a permanent judicial institution established to prosecute individuals for the most serious crimes of international concern. Its jurisdiction specifically covers genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression. By holding individuals accountable for these atrocities, the court aims to provide justice for victims and deter future violations of international law during periods of conflict and instability.

36. (D) Structural Marxism
Structural Marxism analyzes international relations through the lens of economic exploitation and class struggle on a global scale. It posits that the world is divided into a core of wealthy, industrialized nations and a periphery of poorer, developing nations. According to this theory, the international system is structured so that the core benefits from the resources and labor of the periphery, perpetuating a cycle of dependency and inequality.

37. (C) To promote international trade by reducing or eliminating tariffs and other barriers.
The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade was established after the second global conflict to facilitate international economic recovery by liberalizing trade. Its primary objective was to reduce tariffs and eliminate other trade barriers among its signatory nations, promoting a more open and efficient global marketplace. GATT served as the foundation for the eventual creation of the World Trade Organization, which expanded these trade rules.

38. (B) Conflicts and alliances based on civilizational or identity-based affiliations.
Religion, culture, and identity politics play a crucial role in shaping contemporary international relations by influencing how groups and states define their interests and allegiances. These factors can lead to conflicts when different civilizational or ethnic identities clash, or they can foster strong alliances based on shared cultural heritage. Understanding these dynamics is essential for analyzing modern geopolitical tensions that transcend simple economic or military calculations.

39. (D) Revealing and challenging the hidden assumptions and power structures of global politics.
Critical International Theory seeks to go beyond explaining how the world works to questioning why the current international order exists and whom it serves. It aims to reveal the hidden power structures and normative assumptions that underpin global politics, often with the goal of promoting social justice and human

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24. (A) To create a single world government.
The United Nations was designed to facilitate cooperation among sovereign states rather than to replace them with a centralized global authority. Its primary objectives include maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations between nations based on respect for equal rights, and achieving international cooperation to solve economic and social problems. The organization serves as a platform for harmonizing state actions while respecting the principle of sovereignty.

25. (C) Discussions and negotiations between the developed countries (North) and developing countries (South).
The North-South dialogue emerged as a framework for addressing the economic disparities between the industrialized nations of the Northern Hemisphere and the developing nations of the Southern Hemisphere. These discussions focus on issues such as trade fairness, development aid, and debt relief, with the goal of creating a more equitable international economic order. This dialogue highlights the structural challenges faced by the Global South in the international system.

26. (A) It deconstructs key concepts like 'power' and 'sovereignty' to reveal them as social constructs.
Postmodernist approaches to international relations emphasize the role of language, discourse, and power in shaping our understanding of global politics. They challenge the idea of objective truth and seek to deconstruct foundational concepts like sovereignty and the state, arguing that these are social constructs rather than fixed realities. By revealing the underlying assumptions within political narratives, postmodernism critiques how knowledge is used to legitimize specific power structures.

27. (D) The formal relations between sovereign states that constitute the world of politics.
The state system refers to the global political structure composed of independent, sovereign states that interact with one another through established norms and diplomatic practices. This system, often traced back to the Peace of Westphalia, is based on the recognition of each state's territorial integrity and legal equality. It provides the framework within which international law is developed and where global political and economic interactions occur.

28. (A) IV, II, I, III
The evolution of the modern international system can be understood through key historical milestones. The Treaty of Westphalia in 1648 established the foundations of state sovereignty. This was followed by the creation of the League of Nations after World War I to prevent future conflicts. After the League's failure, the United Nations was established in 1945. Finally, the end of the Cold War fundamentally reshaped global dynamics.

29. (C) The sum of the many ways individuals and institutions, public and private, manage their common affairs.
Global governance involves a complex and decentralized process through which various actors, including states, international organizations, and non-state entities, coordinate their actions to address shared challenges. Unlike a centralized world government, it relies on a web of treaties, norms, and informal arrangements to manage issues such as climate change, trade, and security. This collective management reflects the increasing interconnectedness of the modern international system.

30. (D) Promote economic growth, social progress, and cultural development in the region.
The Association of Southeast Asian Nations was established in 1967 with the aim of fostering regional cooperation and stability. Its primary goals include accelerating economic growth, social progress, and cultural development through collaborative programs. Additionally, it seeks to promote regional peace and security by adhering to the principles of the United Nations Charter and fostering a sense of community among its diverse member nations.

31. (A) Migration and Refugees
The principle of non-refoulement is a cornerstone of international refugee law, prohibiting states from returning individuals to a country where they would face a serious threat of persecution or harm. This concept is directly linked to the contemporary challenges of migration and the protection of refugees, as it establishes a mandatory humanitarian standard for host

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religion, or shared culture. A conflict driven by ethnic or religious nationalism is a clear example, as it reflects the struggle of a particular group for recognition, autonomy, or dominance based on their identity. These issues often challenge the traditional state-centric view of global politics by emphasizing the importance of sub-national and transnational loyalties.

64. (D) International institutions, economic interdependence, and democratic governance.
Neoliberalism argues that while the international system is anarchic, states can still achieve meaningful cooperation through specific mechanisms. These include the establishment of international institutions, which reduce uncertainty and transaction costs, and the promotion of economic interdependence, which makes conflict more costly. Furthermore, neoliberals believe that democratic governance fosters a more peaceful international environment, as democratic states are more likely to resolve their disputes through negotiation and institutional frameworks.

65. (B) An official national religion
International law defines a state through several key attributes, including a permanent population, a defined territory, and an effective government capable of entering into relations with other states. These characteristics establish a state's legal identity and sovereignty within the global system. However, the presence of an official national religion is not a requirement for statehood, as many sovereign states are secular and include diverse populations with a variety of different religious and cultural beliefs.

66. (A) The ability to withstand an initial nuclear attack and still be able to retaliate effectively.
Second-strike capability is a critical element of nuclear deterrence, as it ensures that a state can survive a preemptive nuclear strike and still launch a devastating counterattack. This capability makes the initial attack irrational for an adversary, as it guarantees their own destruction. It is often achieved through the use of survivable delivery systems, such as nuclear-powered submarines or hardened missile silos, which maintain the credibility of the deterrent threat.

67. (C) States that have consented to its jurisdiction.
The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, responsible for settling legal disputes between sovereign states. For the court to adjudicate a case, the states involved must have consented to its jurisdiction, either through specific agreements, treaties, or by making a general declaration of acceptance. The ICJ does not have the authority to hear cases involving individuals, corporations, or non-governmental organizations, focusing exclusively on interstate relations.

68. (D) Globalization, sustainable development, and climate change.
Although the formal "North-South Dialogue" of the 1970s faded, the underlying themes of economic inequality and developmental justice re-emerged in contemporary debates. These issues are now central to discussions regarding the impacts of globalization, the necessity for sustainable development, and the challenges posed by climate change. Developing nations continue to advocate for a more equitable global system that addresses their specific vulnerabilities and supports their progress in an increasingly interconnected world.

69. (B) I, II, III and IV
International relations theories provide diverse perspectives on the nature of the global system. Realism emphasizes the anarchic structure of world politics, while liberalism argues that international institutions can help manage this anarchy through cooperation. Constructivism suggests that the nature of the system is shaped by how states interact and share ideas. Marxism focuses on class conflict and economic structures. Feminism, contrary to some assumptions, is deeply concerned with re-evaluating and broadening security.

70. (B) To facilitate cooperation on political and security issues and promote confidence-building in the Asia-Pacific region.
The ASEAN Regional Forum is a key platform for security dialogue in the Asia-Pacific region, bringing together ASEAN members and other major powers. Its primary goal is to foster constructive consultation on political and security issues of common interest. By promoting transparency and confidence-building measures,

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emancipation. By challenging the status quo, this approach encourages a more reflective and transformative understanding of international systems.

40. (A) Amnesty International
Non-state actors are entities that exert significant influence on the international stage but are not officially part of any government. Amnesty International is a prominent example, as it is an independent non-governmental organization that advocates for human rights worldwide. These actors can shape international norms, lobby governments, and provide essential services, operating across national borders to address global issues that sovereign states may neglect or avoid.

41. (C) External military threats.
Traditional security is a state-centric concept that focuses primarily on the protection of a nation's territorial integrity and political independence from foreign military aggression. In this paradigm, the state is the primary referent object of security, and the main tools for ensuring safety are military strength, deterrence, and alliances. It emphasizes the competitive nature of the international system, where states must remain vigilant against potential invaders.

42. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Neoliberalism and neorealism are often grouped together in a "neo-neo synthesis" because they share several foundational assumptions about the international system. Both theories accept that the system is anarchic, meaning there is no central authority, and both view states as rational, primary actors. While they differ on the extent to which international institutions can foster cooperation, they both utilize similar analytical frameworks to study state behavior.

43. (D) The Secretary-General is elected directly by the people of member states.
The United Nations is structured around several key organs, each with specific roles and selection processes. The General Assembly includes all member states, while the Security Council features five permanent members with the power to veto resolutions. The International Court of Justice serves as the primary judicial body. However, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council, not by popular vote.

44. (B) South Africa
BRICS is an association comprising five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. These countries represent significant regional influences and have sought to increase their collective voice in global economic and political governance. The group aims to promote cooperation and development among its members while challenging the traditional dominance of Western-led international institutions in the global financial and political system.

45. (C) Climate change and Environmental Concerns
The "tragedy of the commons" describes a situation where individual actors, pursuing their own self-interest, deplete or degrade a shared resource, leading to long-term negative consequences for everyone. In international relations, this concept is frequently used to explain the challenges of addressing climate change and environmental protection. Since the atmosphere and oceans are shared global commons, states may be reluctant to reduce emissions if others do not.

46. (D) World War I
Idealism in international relations gained significant prominence in the aftermath of World War I, driven by a desire to prevent such a catastrophic conflict from ever occurring again. This period saw the promotion of collective security, international law, and the establishment of the League of Nations as tools for maintaining peace. Proponents of idealism, such as Woodrow Wilson, believed that liberal democratic values and international cooperation could overcome power politics.

47. (A) The Peace of Westphalia
The principle of state sovereignty is historically rooted in the Peace of Westphalia, which ended the Thirty Years' War in 1648. This series of treaties established the modern state system by recognizing the right of sovereign rulers to exercise exclusive authority over their territories and populations. It also introduced the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other

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16. (A) I and III only
Non-state actors play an increasingly significant role in international relations, operating alongside sovereign states to influence global outcomes and national policies. These entities include a wide range of organizations, such as multinational corporations and international non-governmental organizations. Because they operate across borders, they are not limited to the territory of a single state and can exert considerable pressure on international agendas and the decision-making processes.

17. (B) A set of methods and processes aimed at achieving a peaceful end to a conflict.
Conflict resolution involves the use of various non-violent techniques and procedures to resolve disputes and achieve a sustainable peace between opposing parties. These methods often include negotiation, mediation, and arbitration, which seek to address the grievances of the combatants and find a mutually acceptable solution. The goal is to move beyond active hostility and establish a stable framework that prevents the recurrence of violent confrontation.

18. (A) State Sovereignty
Humanitarian intervention involves the use of military force by external actors to protect populations from gross human rights violations within a foreign state. This practice is highly controversial because it directly challenges the principle of state sovereignty, which grants states exclusive authority over their internal affairs. Critics argue that such interventions can be misused by powerful nations to justify interference, potentially undermining the stability of the system.

19. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Different international organizations serve distinct roles in global governance and regional integration. The World Trade Organization establishes rules for global commerce, while BRICS facilitates cooperation among major emerging economies. The G-20 serves as a premier forum for international financial stability and economic coordination. Conversely, the Association of Southeast Asian Nations focuses on regional integration and fostering economic growth within its specific geographic region of Southeast Asia.

20. (D) The Organisation of African Unity (OAU)
The African Union was established in 2002 to promote greater unity, solidarity, and economic integration among African states. It directly succeeded the Organisation of African Unity, which had been founded in 1963 with a primary focus on decolonization and the protection of state sovereignty. The transition to the African Union reflected a shift towards more proactive engagement in regional security, human rights, and sustainable development.

21. (C) The exclusion of women's experiences and the gendered nature of power and security.
Feminist approaches to international relations critique mainstream theories for neglecting the role of gender in global politics. These perspectives argue that the traditional focus on states and military power reflects a masculine bias that ignores the specific experiences and vulnerabilities of women. By analyzing the gendered nature of security and power, feminist scholars seek to reveal how international systems and policies impact men and women differently.

22. (B) The ability to get another actor to do what it would not otherwise have done.
Power in the context of international relations is fundamentally defined as the capacity of one actor to influence or control the behavior of another. This can involve the use of various tools, including military coercion, economic incentives, or diplomatic persuasion. It represents a relational dynamic where the exercise of power results in an outcome that would not have occurred without the intervention of the powerful actor.

23. (D) Nuclear, Biological, and Chemical weapons
Weapons of mass destruction are characterized by their capacity to cause large-scale casualties and extensive destruction to infrastructure and the environment. This category traditionally includes nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons, each of which utilizes different mechanisms to inflict massive harm. International treaties and non-proliferation regimes aim to control the spread and use of these armaments due to their potentially catastrophic impact on global stability and human life.

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to coordinate their policies on regional stability, counter-terrorism, and trade integration.

56. (A) Fail to analyze how international politics affects men and women differently.
Feminist scholars argue that mainstream international relations theories are often "gender-blind," meaning they ignore how global politics and policies have distinct impacts on men and women. By focusing exclusively on states and military power, these theories overlook the ways in which gender roles and inequalities shape international outcomes. A feminist perspective seeks to highlight these differences and analyze how the international system can both perpetuate and be challenged by gender.

57. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Postmodernism in international relations rejects the notion that there is a single, objective reality that can be understood through rational analysis. Instead, it emphasizes that our understanding of the world is shaped by language, discourse, and specific historical contexts. Postmodernist scholars focus on how political narratives and the use of certain terms construct our reality, arguing that these social constructs are used to maintain power and marginalize alternative perspectives.

58. (A) The ability to get what you want through attraction rather than coercion or payments.
Soft power is a concept that describes a state's ability to influence others through the appeal of its culture, political values, and foreign policies. Unlike hard power, which relies on military force or economic sanctions, soft power works through attraction and persuasion. By projecting a positive image and fostering shared values, a nation can gain the cooperation of other actors without resorting to more coercive or transactional methods of influence.

59. (D) The rise of hybrid warfare, blending conventional and unconventional methods.
A defining feature of contemporary conflict is the emergence of hybrid warfare, which integrates traditional military tactics with unconventional methods such as cyber attacks, disinformation campaigns, and economic pressure. This multifaceted approach often blurs the line between peace and war, making it difficult for states to respond effectively. Hybrid warfare allows actors to achieve their strategic goals while staying below the threshold of open, conventional military confrontation with their adversaries.

60. (B) Humanitarian intervention.
The UN Security Council Resolution 688 was a significant development in international relations as it linked domestic repression to threats to international peace. By authorizing states to protect the Kurdish population in Iraq, it helped establish the norm of humanitarian intervention. This principle suggests that the international community has a right or responsibility to intervene in the internal affairs of a state to prevent widespread suffering and gross human rights violations.

61. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different international relations theories are defined by their unique core concepts. Realism focuses on the pursuit of national interest defined through power. Idealism emphasizes the importance of international law and morality in shaping state behavior. Social constructivism explores how norms and identities are formed through interaction. Finally, structural Marxism analyzes the global hierarchy using the core-periphery model, which highlights the economic exploitation of developing nations by wealthier, industrialized states.

62. (D) An international forum for the governments and central bank governors from 19 countries and the European Union.
The G-20 is a premier international forum that brings together major advanced and emerging economies to coordinate on global economic and financial issues. It consists of 19 individual countries and the European Union, representing a significant portion of the world's GDP and population. The forum provides a platform for leaders and financial officials to discuss and develop policies aimed at ensuring international financial stability and promoting sustainable global growth.

63. (A) A conflict driven by ethnic or religious nationalism.
Identity politics in international relations involves conflicts and alliances that are primarily motivated by affiliations such as ethnicity,

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states, laying the groundwork for contemporary international law and diplomacy.

48. (B) focuses on constructive change in personal, relational, and structural dimensions.
Conflict transformation is a comprehensive approach that seeks to go beyond simply ending violence to addressing the underlying causes of a dispute. It emphasizes the need for constructive changes in the personal, relational, and structural dimensions of a society. By focusing on rebuilding trust and creating more just social systems, this method aims to transform the nature of the relationship between conflicting parties, ensuring a sustainable and lasting peace.

49. (B) II and III only
The European Union is a deeply integrated regional organization that facilitates the free movement of people across the borders of its participating members through the Schengen Area. Furthermore, its democratic nature is reinforced by the European Parliament, whose members are directly elected by the citizens of member states. While it has a common currency, the Euro, not all members use it, and membership in the EU is separate from NATO.

50. (A) The vast economic disparities between the Global North and Global South.
The challenge of poverty and development in international relations highlights the persistent economic gap between industrialized nations and developing countries. This issue is central to global politics because it impacts international stability, human rights, and the effectiveness of global governance. Addressing these disparities involves complex negotiations over trade, development aid, and debt relief, as well as efforts to promote sustainable growth and reduce inequality on a worldwide scale.

51. (C) Power
The realist tradition posits that the international system is characterized by anarchy, which forces sovereign states to prioritize their own survival and security. Central to this paradigm is the concept of power, which realists define primarily in military and economic terms. States are viewed as rational actors that seek to maximize their power relative to others to protect their national interests and maintain their position within the global hierarchy.

52. (D) A state-on-state military invasion
Non-traditional security threats are those that arise from non-military sources and affect the safety of individuals and communities across national borders. These include issues like human trafficking, cyber attacks on critical infrastructure, and the scarcity of essential resources like water. A state-on-state military invasion, however, is the classic example of a traditional security threat, as it involves a conventional military attack on a nation's territorial integrity and sovereignty.

53. (C) Lasting peace is intrinsically linked to sustainable development and poverty eradication.
The United Nations maintains that peace and development are mutually reinforcing objectives that must be pursued together to achieve global stability. This perspective argues that chronic poverty and lack of economic opportunity are often root causes of conflict and instability. Therefore, achieving a lasting peace requires comprehensive efforts to promote sustainable development and eradicate poverty, as these provide the foundation for secure and prosperous societies worldwide.

54. (B) The rules of trade between nations.
The World Trade Organization is the primary international body responsible for managing and liberalizing global trade. It provides a framework for negotiating trade agreements and offers a dispute settlement mechanism to resolve conflicts between member states. By establishing and enforcing rules for international commerce, the WTO aims to ensure that trade flows as smoothly, predictably, and freely as possible, thereby promoting economic growth and cooperation among nations.

55. (D) China and Russia
The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a major regional intergovernmental organization that is widely seen as being led by the interests of China and Russia. These two powers play a central role in shaping the organization's agenda, which focuses on enhancing security and economic cooperation in the Eurasian region. The SCO provides a platform for these nations

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the ARF seeks to reduce regional tensions and prevent the outbreak of conflict, thereby contributing to the overall peace and stability of the broader region.

71. (D) National sovereignty.
The promotion of universal human rights often conflicts with the principle of national sovereignty, which grants states exclusive authority over their internal affairs. While the Universal Declaration of Human Rights sets international standards for the treatment of individuals, states may invoke their sovereignty to reject external criticism of their human rights records. This tension is a fundamental challenge in international relations, as the global community struggles to balance individual protections with the traditional rights of states.

72. (A) Kenneth Waltz
Kenneth Waltz is the foundational figure of neorealism, also known as structural realism. In his seminal work, "Theory of International Politics," he argued that the behavior of states is primarily shaped by the anarchic structure of the international system and the distribution of power within it. Unlike classical realists who focused on human nature, Waltz emphasized the systemic constraints that force states to prioritize their own security and maintain a balance of power.

73. (C) The success of international law in preventing all conflict.
The rise and continued presence of violent non-state actors like ISIS and Al-Qaeda demonstrate that international law and the traditional state system have not been entirely successful in preventing all forms of conflict. These groups operate across borders, challenging state authority and the established international order. Their activities highlight the limitations of conventional diplomacy and legal frameworks in addressing contemporary threats that do not originate from sovereign states or follow traditional military patterns.

74. (A) To coordinate the economic and social work of the UN and its specialized agencies.
The Economic and Social Council is a principal organ of the United Nations responsible for coordinating the economic, social, and environmental activities of the organization. It serves as a central platform for debating these issues and formulating policy recommendations for member states and the UN system. ECOSOC oversees numerous specialized agencies, commissions, and non-governmental organizations, ensuring a comprehensive and integrated approach to global development and social well-being on a worldwide scale.

75. (A) I, III, II, IV
The establishment of major regional organizations reflects different periods of integration and geopolitical change. The formative treaties of the European Union, starting with the European Coal and Steel Community, were signed in the 1950s. The Organisation of African Unity, now the African Union, was founded in 1963. ASEAN was established shortly after in 1967. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a much more recent development, formally founded in 2001 to address Eurasian security.

76. (B) The widening, deepening, and speeding up of worldwide interconnectedness.
Globalization is a multifaceted process characterized by the intensification of economic, political, and cultural connections across the globe. It involves the rapid flow of information, capital, and goods across national borders, facilitated by technological advancements and liberalized trade policies. This increasing interconnectedness means that events in one part of the world can have significant and immediate impacts elsewhere, challenging traditional notions of national isolation and the absolute control of sovereign states over their affairs.

77. (C) Human beings and states are capable of cooperation and moral behavior.
A core assumption of the idealist paradigm is that human nature is not inherently selfish and that states are capable of acting morally and cooperatively. Proponents believe that conflict is not inevitable and that international relations can be improved through education, international law, and the work of international organizations. By focusing on shared values and collective interests, idealism seeks to create a more peaceful and just global order through institutional frameworks and ethical governance.

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78. (D) One state's actions to increase its security, such as building up its military, are seen as threatening by other states, leading them to respond in kind.
The security dilemma is a foundational concept in realist theory that describes how the pursuit of security by one state can inadvertently lead to greater insecurity for others. When a state strengthens its military to defend itself, its neighbors may perceive this as a potential threat and respond by increasing their own military power. This cycle of escalation can lead to an arms race and heightened tensions, even when both parties genuinely desire peace.

79. (A) Conflict resolution and management.
Conflict resolution and management involve a variety of diplomatic, economic, and military tools designed to prevent, contain, or end violent disputes. Targeted sanctions can pressure leaders to change their behavior, while peacekeeping operations provide a neutral presence to monitor ceasefires and protect civilians. Diplomatic mediation facilitates communication between hostile parties to reach a negotiated settlement. Together, these methods aim to reduce the intensity of conflicts and create a stable environment for a lasting peace.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The International Criminal Court is an independent judicial body established by the Rome Statute and is not a part of the United Nations system. However, it maintains a close working relationship with the UN, formalized through a legal agreement that allows for cooperation on issues of common interest. This independence allows the ICC to prosecute individuals for serious international crimes without being directly controlled by the political bodies of the United Nations organization itself.

81. (B) World Bank (IBRD)
The Bretton Woods conference of 1944 established the International Monetary Fund and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which is the core of the World Bank Group. These institutions were created to manage the post-war global economy. While the World Trade Organization is a central part of the contemporary global economic system, it was not an original Bretton Woods institution, having been established much later in 1995 to succeed the GATT.

82. (A) The right to intervene in a member state in cases of war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity.
The African Union marked a significant shift from its predecessor, the Organisation of African Unity, by adopting a more proactive stance toward internal conflicts. Its Constitutive Act includes the right to intervene in a member state in response to grave circumstances such as war crimes, genocide, and crimes against humanity. This principle of "non-indifference" contrasts with the OAU's strict adherence to non-interference, reflecting the AU's commitment to protecting human rights and regional stability.

83. (C) Involves human security, national sovereignty, and international law.
Migration and refugees present a complex challenge in international relations because they intersect with multiple core principles. Protecting individuals from harm is a matter of human security and international law, as established in the 1951 Refugee Convention. However, the movement of people across borders also directly affects a state's national sovereignty and its right to control its territory. These competing interests often lead to political tensions and require coordinated international responses to manage effectively and humanely.

84. (D) The Frankfurt School
Critical International Theory is deeply influenced by the Frankfurt School of social theory, which emphasizes the need for a reflective and emancipatory approach to studying society. This school of thought seeks to expose the power structures and ideological assumptions that maintain social inequalities and hinder human freedom. In the context of international relations, critical theorists apply these ideas to challenge the status quo and promote a more just and transformative global political and economic order.

85. (C) I, II and III
In political science, a state is defined as a legal and political entity with a government, territory, and sovereignty, while a nation refers to a

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group of people who share a common cultural or ethnic identity. A nation-state exists when the boundaries of the political state align with the cultural nation. While many modern states strive to be nation-states, many are actually multinational, containing diverse ethnic and cultural groups within a single sovereign political structure.

86. (D) Establishing a military and communications hotline between two rival capitals.
Confidence-building measures are specific actions taken by states to reduce tensions, increase transparency, and build trust with their adversaries. Establishing a direct communications hotline between leaders is a classic example, as it allows for immediate clarification of intentions during a crisis and helps prevent accidental escalation. These measures are essential tools in conflict resolution, as they create a more stable environment for negotiation and help move parties away from mutual suspicion and toward cooperation.

87. (A) Traditionally operate with the consent of the host state(s).
UN peacekeeping and peace enforcement are distinct concepts with different operational requirements. Traditional peacekeeping involves the deployment of military and civilian personnel to monitor a ceasefire or peace agreement, and it typically requires the consent of the parties involved in the conflict. In contrast, peace enforcement can occur without the consent of the parties and may involve the use of military force to compel compliance with international mandates and restore peace and security.

88. (C) Global cultural homogenization or the hybridization of cultures.
A central debate in the study of globalization concerns its impact on cultural diversity. Some argue that globalization leads to cultural homogenization, where a single, often Westernized culture dominates the world. Others suggest that it result in cultural hybridization, where global influences are blended with local traditions to create new, unique forms of expression. This tension between global integration and local identity is a key feature of the contemporary cultural landscape in international relations.

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89. (A) Securitization and desecuritization
The Copenhagen School of security studies is well-known for developing the concept of securitization, which describes how an issue is transformed into a security threat through political speech acts. When an actor successfully "securitizes" an issue, they justify taking extraordinary measures to address it. Desecuritization is the reverse process, where an issue is moved out of the security realm and back into normal political discourse, allowing for more traditional and deliberative policy responses.

90. (D) The way history textbooks and political speeches construct a national identity of 'us' versus 'them'.
Postmodernist thinkers in international relations focus on the power of language and discourse to shape our understanding of political reality. They would be particularly interested in analyzing how national identities are constructed and reinforced through cultural products like history textbooks and political rhetoric. By examining how these narratives create a distinction between "us" and "them," postmodernists reveal how knowledge is used to legitimize state authority and justify specific foreign policies or conflicts.

91. (B) The structure of the international system (anarchy).
While classical realism blames the flawed and power-hungry nature of human beings for international conflict, neorealism shifts the focus to the systemic level. Neorealists argue that the anarchic structure of the international system—the absence of a central world government—is the primary cause of state behavior. In this self-help system, states are forced to prioritize their own security and compete for power to ensure their survival, regardless of their internal politics or leaders' intentions.

92. (C) The obligation to follow the dictates of a more powerful state.
Sovereignty implies that a state has supreme authority over its own territory and is legally equal to all other states in the international system. This concept includes the principle of non-intervention in a state's internal affairs and the right of the state to govern itself. Sovereignty specifically rejects the idea that a state is obligated to follow the orders of a more powerful nation,

149. (B) II, III, and IV
The Association of Southeast Asian Nations was founded by five original members: Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, and Thailand. It is known for its commitment to the principles of consensus and non-interference in the internal affairs of its members. Furthermore, ASEAN has expanded its influence by establishing the ASEAN Regional Forum as a platform for discussing regional security issues with other global powers. It remains an intergovernmental organization rather than a supranational one like the European Union.

150. (D) Climate change and Migration/Refugees
The issue of climate change refugees is a contemporary challenge that sits at the intersection of environmental concerns and the movement of people across borders. As environmental degradation and rising sea levels make certain regions uninhabitable, more individuals are forced to migrate, often seeking refuge in other countries. This phenomenon creates complex legal and humanitarian issues that require international cooperation to address both the root environmental causes and the need for legal protection and support for those displaced by climate change.

151. (A) Neorealism
Neorealism, or structural realism, would argue that the Cold War was an inevitable result of the bipolar structure of the international system following World War II. In this view, the existence of two dominant powers—the United States and the Soviet Union—forced them into a state of intense competition for security and influence. This systemic rivalry, driven by the anarchic nature of global politics and the distribution of power, occurred regardless of the specific ideologies or leaders.

152. (C) The Médecins Sans Frontières (Doctors Without Borders)
Non-state actors are organizations or individuals that possess significant political influence but are not part of any official state government. Médecins Sans Frontières is a prime example, as it is an independent, international medical humanitarian organization that provides emergency aid across borders. While governments and state militaries are primary actors in international relations, non-state entities like NGOs play a vital role in addressing global crises, advocating for change, and providing services that transcend national jurisdictions and interests.

153. (A) Realism
The security dilemma is a core concept in realist theory that explains how the pursuit of security by one state can lead to greater insecurity for others. When a state increases its military capabilities for defense, neighboring states may perceive this as a potential threat and respond by building up their own power. This cycle of mutual suspicion and escalation, even when neither side desires conflict, highlights the competitive and insecure nature of the anarchic international system according to realism.

154. (D) To function as a lender of last resort for national governments.
The United Nations was established with primary objectives such as maintaining international peace and security, developing friendly relations among nations, and achieving international cooperation to solve economic, social, and humanitarian problems. While the UN system includes various organizations that deal with economic issues, it is not designed to be a lender of last resort for governments. That specific role is traditionally performed by the International Monetary Fund, which provides financial assistance to countries facing balance of payment problems.

155. (B) Fixed exchange rates pegged to the US dollar, which was convertible to gold.
The Bretton Woods system, established in 1944, created a framework for international financial management based on fixed exchange rates. In this system, countries pegged their currencies to the US dollar, which in turn was convertible to gold at a fixed price. This arrangement was designed to ensure currency stability and facilitate post-war economic recovery and international trade. The system remained in place until the early 1970s, when the United States ended the gold convertibility of the dollar.

156. (C) Become a more cohesive and powerful actor on the global stage.
The European Union's efforts to develop a common foreign and security policy represent

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world capitalist system. In this view, wealthier nations in the "core" extract resources and labor from the "periphery," maintaining a structure of inequality that prevents developing countries from achieving true economic independence.

100. (C) Social Constructivism
Social constructivism is an international relations theory that focuses on how the identities and interests of states are shaped by shared norms, values, and social interactions. According to this perspective, a state's behavior and foreign policy goals are influenced by how it perceives itself—for example, as a "peaceful nation" or a "regional power"—and how it is perceived by others. This theory emphasizes that the international system is a social construction rather than a fixed material reality.

101. (B) Human Security
Human security represents a shift in the traditional understanding of security, moving the focus away from the protection of the state's territory and sovereignty toward the safety and well-being of the individual. This concept encompasses a broad range of threats to human life and dignity, including poverty, disease, environmental degradation, and human rights violations. By prioritizing the security of people and communities, this approach emphasizes the need for comprehensive policies that address the root causes of vulnerability.

102. (D) Establishing truth and reconciliation commissions to address historical grievances after a civil war.
Conflict transformation aims to address the deep-seated structural and relational issues that fuel conflict, seeking a long-term and sustainable peace. Establishing truth and reconciliation commissions is a key example, as these bodies facilitate a process of acknowledging historical grievances and fostering healing after a period of violence. By addressing the root causes of hostility and rebuilding trust between former adversaries, this approach transforms the society and prevents the recurrence of future conflict through structural change.

103. (A) The five permanent members: China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States.
The United Nations Security Council is the primary body responsible for maintaining international peace and security. It consists of fifteen members, ten of whom are elected and five who are permanent. These five permanent members—China, France, Russia, the United Kingdom, and the United States—possess the unique power to veto any substantive resolution. This veto power ensures that no major collective action can be taken by the UN without the concurrence of the world's major powers.

104. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
BRICS is an association of five major emerging economies—Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa—formed to increase their collective influence in global economic and political governance. It is not a military alliance like NATO but a forum for cooperation on development and financial issues. To support their goals, BRICS members have established their own institutions, such as the New Development Bank, which provides an alternative to Western-led financial bodies for funding infrastructure projects.

105. (A) European Union
The Schengen Agreement is a significant achievement of the European Union, creating an area where internal border controls have been largely abolished among participating member states. This allows for the free movement of people, facilitating travel, trade, and social integration within the region. While it represents a high degree of cooperation and shared trust among EU nations, it also requires enhanced collaboration on external border management and internal security to ensure the safety of the entire area.

106. (D) International terrorism and cybercrime
International terrorism and cybercrime are contemporary challenges that operate across national borders, directly testing the traditional limits of state sovereignty. These threats utilize global networks and digital technologies to cause harm without the need for physical presence or a formal declaration of war. Because they bypass conventional state-to-state interactions, they require new forms of international cooperation

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as each sovereign state is independent and holds ultimate authority within its borders.

93. (D) Introducing the possibility of mutually assured destruction (MAD), making total war between nuclear powers unlikely.
The development of nuclear weapons fundamentally changed the nature of warfare by introducing the concept of mutually assured destruction. Because both sides possess the ability to survive an initial attack and launch a devastating retaliation, total war between nuclear-armed states becomes irrational and highly unlikely. This dynamic shifted the focus of major powers toward deterrence and containment, as the potential costs of direct military confrontation reached a level that would result in complete catastrophe.

94. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Many contemporary international challenges are defined by specific concepts. Greenhouse gas emissions are the primary driver of climate change, while non-refoulement is a core legal principle in the management of migration and refugees. Universal jurisdiction allows for the prosecution of serious human rights violations regardless of where they occurred. Finally, asymmetric warfare is a characteristic of modern international terrorism, where non-state actors use unconventional tactics to challenge the military dominance of sovereign states.

95. (B) Regulation and problem-solving increasingly involve a variety of state and non-state actors at multiple levels.
Global governance reflects the reality that modern international problems are too complex for any single state to solve alone. It involves a decentralized and multifaceted process of regulation and problem-solving that includes sovereign states, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and even private corporations. This collaborative approach operates at various levels—local, national, regional, and global—utilizing a web of treaties, norms, and informal networks to manage shared challenges like environmental protection, trade, and security.

96. (B) To hear appeals from reports issued by panels in trade disputes between WTO members.
The World Trade Organization's dispute settlement mechanism includes an Appellate Body that serves as a permanent judicial institution. Its primary role is to hear appeals from legal reports issued by panels in disputes between member states. This body ensures a consistent and fair application of international trade rules, providing a high level of legal certainty for global commerce. By resolving these conflicts through a formal judicial process, the WTO helps maintain the stability of the system.

97. (A) Unanimity, consultation, and non-interference.
The "ASEAN Way" refers to a specific set of diplomatic norms and practices that guide interactions among the member states of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. This approach prioritizes achieving consensus through consultation and emphasizes the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other members. By favoring informal dialogue and quiet diplomacy over formal, binding agreements, ASEAN seeks to maintain regional harmony and respect the diverse political and social systems of its member nations.

98. (C) take collective action, which may include military intervention as a last resort.
The "responsibility to protect" is a global norm that redefines sovereignty not just as a right but as a responsibility. It holds that states must protect their own populations from mass atrocities. If a state is unable or unwilling to do so, the responsibility shifts to the international community. This can involve diplomatic and economic measures, but as a last resort, it allows for collective military intervention authorized by the UN Security Council to protect vulnerable populations.

99. (D) The poverty of developing countries is not a natural state but a result of their integration into the capitalist world system.
Structural Marxism and dependency theory argue that the global economic system is inherently exploitative. They suggest that the poverty and underdevelopment of nations in the Global South are not due to internal failures but are a direct result of how they have been integrated into a

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highlighting the importance of understanding cultural and religious affiliations as key factors in shaping alliances and conflicts worldwide.

114. (C) National economic development interests and the need for global collective action.
The primary tension in addressing climate change and environmental concerns is the conflict between a state's desire for rapid economic development and the necessity of global cooperation to reduce environmental impacts. Many nations, particularly developing ones, prioritize economic growth to improve their citizens' lives, which can conflict with the strict emission limits required for environmental protection. Resolving this tension requires finding ways to decouple economic progress from environmental degradation through sustainable technologies and international financial support.

115. (D) The role of institutions in providing information, reducing transaction costs, and fostering cooperation.
Neoliberalism, often termed neoliberal institutionalism, argues that international institutions play a critical role in facilitating cooperation among sovereign states. In an anarchic international system, these institutions provide a structured environment for negotiation, offer reliable information, and reduce the transaction costs of making agreements. By creating shared expectations and providing mechanisms for monitoring compliance, institutions help states overcome the obstacles to cooperation and achieve absolute gains that would be difficult to attain through uncoordinated actions.

116. (C) A central, overarching global authority
The modern state system is fundamentally characterized by the principles of sovereignty, territoriality, and the legal equality of states. In this system, each state possesses supreme authority within its borders, and there is no central, overarching global authority that can dictate terms to sovereign nations. This decentralized and anarchic structure means that international relations are managed through diplomacy, treaties, and international law, rather than through a single world government that holds authority over all nations.

117. (B) A nerve agent like Sarin
Weapons of mass destruction are defined by their capacity to inflict massive casualties and cause extensive destruction through a single attack. This category includes chemical weapons, such as nerve agents like Sarin, which can cause widespread death and injury. These armaments are distinct from conventional weapons like rifles or tanks, which have more localized effects. International treaties, such as the Chemical Weapons Convention, aim to prohibit the development, production, and use of these devastating weapons globally.

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118. (D) Idealism
The commitment of the United Nations to promoting respect for human rights is a core principle that reflects the influence of the idealist perspective in international relations. Idealism emphasizes the importance of morality, ethical behavior, and the protection of the individual within the global system. By incorporating human rights into its founding charter, the UN established a normative framework that challenges the purely power-based calculations of realism and seeks to create a more just and humane international order.

119. (A) It increases the flow of capital, goods, and ideas across borders, often beyond the control of a single state.
Globalization poses a significant challenge to traditional state sovereignty by facilitating the rapid movement of capital, information, and products across national borders. This increased interconnectedness often occurs through global markets and communication networks that operate beyond the direct control of any single government. As a result, states may find it increasingly difficult to manage their economies and protect their national interests independently, as they are deeply integrated into a complex and fast-moving global system.

120. (A) I, II and III
Regional organizations vary widely in their goals and level of integration. The European Union has achieved extensive economic and political integration, including a common market and currency for many members. ASEAN operates based on the principles of consensus and non-interference, fostering regional harmony through

and legal frameworks that transcend national jurisdictions to be effectively managed and countered in the modern world.

107. (B) II, I, III, IV
The theoretical evolution of international relations reflects the changing global political landscape. Idealism emerged after World War I, followed by the dominance of realism after the Second World War. The 1970s and 1980s saw the development of neorealism and neoliberalism, leading to the "neo-neo debate." Finally, the post-Cold War era brought forth more reflective and social theories such as postmodernism and constructivism, which challenged the rationalist assumptions of earlier paradigms and focused on identity.

108. (C) The focus on state security ignores the insecurity faced by individuals, particularly women, in their homes and communities.
A feminist critique of traditional security argues that the state-centric focus on military threats ignores the day-to-day insecurities faced by individuals, especially women. These include domestic violence, economic marginalization, and lack of access to healthcare, which are often overlooked in global security discourses. By broadening the definition of security to include the personal and social spheres, feminist IR seeks to reveal how international systems and state policies can perpetuate gender-based vulnerabilities and inequalities.

109. (D) A multinational corporation (MNC) lobbying governments to change trade rules.
Multinational corporations are significant non-state actors in international relations due to their vast economic power and global reach. By lobbying governments and international organizations to change trade rules or environmental regulations, they can influence the global economic and political landscape. This influence demonstrates how actors that are not sovereign states can still play a crucial role in shaping international outcomes and national policies, highlighting the complexity of governance in an increasingly globalized world.

110. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Deterrence is a strategy that combines military capability with psychological influence to prevent an adversary from taking a specific action. Its success is not just about having superior force but also about ensuring the adversary believes that the threat of retaliation is both credible and certain to be carried out. If an opponent perceives a state's will or capacity to punish as weak, the deterrent effect is diminished, highlighting the importance of perception and communication.

111. (B) A body of rules, norms, and principles that are generally accepted as binding in the relations between states and nations.
International law consists of a set of rules, norms, and principles that govern the conduct of sovereign states and other international actors. These laws are developed through treaties, customary practices, and general principles of law recognized by the international community. While it lacks a centralized enforcement mechanism like a global police force, international law provides a vital framework for managing global affairs, facilitating cooperation, and providing a basis for resolving disputes between nations in a predictable way.

112. (B) I, II and IV
The G-20 was established in 1999 following the Asian financial crisis to bring together developed countries and major emerging economies for economic coordination. Since the 2008 global financial crisis, it has largely replaced the G7/G8 as the primary forum for international economic cooperation. While its decisions carry significant political weight and guide global policy, they are not legally binding on all UN member states, as the G-20 is an informal forum rather than a formal organization.

113. (A) Role of Religion, Culture and Identity Politics
Samuel Huntington's "Clash of Civilizations" thesis argues that in the post-Cold War world, the primary sources of conflict will be cultural and religious rather than ideological or economic. This perspective is directly relevant to contemporary challenges regarding the role of religion and identity politics in international relations. It suggests that deep-seated civilizational differences will drive future global tensions,

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existing power structures and social inequalities that define global politics. By revealing how these structures are not natural or inevitable, critical theorists aim to promote social justice and human emancipation, encouraging a reflective process that challenges the status quo and seeks to transform world order.

128. (B) Power transition theory, a concept within the Realist school.
Power transition theory is a realist concept that analyzes the implications of a rising power challenging the dominance of a currently leading state. In the contemporary context, this theory is frequently applied to understand the rise of China and its impact on the international system, particularly its relationship with the United States. It suggests that such periods of transition can be inherently unstable and may lead to heightened tensions or conflict as the international order is reshaped by shifts.

129. (A) Havens for terrorists, criminals, and disease outbreaks.
Failed states, characterized by a collapse of central authority and the inability to provide basic services or security, pose a significant non-traditional security threat to the international community. Such environments can become safe havens for terrorist organizations, transnational criminal networks, and the rapid spread of infectious diseases. Because these states lack the capacity to control their territory or enforce laws, the instability they generate can easily spill across borders, affecting regional and global security and humanitarian well-being.

130. (C) The diplomatic efforts to bring hostile parties to a negotiated agreement.
Peacemaking involves the use of diplomatic and non-violent means to resolve a conflict and bring opposing parties to a negotiated settlement. This process often involves mediation by third parties, such as the United Nations or other international actors, who facilitate communication and help develop mutually acceptable solutions. The primary goal of peacemaking is to end active hostilities and establish a framework for a sustainable peace agreement, addressing the immediate political and security grievances of the combatants involved.

131. (D) The democratic deficit and inefficiency of the Security Council.
Evaluations of the United Nations often highlight concerns about the structure and effectiveness of its most powerful body, the Security Council. Critics point to a "democratic deficit" caused by the exclusive veto power of the five permanent members, which can lead to paralysis on critical issues. Additionally, there are ongoing debates about the need for Council reform to better reflect the contemporary global distribution of power and to improve the efficiency and legitimacy of its decision-making processes.

132. (C) It was a set of discussions focused on demands by developing countries for a "New International Economic Order" (NIEO).
The North-South dialogue was a series of negotiations and discussions during the 1970s and 1980s that addressed the economic grievances of developing nations. These countries called for a "New International Economic Order" to address the perceived imbalances in the global economy, seeking fairer trade terms, increased development aid, and greater control over their natural resources. The dialogue highlighted the structural challenges faced by the Global South and the need for a more equitable international financial and trade system.

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133. (B) Promote peace, security, and stability on the continent.
A primary objective of the African Union is to promote peace, security, and stability across the African continent. This goal is pursued through regional cooperation, peacekeeping missions, and diplomatic efforts to resolve conflicts within and between member states. The AU's focus on maintaining stability is seen as essential for fostering economic growth, protecting human rights, and achieving sustainable development. By addressing regional security challenges, the organization seeks to create a more prosperous and unified African community.

134. (D) How shared resources, which are open to all, can be overused and degraded due to individual actors pursuing their self-interest.
The "tragedy of the commons" illustrates the challenge of managing global shared resources, such as the atmosphere, oceans, and international waters. It explains how individual states, acting

informal dialogue. The African Union possesses a unique mandate that allows for intervention in member states during grave circumstances. Not all regional bodies, however, aim to become supranational entities or focus exclusively on trade.

121. (A) The individual.
Human security represents a fundamental broadening of the concept of security, shifting the primary focus from the protection of the state's sovereignty and territory to the safety and well-being of the individual. This approach acknowledges that individuals face a wide range of threats that are not purely military, such as poverty, disease, and environmental degradation. By prioritizing the person as the referent object, human security emphasizes the need for comprehensive policies that protect people's lives and dignity.

122. (D) Questioning the very foundations of knowledge and objectivity upon which those theories are built.
Postmodern approaches to international relations challenge the foundational assumptions of mainstream theories by questioning the possibility of objective knowledge and truth. They argue that our understanding of the world is deeply influenced by language, power dynamics, and historical context. By deconstructing the key concepts used by realists and liberals, postmodernists reveal how these ideas are social constructions that serve specific interests. This perspective encourages a more critical and reflective analysis of global political discourse and systems.

123. (B) The Rome Statute
The International Criminal Court was established by the Rome Statute, a landmark international treaty adopted in 1998. The court is designed as a permanent judicial body with the authority to investigate and prosecute individuals for the most serious crimes of international concern, including genocide, war crimes, and crimes against humanity. By providing a formal mechanism for holding individuals accountable for these atrocities, the Rome Statute aims to end impunity and provide justice for victims worldwide.

124. (C) Creating a new system of international economic management to prevent a repeat of the Great Depression.
The Bretton Woods conference was held in 1944 to design a new international economic framework for the post-war era. The primary goal was to prevent the kind of economic instability and protectionism that had contributed to the Great Depression and the outbreak of World War II. This effort led to the creation of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, established to ensure currency stability and provide financial support for reconstruction and long-term development.

125. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Core concepts in international relations provide a framework for understanding global interactions. Anarchy refers to the absence of a central world government, while sovereignty denotes a state's supreme authority over its territory. The security dilemma describes a situation where one state's actions to increase its safety lead to a reciprocal response from others, increasing mutual insecurity. Soft power, conversely, involves the use of attraction and persuasion, rather than coercion, to achieve a state's desired political and social objectives.

126. (A) Humanitarian intervention and the Responsibility to Protect (R2P).
The traditional principle of non-interference, which grants sovereign states exclusive authority over their internal affairs, is increasingly challenged by modern normative developments. Humanitarian intervention and the "responsibility to protect" suggest that the international community has a duty to act when a state fails to protect its own population from mass atrocities. These concepts imply that sovereignty is not absolute and is contingent on a state's fulfillment of its responsibilities to protect the human rights of its people.

127. (B) It has a normative purpose: to criticize and transform the existing international order, not just explain it.
Critical International Theory is distinguished from mainstream IR theories by its explicit normative and transformative goals. Rather than simply explaining how the international system currently functions, it seeks to critique the

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navigation, the realist emphasis on power politics and survival is highly relevant.

142. (B) I, II, and IV
The United Nations is composed of several principal organs and numerous specialized agencies. According to its Charter, the principal organs are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, the International Court of Justice, and the Secretariat. While the World Health Organization and the International Monetary Fund are crucial parts of the broader UN system, they are specialized agencies with their own governing structures, rather than principal organs of the United Nations itself.

143. (B) 2008 Global Financial Crisis.
The G-20 gained significant importance as a forum for global governance in the wake of the 2008 global financial crisis. Leaders recognized that the existing G7/G8 group, which included only advanced economies, was no longer sufficient to manage a deeply integrated and crisis-stricken global economy. The inclusion of major emerging economies in the G-20 allowed for more comprehensive and effective coordination on financial regulations, stimulus packages, and policies aimed at restoring international financial stability and promoting global growth.

144. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a multifaceted regional body that addresses both security and economic issues among its member states. Its primary mandate includes a strong focus on regional security, particularly the combatting of the "three evils": terrorism, separatism, and extremism. Simultaneously, the SCO promotes economic cooperation by facilitating trade and investment and encouraging joint infrastructure projects. This dual focus allows the organization to address the interconnected challenges of stability and development within the Eurasian region.

145. (A) Recognition and the rights of specific cultural, ethnic, or religious groups.
Identity politics in international relations centers on the struggles of groups defined by shared cultural, ethnic, or religious affiliations to achieve recognition and protect their rights. These movements often challenge the traditional state-centric political order by asserting sub-national or transnational identities as primary sources of loyalty. The pursuit of self-determination, the protection of minority rights, and the fight against discrimination are all key themes in identity-based struggles that increasingly shape conflicts and alliances worldwide.

146. (C) Absolute gains.
Neoliberalism argues that while the international system is anarchic, states can still cooperate because they are primarily motivated by the desire to achieve absolute gains. Unlike realists, who focus on relative gains—how much one state gains compared to others—neoliberals believe that states are rational actors that will choose to cooperate if it leads to an overall improvement in their own economic or security situation. International institutions facilitate this by providing a framework that ensures these gains are mutual.

147. (D) It is often used selectively by powerful states to justify interventions that serve their own national interests.
A major critique of the concept of humanitarian intervention is that it can be applied selectively by powerful nations to justify military actions that actually serve their own strategic or economic interests. Critics argue that such interventions are rarely consistent and that the threshold for action is often determined by political considerations rather than the severity of human rights violations. This selectivity can undermine the legitimacy of international norms and create suspicion among states about the true motives.

148. (C) Globalization.
The World Social Forum is an annual meeting of civil society organizations that provides a platform for alternative voices to the dominant model of corporate-led globalization. With its slogan "Another World Is Possible," the forum advocates for social justice, environmental sustainability, and a more equitable distribution of global resources. It critiques the negative impacts of neoliberal economic policies on marginalized communities and seeks to foster a different form of global integration that prioritizes human rights and democratic participation.

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in their own self-interest, may overexploit these resources, leading to long-term environmental degradation that harms all actors. This concept is fundamental to understanding the difficulties of achieving international cooperation on environmental issues, as it highlights the need for collective action and enforceable agreements to prevent the depletion of essential common goods.

135. (A) World War II
Idealism, which emphasized international law and collective security as a means to prevent war, suffered a major blow after the failure of the League of Nations to prevent the escalation of aggression in the 1930s. The outbreak of World War II, a conflict of unprecedented scale and brutality, significantly undermined the credibility of idealist assumptions about the inherent morality of states and the effectiveness of international organizations. This failure paved the way for the dominance of realism in the post-war era.

136. (C) The government of Brazil
Non-state actors are individuals or organizations that have significant political influence but are not official parts of any government. Examples include international non-governmental organizations like the Red Cross and Greenpeace, as well as multinational corporations like Google. The government of Brazil, however, is a sovereign state, the primary type of actor in international relations. While non-state actors play a crucial role in global governance, they operate alongside and sometimes in competition with the authority of sovereign states.

137. (A) Neorealism
Neorealism, also known as structural realism, argues that the anarchic structure of the international system forces states to prioritize their own survival and security. In this self-help system, states must constantly be wary of others and seek to maintain a balance of power to protect their national interests. This theory posits that the absence of a central world authority makes conflict a persistent possibility, as states are driven by systemic constraints to be competitive and self-reliant.

138. (A) III, II, I, IV
The architecture of the global economic system has evolved through the establishment of key institutions over several decades. The International Monetary Fund was created in 1944, followed by the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade in 1947. Decades later, the World Trade Organization was established in 1995 to replace GATT. The New Development Bank, created by the BRICS nations, is a much more recent addition to this global framework, formally established in 2014 to fund infrastructure projects.

139. (B) Feminism
The slogan "the personal is international" is central to feminist approaches in international relations, highlighting how domestic and personal experiences are shaped by and in turn shape global politics. This perspective argues that traditional IR theories, which focus on states and military power, ignore the private sphere where gender inequalities and vulnerabilities are most apparent. By connecting individual lives to international systems, feminism seeks to reveal the gendered nature of power, security, and the global political economy.

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140. (C) The Responsibility to Protect (R2P)
The concept of "sovereignty as responsibility" is the foundational idea behind the "responsibility to protect" norm. It suggests that sovereignty is not an absolute right of states to do as they please within their borders, but rather a responsibility to protect their own citizens from mass atrocities. If a state fails in this duty, the international community has a secondary responsibility to intervene. This framing shifts the focus of sovereignty from state control to individual protection and accountability.

141. (D) Realism/Neorealism
Realism and neorealism are the most appropriate theoretical lenses for analyzing geographical areas where traditional security concerns are prominent. These theories focus on the competitive nature of the international system, the pursuit of national interests, and the importance of military power. In locations like the Strait of Hormuz or the South China Sea, where states engage in military posturing and navigate territorial disputes to ensure freedom of

a move toward deeper political integration. By speaking with a single voice on the international stage and coordinating their security efforts, EU member states aim to exert more significant influence on global affairs. This collective approach allows the Union to act as a more cohesive and powerful entity, better able to address shared security challenges and promote its interests in an increasingly complex and multipolar world.

157. (D) Poverty and Development
The "digital divide" refers to the gap between those who have access to modern information and communication technology and those who do not. In international relations, this divide is a significant aspect of the challenge of poverty and development. Developing nations often lack the infrastructure and resources to fully utilize digital tools, which can hinder their economic growth and social progress. Bridging this gap is essential for promoting more equitable development and ensuring all nations can participate.

158. (A) The Core, Semi-Periphery, and Periphery.
Immanuel Wallerstein's World-Systems Theory, a form of structural Marxism, analyzes the global economy as a hierarchy of three regions. The "core" consists of wealthy, industrialized nations that control global finance and technology. The "periphery" includes poorer nations that provide raw materials and cheap labor. The "semi-periphery" represents countries that have some industrial capacity but remain subordinate to the core. This structure, according to the theory, perpetuates a system of economic exploitation and maintains global inequality.

159. (B) Feminism and/or Social Constructivism
Feminism and social constructivism are the most relevant theoretical perspectives for studying the role of global conferences in shaping international norms. Feminism focuses on how these events can promote gender equality and address the specific experiences of women. Social constructivism explores how such conferences facilitate the creation and spread of shared ideas and standards of behavior. Together, these theories analyze how interactions between states and non-state actors at international forums can lead to the development of new global norms.

160. (B) The sum of a state's military and economic capabilities.
In the realist paradigm, power is primarily understood as a state's material capacity to influence others and ensure its own survival. This is typically measured as the sum of its military and economic capabilities, which provide the means to coerce or induce other actors. Realists view the international system as competitive, where the distribution of these material resources determines a state's position and influence. Power is thus a concrete tool used by states to pursue their national interests.

161. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Non-traditional security threats, such as climate change, pandemics, and transnational crime, are characterized by their ability to cross national borders regardless of state control. These challenges often require complex, multi-faceted responses that go beyond traditional military solutions. While a state's military may play a role in certain crisis situations, addressing these threats effectively requires cooperation across various sectors, including public health, environmental policy, and international law, as well as collaboration between state and non-state actors.

162. (C) Addressing the root causes and structural sources of conflict.
Conflict transformation is an approach to peacebuilding that emphasizes the need to move beyond simple settlements to address the underlying structural and relational issues that cause conflict. It focuses on long-term processes that aim to transform the social, political, and economic conditions that fuel hostility. By addressing these root causes and rebuilding trust between conflicting groups, this method seeks to create a sustainable peace and prevent the recurrence of violence in the future through comprehensive change.

163. (D) International Court of Justice
The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations, established by its Charter. Located in The Hague, the court's primary functions are to settle legal disputes submitted by sovereign states and to provide advisory opinions on legal questions referred to it by authorized UN organs and specialized

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192. (B) Social Constructivism
Social constructivism is a theoretical perspective that argues the international system is not a fixed material reality but is socially constructed through human interaction, shared ideas, and norms. According to this view, the identities and interests of states are shaped by social processes rather than just by the distribution of power. Concepts like "anarchy" or "sovereignty" have meaning only because states have collectively agreed to understand them in specific ways, emphasizing the role of human agency in politics.

193. (A) Represents a challenge to the traditional economic dominance of the Global North.
The rise of BRICS—Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa—is a significant development in the global political economy as it represents a growing challenge to the traditional economic and political dominance of the industrialized nations of the Global North. These emerging economies seek to increase their collective voice in global governance and have established their own institutions, like the New Development Bank. Their influence reflects a shift toward a more multipolar world and a desire for a more equitable system.

194. (C) Has a well-founded fear of persecution and has crossed an international border.
In international law, the distinction between a refugee and a migrant is based on the reason for their movement and the nature of the protection they require. A refugee is someone who has been forced to flee their country because of a well-founded fear of persecution due to race, religion, nationality, or political opinion, and has crossed an international border. A migrant, conversely, often moves voluntarily for economic or personal reasons and does not face the same level of danger.

195. (D) The State
Sovereignty is a fundamental concept in international relations that is most closely associated with the state. It refers to the supreme legal and political authority that a state exercises over its defined territory and the people living within it. This principle establishes the state as the primary actor in the international system, possessing the right to govern itself without external interference and the capacity to enter into formal relations with other sovereign nations based on legal equality.

196. (C) Military intervention in a state, without its consent, to prevent or stop a large-scale loss of life or genocide.
Humanitarian intervention is a controversial practice involving the use of military force by external actors to protect populations from mass atrocities within a foreign state, often without that state's consent. This action is taken when a government is either unable or unwilling to protect its own citizens from gross human rights violations like genocide. It represents a significant challenge to the principle of state sovereignty, as it prioritizes the protection of human life over traditional territorial rights.

197. (B) Consultation, consensus, and non-interference.
The "ASEAN Way" is a specific mode of diplomacy practiced by the members of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations. This approach emphasizes reaching decisions through informal consultation and achieving a broad consensus among all members, rather than using majority voting or binding legal mechanisms. It also prioritizes the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of member states. By focusing on regional harmony and quiet diplomacy, ASEAN seeks to manage its diverse interests without resorting to coercion.

198. (D) Military and economic might used to induce or coerce.
Hard power refers to a state's ability to influence the behavior of other actors through the use of tangible resources, primarily military strength and economic power. This can involve the threat of military action or the application of economic sanctions to coerce an opponent, as well as the use of financial incentives to induce cooperation. In contrast to soft power, which relies on attraction and persuasion, hard power is characterized by the direct use of pressure or rewards.

199. (A) Allegedly focusing disproportionately on prosecuting individuals from African countries.
The International Criminal Court has faced significant criticism from some African leaders and organizations, who argue that the court's investigations and prosecutions have focused

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subsidies, industrial tariffs, and trade in services, aiming to create a more equitable and inclusive international trading system.

171. (B) Addis Ababa, Ethiopia
The headquarters of the African Union is located in Addis Ababa, Ethiopia. As the primary continental body for Africa, the AU plays a crucial role in promoting regional integration, economic development, and peace and security among its 55 member states. Addis Ababa serves as a central hub for African diplomacy, hosting numerous summits and meetings where leaders coordinate their policies on key issues such as human rights, conflict resolution, and the implementation of developmental goals across the continent.

172. (C) Environmental Concerns in IR.
The study of environmental concerns in international relations highlights how ecological problems often transcend national boundaries and require collective global action. Issues like acid rain, river pollution, and climate change cannot be solved by any single state acting alone, as their impacts are felt across borders. This necessity for cooperation challenges traditional concepts of sovereignty and power politics, forcing states to negotiate treaties and establish international organizations to manage shared environmental resources and protect the global commons.

173. (D) Idealism is more focused on morality, while Liberalism focuses on how institutions and interdependence can foster cooperation out of self-interest.
Idealism and liberalism are both optimistic theories in international relations, but they emphasize different mechanisms for achieving cooperation. Idealism is more normative, focusing on morality, ethical behavior, and the role of international law in shaping a better world. Liberalism, particularly neoliberalism, focuses on the practical ways that international institutions and economic interdependence can foster cooperation among states, even when they are primarily motivated by their own self-interest. Both see cooperation as possible but through different theoretical lenses.

174. (A) I and III only
Sovereignty is the principle that a state has supreme and absolute authority within its defined territory and over its population. It also implies the rule of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states, which is a cornerstone of the modern international system. However, the absolute nature of sovereignty is increasingly challenged by globalization and the rise of international human rights norms. Furthermore, while states are legally equal in theory, their actual influence and power vary significantly in practice.

175. (B) Asymmetric warfare against non-state terrorist networks.
The "war on terror" following the 9/11 attacks significantly highlighted the rise of asymmetric warfare. This type of conflict involves unconventional fighting between a powerful state military and decentralized, non-state terrorist networks. Unlike traditional interstate wars, asymmetric warfare often features guerilla tactics, suicide bombings, and the use of the internet for radicalization and coordination. This shift challenged conventional military doctrines and required new strategies that focus on counter-terrorism, intelligence-gathering, and addressing the root causes of radical extremism.

176. (B) International Criminal Court
The Rome Statute is the foundational treaty that established the International Criminal Court as a permanent judicial institution. Adopted in 1998, the statute gives the court jurisdiction to prosecute individuals for the most serious international crimes, including genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and the crime of aggression. By creating a formal mechanism for holding individuals accountable for these atrocities, the Rome Statute aims to promote international justice and deter future violations of basic human rights during conflicts.

177. (A) The establishment of a new Cold War.
The North-South dialogue was centered on the demand by developing nations for a New International Economic Order. Key objectives of the NIEO included achieving fairer trade terms for primary commodities, gaining greater control over foreign investment and the activities of multinational corporations, and increasing

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agencies. The ICJ plays a vital role in maintaining the international legal order by providing a formal mechanism for the peaceful resolution of interstate conflicts.

164. (C) International relations are managed through a complex web of institutions, norms, and networks, both public and private.
Global governance describes a decentralized and multifaceted process of managing international affairs in the absence of a central world government. It involves a wide range of actors, including sovereign states, international organizations, non-governmental organizations, and private corporations. These actors interact through a complex web of treaties, formal institutions, and informal norms to address shared challenges such as trade, security, and environmental protection. This collective management reflects the increasing interconnectedness and complexity of the modern world.

165. (B) South Africa
BRICS is an acronym for an association of five major emerging national economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. These countries represent significant regional influences and have come together to increase their collective voice in global political and economic governance. The inclusion of South Africa in 2010 expanded the group's geographic reach and reinforced its mission to promote cooperation and development among leading emerging nations as they challenge the traditional dominance of Western-led global institutions.

166. (D) Neoliberalism : Inevitability of War
Different international relations theories are associated with specific core concepts. Realism focuses on power politics, while idealism emphasizes collective security and international law. Structural Marxism utilizes the core-periphery model to analyze global economic exploitation. Neoliberalism, however, is not associated with the inevitability of war; instead, it argues that international institutions and economic interdependence can foster cooperation and mitigate conflict. Neoliberals believe that through shared frameworks and absolute gains, states can achieve a more peaceful international order.

167. (A) Westphalian system
The modern state system is often referred to as the Westphalian system, named after the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. These treaties established the foundational principles of state sovereignty and territorial integrity, which define the international political order today. In this system, independent, sovereign states are the primary actors, and each has supreme authority within its own borders. This model provides the basic framework for international law, diplomacy, and the formal relations between sovereign nations across the globe.

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168. (C) Convince an attacker that they cannot achieve their military objective.
Deterrence by denial is a strategy aimed at discouraging an adversary from attacking by making the prospect of achieving their military objectives seem impossible or excessively difficult. This is achieved by strengthening one's defenses and resilience, such that the attacker realizes their efforts would likely fail. Unlike deterrence by punishment, which relies on the threat of devastating retaliation, deterrence by denial focuses on frustrating the attacker's goals directly, thereby reducing the perceived utility of initiating a conflict.

169. (A) The absence of a centralized, coercive enforcement mechanism.
A primary challenge to the effectiveness of international law is the lack of a centralized global authority with the power to coercively enforce its rules. Unlike domestic law, which is enforced by a state's police and court systems, international law relies largely on the voluntary compliance of sovereign states. While mechanisms such as the International Court of Justice and UN sanctions exist, their effectiveness is often limited by political considerations and the principle of state sovereignty.

170. (D) The World Trade Organization (WTO)
The Doha Round, also known as the Doha Development Agenda, is a series of trade negotiations among the members of the World Trade Organization. Launched in 2001, its primary objective is to further liberalize global trade while specifically addressing the needs and concerns of developing countries. The negotiations focus on a wide range of issues, including agricultural

with a stronger mandate and better mechanisms for collective security.

185. (A) The European Union.
The European Union is a unique example of regional integration where sovereign states have created supranational institutions and shared decision-making bodies to solve common problems. In doing so, these states have voluntarily limited their own sovereignty in certain policy areas, such as trade, the environment, and monetary policy, in exchange for the benefits of collective action and a common market. This process represents a significant departure from traditional models of interstate cooperation and is central to integration.

186. (D) Human rights norms.
Cultural relativism is the idea that a person's beliefs and activities should be understood based on their own culture. In international relations, this concept is often used to challenge the universality of human rights norms, as some argue that these rights are Western-centric and may not be compatible with all cultural or religious values. This creates a significant tension between the promotion of global standards for the treatment of individuals and the respect for cultural diversity and national sovereignty.

187. (B) Anarchism
The study of international relations includes several recognized theoretical approaches, such as realism, neorealism, social constructivism, and feminism. Each of these provides a unique lens for analyzing state behavior and global interactions. While "anarchy" is a central concept used by many of these theories to describe the lack of a central world government, "anarchism" itself is a political philosophy rather than a mainstream academic approach used to analyze the international system in the same way.

188. (C) A collection of independent, sovereign political units.
The state system describes the global political order composed of a collection of independent and sovereign political units, known as states. This system is based on the mutual recognition of each state's authority within its defined territory and its legal equality with other nations. In this decentralized and anarchic environment, international relations are conducted through diplomacy, treaties, and international law, as there is no higher authority than the sovereign states themselves to manage their common affairs.

189. (D) Preventing an attack by threatening unacceptable retaliation.
Nuclear deterrence is a strategic concept based on the logic of preventing a nuclear attack by ensuring that an adversary knows it would face a devastating and unacceptable retaliation. This strategy relies on the possession of a credible second-strike capability, meaning the state can survive an initial attack and still launch a counter-strike. By making the costs of starting a nuclear war far outweigh any potential benefits, deterrence aims to maintain stability and prevent the use of these weapons.

190. (A) There can be no sustainable development without peace and no sustainable peace without development.
The United Nations emphasizes the intrinsic link between peace and development, arguing that they are mutually dependent and must be pursued simultaneously. Sustainable development is difficult to achieve in areas of conflict, while persistent poverty and inequality often serve as root causes of social unrest and violence. Therefore, achieving a lasting and stable peace requires addressing economic and social needs, just as long-term development is only possible in an environment that is secure and free from conflict.

191. (B) I, II, III, and IV
Non-traditional security threats are those that arise from non-military sources and often transcend national borders, affecting the safety and well-being of individuals and communities globally. Examples include transnational terrorism, pandemics, climate change, and cyber-attacks on critical infrastructure. These challenges require new forms of international cooperation and non-military responses to manage effectively. In contrast, interstate border disputes are a classic example of traditional security concerns, as they involve territorial integrity and the potential for conventional military conflict.

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environmental, and social dimensions into the study of security, the Copenhagen School emphasizes that what is considered a threat is not fixed but is constructed through political discourse and social interaction.

207. (B) Address security concerns in Central Asia, particularly terrorism, separatism, and extremism.
The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation was founded in 2001 with a primary focus on addressing regional security concerns in Central Asia. Its founding members sought to create a platform for cooperation in combatting what they called the "three evils": terrorism, ethnic separatism, and religious extremism. While the organization's mandate has since expanded to include economic and cultural collaboration, its core objective remains the promotion of regional stability and mutual trust among its member nations in Eurasia.

208. (B) Analyzing how the concept of sovereignty has been historically and culturally constructed to legitimize power.
A postmodernist deconstruction of "sovereignty" would involve a critical analysis of how the concept has been developed and used over time. Postmodernists argue that sovereignty is not a natural or objective reality but is a social construct that has been historically and culturally defined to serve specific power interests. By examining the language and narratives that underpin the idea of the sovereign state, they seek to reveal how it is used to legitimize authority and marginalize alternatives.

209. (B) II, III, and IV
Different international relations theories provide unique insights into the nature of the global system. Liberalism emphasizes the potential for peace among democratic states, while structural Marxism focuses on the role of global capitalism and economic structures. Social constructivism explores how shared norms and identities shape state behavior through interaction. Realism, however, is generally pessimistic about the prospects for international cooperation, as it views the anarchic system as inherently competitive and focused on national survival.

210. (C) The United States' decision to suspend the dollar's convertibility to gold in 1971.
The Bretton Woods system of fixed exchange rates was fundamentally based on the US dollar's convertibility to gold. This arrangement ended in 1971 when the United States, facing economic pressures and a declining gold reserve, suspended the dollar's convertibility. This event, often called the "Nixon Shock," is considered the symbolic end of the Bretton Woods system. Following this, the world moved toward a system of floating exchange rates, where currency values are determined by market forces.

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211. (D) The ICJ settles disputes between states, while the ICC prosecutes individuals.
The International Court of Justice and the International Criminal Court are two distinct judicial bodies with different jurisdictions. The ICJ is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations and is responsible for settling legal disputes between sovereign states. In contrast, the ICC is an independent international court that prosecutes individuals for serious international crimes, such as genocide and war crimes. While both contribute to international law and justice, they focus on different types of legal actors.

212. (C) become breeding grounds for terrorists and transnational criminal organizations.
Failed states represent a significant concern for international security because the collapse of central authority creates an environment where lawlessness can flourish. Without an effective government to enforce laws and control its borders, these states can become safe havens for terrorist organizations and transnational criminal networks involved in activities like human trafficking and drug smuggling. The instability and violence generated within a failed state can easily spill over into neighboring regions, threatening both regional and global peace.

213. (B) Germany
The United Nations Security Council is composed of fifteen members, including five permanent members that possess veto power: China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States. These countries were the primary victors of World War II and were given permanent status to ensure their continued involvement in maintaining global security.

disproportionately on individuals from the African continent. This perceived bias has led to accusations that the ICC is a tool of Western powers and has even prompted some African nations to threaten withdrawal from the Rome Statute. This tension highlights the ongoing challenges of ensuring the court's global legitimacy and impartial application of international justice.

200. (C) Climate change
Climate change is a contemporary challenge that inherently requires global cooperation because it is a problem that transcends national borders and affects the entire planet. No single state can address the causes or consequences of climate change acting alone, as greenhouse gas emissions and environmental degradation have worldwide impacts. Any meaningful solution requires coordinated international efforts to reduce emissions, transition to sustainable energy sources, and provide support for vulnerable nations, making it a primary issue for global governance.

201. (A) Both agree that the international system is anarchic.
Neoliberalism and neorealism share the foundational assumption that the international system is anarchic, meaning there is no central world government with authority over sovereign states. While they agree on this systemic starting point, they differ on its implications. Neorealists argue that anarchy leads to inevitable competition and conflict, while neoliberals believe that international institutions and economic interdependence can mitigate the effects of anarchy and foster sustainable cooperation, allowing states to achieve mutual absolute gains.

202. (D) The Gates Foundation funding public health initiatives in developing countries.
Non-state actors like the Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation play an increasingly important role in global governance by providing significant resources and expertise to address international challenges. By funding major public health initiatives and development projects worldwide, the foundation can influence global health policies and outcomes, often working alongside or independently of national governments and international organizations. This demonstrate how private entities can contribute to managing common global affairs and provide services that cross national jurisdictions.

203. (B) Nuclear deterrence.
Mutually assured destruction is a core concept in the study of nuclear deterrence, particularly during the Cold War. It describes a situation where both sides in a conflict possess a large enough nuclear arsenal to ensure that an initial strike would be followed by a devastating retaliation, resulting in the complete destruction of both the attacker and the defender. This dynamic makes the use of nuclear weapons irrational, as any nuclear exchange would lead to a catastrophic outcome.

204. (C) San Francisco
The United Nations was formally established on October 24, 1945, after the signing of the UN Charter in San Francisco. The conference, which took place from April to June of that year, brought together representatives from fifty countries to draft the charter and establish the new international organization. The choice of San Francisco reflected the global effort to create a more robust system for maintaining international peace and security in the aftermath of the second global conflict.

205. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Globalization is a multifaceted process that has had varying impacts across different regions and populations. While it has led to increased interconnectedness and economic growth in many areas, it has not been a uniform process that benefits everyone equally. Critics argue that globalization can actually exacerbate inequality both between wealthy and poor nations and within individual countries. This uneven distribution of benefits and the potential for social and economic marginalization are key themes in the ongoing globalization debate.

206. (A) Security
The Copenhagen School of security studies is well-known for broadening the traditional concept of security beyond its state-centric, military focus. It introduced the idea of "securitization," which describes how any issue can be framed as an existential threat, justifying extraordinary measures. By including economic,

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means to coordinate and constrain a dominant power. Instead of building up their own militaries or forming formal alliances, states utilize international institutions, diplomatic coordination, and economic cooperation to limit the hegemon's freedom of action and influence. This approach allows states to balance a more powerful actor without resorting to the direct and risky military competition associated with traditional "hard" balancing strategies.

222. (A) Peace-enforcement missions may be deployed without the full consent of the host state and can use force to impose peace.
UN peacekeeping and peace enforcement are distinct types of operations with different legal bases and requirements. Traditional peacekeeping missions are deployed with the consent of the parties involved and use force only in self-defense. In contrast, peace-enforcement missions, authorized under Chapter VII of the UN Charter, can be deployed without the full consent of the host state and are mandated to use military force to impose peace, protect civilians, and restore international peace and security.

223. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Globalization fundamentally challenges the traditional concept of state sovereignty by increasing the flow of capital, information, and people across national borders. These transnational flows, often driven by non-state actors like multinational corporations and global communication networks, can reduce a government's ability to control its own territory and implement independent policies. As a result, states find themselves increasingly integrated into a complex global system where their authority is shared or constrained by international markets, norms, and institutional frameworks.

224. (B) Non-interference
The Organisation of African Unity, the predecessor to the African Union, was often criticized for its strict adherence to the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of its member states. This principle was intended to protect newly independent nations from external meddling but often prevented the organization from taking action against gross human rights violations or intervening in domestic conflicts. The transition to the African Union brought a shift toward a policy of "non-indifference," allowing for intervention in grave circumstances.

225. (A) The issue is framed as an existential threat, justifying extraordinary measures beyond normal political procedures.
According to the Copenhagen School, "securitization" is a process where a political actor frames a specific issue as an existential threat to a referent object, such as the state or society. If this framing is accepted by the audience, it justifies the use of extraordinary measures that go beyond traditional political and legal procedures. This move allows the actor to prioritize the issue and allocate resources in a way that would not be possible within the realm of normal politics.

226. (C) Social Constructivism
Social constructivism is a theory that analyzes how international relations are shaped by socially constructed ideas, norms, and identities. This approach is highly relevant for understanding the international system as a structure of patriarchy, as it explores how gender roles and power dynamics are not natural or fixed but are created and reinforced through social interaction. By deconstructing these gendered social structures, constructivists can reveal how patriarchy influences state behavior, security definitions, and the overall functioning of global politics.

227. (A) I, II, III, IV
The history of international relations is marked by major conflicts that led to the development of new global orders and institutions. The Thirty Years' War ended with the Peace of Westphalia in 1648, establishing the state system. The Napoleonic Wars led to the Congress of Vienna in 1815. World War I resulted in the creation of the League of Nations in 1919. Finally, World War II led to the establishment of the United Nations in 1945.

228. (C) Neoliberalism
Complex interdependence is a key concept in neoliberal theory, developed by Robert Keohane and Joseph Nye. It describes an international system where states and other actors are connected through multiple channels, there is no clear hierarchy of issues, and military force is often an ineffective tool for achieving goals. This

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While Germany is a major global power and a significant contributor to the UN, it is not one of the five permanent members of the Council.

214. (D) Samuel Huntington
Samuel Huntington is the author of the influential and controversial "Clash of Civilizations" thesis. He argued that in the post-Cold War era, the primary sources of global conflict would shift from ideological or economic differences to deep-seated cultural and religious divisions. According to Huntington, future tensions will occur along the "fault lines" between different civilizations, such as the Western, Islamic, and Sinic worlds. This perspective highlights the role of identity in shaping contemporary international relations.

215. (A) Subsidiarity
Subsidiarity is a fundamental legal principle within the European Union that ensures decisions are taken as closely as possible to the citizen. It stipulates that the EU should only take action when it is more effective than action at the national, regional, or local levels. This principle aims to prevent unnecessary centralization and protect the authority of member states within their own domestic affairs. By applying subsidiarity, the Union seeks to balance its own powers with the sovereignty.

216. (C) A scale use of force has become unthinkable.
A "security community" is a concept from constructivist theory that describes a group of states that have developed such a high level of mutual trust and shared identity that the use of military force to resolve disputes between them has become unthinkable. In these regions, states no longer prepare for war against each other and instead focus on cooperation and peaceful conflict resolution. The North Atlantic area and the European Union are often cited as prime examples of evolving communities.

217. (A) The principle of state sovereignty and cultural relativism.
The promotion of universal human rights often creates a fundamental tension with the principles of state sovereignty and cultural relativism. While human rights norms set international standards for individual protections, some states invoke their sovereignty to reject external scrutiny of their internal practices. Additionally, the idea of cultural relativism suggests that rights should be understood within specific cultural contexts, which some use to challenge the universality of certain human rights. This tension remains a central challenge in global politics.

218. (D) A rising power challenges a ruling power, often leading to war.
The "Thucydides Trap" is a realist concept that describes the inherent instability and potential for conflict when a rising power threatens to displace an established ruling power. Named after the ancient Greek historian who analyzed the war between Sparta and Athens, this concept suggests that the structural pressure of a power transition can often lead to war, even if neither side initially desires it. It is frequently used to analyze the contemporary relationship between the United States and China.

219. (A) I, II, and III
The realist paradigm in international relations is built upon several core assumptions. First, it views sovereign states as the primary and most important actors in world politics. Second, it characterizes the international system as anarchic, meaning there is no central authority above states. Third, it posits that states are rational actors that prioritize their own national interest, primarily defined as the pursuit of power and security, to ensure their survival within this competitive and insecure global environment.

220. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
International organizations and groups are defined by their unique characteristics and roles. The European Union is a deeply integrated supranational and intergovernmental union. ASEAN is known for its emphasis on consensus and non-interference, often called the "ASEAN Way." BRICS is a forum for major emerging economies to coordinate on development issues. The G-20 serves as the premier forum for international economic cooperation among the world's largest advanced and emerging economies, focusing on global financial stability.

221. (D) Using non-military tools like international institutions and economic cooperation to constrain a powerful state.
Soft balancing is a neorealist concept that describes how states may use non-military

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development aid from the industrialized North. The goal was to reduce economic inequality between rich and poor nations. The establishment of a new Cold War was not an objective; rather, these countries often sought non-alignment.

178. (C) European Union
The principle of subsidiarity is a fundamental concept within the European Union, stipulating that decisions should be taken at the lowest possible level of governance—national, regional, or local—whenever an objective cannot be sufficiently achieved by the EU institutions. This principle aims to ensure that the Union only acts when its involvement is more effective than action at the state or local level. Subsidiarity helps balance the powers between the EU and its member states, protecting national sovereignty.

179. (D) The United Nations General Assembly
The Universal Declaration of Human Rights is a foundational document in the field of international human rights, proclaimed by the United Nations General Assembly in 1948. It sets out, for the first time, the fundamental human rights that are to be universally protected for all individuals, regardless of their nationality or background. Although it is not a legally binding treaty itself, the UDHR has served as the basis for numerous international human rights conventions and national constitutions worldwide.

180. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Key international relations theories are famously associated with specific scholars who developed their core tenets. Hans Morgenthau is a central figure in classical realism, while Kenneth Waltz founded neorealism by focusing on the structure of the international system. Alexander Wendt is a prominent proponent of social constructivism, emphasizing how identities and norms shape state behavior. Robert Keohane is a leading thinker in neoliberalism, focusing on how international institutions and complex interdependence facilitate cooperation among sovereign states.

181. (B) International relations is a masculine domain, and its concepts are gender-biased.
The feminist perspective in international relations argues that the field has traditionally been a masculine domain, with core concepts like power and security reflecting a male-centric bias. This viewpoint suggests that mainstream theories often ignore the experiences of women and the gendered impacts of global policies and conflicts. By analyzing how gender roles shape international outcomes, feminist scholars seek to reveal the hidden inequalities within the international system and advocate for a more inclusive and equitable approach.

182. (D) An airborne virus that spreads globally, overwhelming health systems.
Non-traditional security threats are those that arise from non-military sources and affect the well-being of individuals and communities across national borders. A global pandemic caused by an airborne virus is a primary example, as it represents a major health crisis that requires international cooperation and non-military responses to manage. These threats differ from traditional security concerns, which focus on military aggression and territorial disputes between states, highlighting the diverse range of challenges in the contemporary world.

183. (A) Ending a violent conflict through a negotiated settlement, often with a third-party mediator.
Conflict resolution is a process aimed at achieving a peaceful and sustainable end to a violent dispute. It typically involves negotiation and dialogue between the opposing parties, often facilitated by a neutral third-party mediator like the United Nations or a regional organization. The goal is to reach a mutually acceptable settlement that addresses the immediate grievances of the combatants and prevents further hostilities. This approach focuses on settling the conflict through formal agreements and established diplomatic procedures.

184. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The United Nations was established in 1945 following the massive destruction of World War II, with the primary aim of preventing such catastrophic global conflicts in the future. The failure of its predecessor, the League of Nations, to stop the rise of aggression and the outbreak of the Second World War provided a strong impetus for creating a new and more effective international organization. The UN was designed

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theory emphasizes that these deep connections make cooperation more likely and conflict more costly, as actors are mutually dependent on each other for their economic and political well-being.

229. (B) A country cannot return a refugee to a country where they would face persecution or danger.
Non-refoulement is a core legal principle in international refugee law, primarily established by the 1951 Refugee Convention. it prohibits states from expelling or returning a refugee to a territory where their life or freedom would be threatened on account of their race, religion, nationality, or political opinion. This principle is considered a rule of customary international law, meaning it is binding on all states regardless of whether they have formally signed the specific refugee treaties or conventions.

230. (D) Coordinate policy on major global economic and financial issues.
The primary purpose of the G-20 summit is to provide a forum for major advanced and emerging economies to coordinate their policies on key global economic and financial challenges. Leaders and financial officials meet to discuss issues such as international financial stability, sustainable economic growth, and the reform of global financial institutions. By bringing together the world's largest economies, the G-20 aims to develop collective responses to crises and promote a more stable and integrated global economic order.

231. (A) Structural Marxism
Immanuel Wallerstein's World Systems Theory is a prominent example of structural Marxism that analyzes the global economy as a historical system of exploitation. It posits that the world is divided into a core, a periphery, and a semi-periphery, with wealth flowing from the poorer regions to the industrialized core. This perspective emphasizes that the international system is structured by the requirements of global capitalism, which perpetuates inequality and maintains a hierarchy of power among different regions.

232. (C) International Society
The English School of international relations theory is most famous for its concept of "international society," also known as liberal realism. This theory argues that although the international system is anarchic, states are not in a constant state of war. Instead, they form a society by recognizing certain common interests and values, which lead them to develop shared norms, rules, and institutions. This approach bridges the gap between the power-focused view of realism and the norm-focused view of liberalism.

233. (A) Climate Change
The Kyoto Protocol and the Paris Agreement are two of the most significant international treaties designed to address the global challenge of climate change. Both agreements aim to reduce the emissions of greenhouse gases that contribute to global warming. While the Kyoto Protocol set legally binding targets for developed countries, the Paris Agreement established a more comprehensive and flexible framework for nearly all nations to set their own emission reduction goals and cooperate on climate adaptation and mitigation efforts worldwide.

234. (D) Peace of Westphalia (1648)
The principle of state sovereignty, which grants a state exclusive and supreme authority over its territory, is historically traced back to the Peace of Westphalia in 1648. These treaties ended the Thirty Years' War and established the foundations of the modern international system by recognizing the rights of sovereign rulers and the principle of non-interference. This Westphalian model remains the dominant framework for understanding the role of the state and the nature of international relations today.

235. (B) To act as a deliberative body, make recommendations, and approve the UN budget.
The United Nations General Assembly is the main deliberative, policymaking, and representative organ of the UN. It is composed of all member states, each with one vote. The Assembly provides a forum for discussing a wide range of international issues, making recommendations on matters of peace, security, and development, and approving the organization's budget. While its resolutions are not legally binding, they carry significant moral and political weight as they represent the collective voice of the international community.

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and the identities they construct through their ongoing relationships.

266. (B) A democratic form of government
Traditionally, a state is defined by four key criteria: a defined territory, a permanent population, a functioning government, and the capacity to conduct foreign relations with other states. While the presence of a government is essential, the specific form of that government, such as democracy, is not a required characteristic for an entity to be recognized as a sovereign state by others.

267. (B) The Peace of Westphalia
The modern international state system is historically rooted in the Peace of Westphalia of 1648. This event established the principle of state sovereignty, which asserts that states are autonomous entities with supreme authority over their own territory and population. This framework serves as the foundation for the contemporary global order, where states are recognized as independent actors free from external interference.

268. (A) They are entities that operate across state borders without formal government affiliation.
Non-state actors are diverse entities that operate across international borders and exert influence on global affairs without being formally part of any state government. This category includes multinational corporations, non-governmental organizations, and international organizations. Their activities create a more pluralistic landscape where power is diffused beyond traditional state structures, often influencing global policy through economic power, advocacy, or collective international action.

269. (C) More complex and pluralistic global landscape with diffused power.
The proliferation of non-state actors has transformed the international arena from a purely state-centric model into a more complex and pluralistic landscape. These entities, such as NGOs and multinational corporations, possess significant influence that can both support and undermine state policies. As a result, power is increasingly diffused among a wider variety of actors, complicating the traditional dynamics of global governance.

270. (D) Non-governmental organization (NGO)
Organizations like Doctors Without Borders are classified as non-governmental organizations because they operate independently of any state government. They are non-state actors that advocate for specific causes, such as providing medical care in conflict zones. Unlike multinational corporations, their primary focus is humanitarian or social goals rather than profit, and they lack the sovereign authority and territory characteristic of a state.

271. (C) Principle of supreme authority a state holds within its own territory.
Sovereignty represents the principle that a state holds supreme and independent authority over its own territory and population. It is a cornerstone of the international state system, ensuring that states are autonomous entities free from external interference in their internal affairs. In this context, sovereignty and power are linked, as a state's capabilities are often used to safeguard its territorial integrity.

272. (B) Protecting the state from external military threats.
The traditional security paradigm focuses on the state as the primary object of protection. It is mainly concerned with defending a state's sovereignty and territorial integrity against external military threats. This perspective prioritizes military capabilities and the balance of power between states, viewing security through the lens of national defense rather than the broader well-being of individuals or the global community.

273. (D) A global pandemic that disrupts travel and economies worldwide.
Non-traditional security challenges involve threats that transcend state borders and affect the well-being of individuals and the global community. A global pandemic serves as a prime example, as it disrupts economies and travel worldwide, requiring cooperative international solutions. Unlike traditional military threats, such challenges are often transnational and cannot be resolved solely through the buildup of national conventional military forces.

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243. (D) Aims to be emancipatory by exposing and challenging structures of domination.
Critical International Theory is distinguished by its emancipatory goal, seeking not just to explain the world but to transform it by revealing and challenging the hidden power structures and social inequalities that maintain domination. Unlike traditional theories that often accept the status quo, critical theorists question the foundational assumptions of global politics and seek to promote social justice and human freedom. This approach encourages a reflective and transformative understanding of international systems, aiming for a more equitable global order.

244. (C) The Republic of India
Non-state actors are individuals or organizations that have significant political influence on the global stage but are not official parts of any national government. This category includes terrorist groups like Al-Qaeda, international organizations like the Olympic Committee, and large private companies like Microsoft. The Republic of India, however, is a sovereign state and is considered a primary state actor in international relations. While non-state actors are increasingly important, they operate within a system still largely defined by sovereign nations.

245. (B) To make war between France and Germany "not merely unthinkable, but materially impossible."
The European Coal and Steel Community was founded in 1951 with the specific goal of integrating the vital industries of its member states, particularly France and West Germany. By placing the production of coal and steel under a common supranational authority, the founders aimed to ensure that neither nation could secretly rearm for war against the other. This economic integration was intended to provide a solid foundation for regional peace and was the first step toward the eventual creation of the European Union.

246. (D) Was the first time nearly every country in the world agreed to a common framework to combat climate change.
The 2015 Paris Agreement was a historic milestone because it represented a near-universal commitment by almost every country to a common framework for addressing climate change. Unlike previous agreements, it allowed each nation to set its own voluntary emission reduction targets while establishing a system for transparency and collective review of progress. This inclusive approach was designed to foster long-term global cooperation and provide a structure for increasing climate action over time, reflecting a significant shift in environmental diplomacy.

247. (A) Rich, developed countries (largely in the North) and poorer, developing countries (largely in the South).
The North-South divide is a conceptual framework used to describe the significant economic and developmental gap between the industrialized, wealthy nations of the Global North and the poorer, developing nations of the Global South. This division is central to many debates in international relations, including those concerning trade fairness, development aid, and global financial reform. It highlights the structural inequalities within the international system and the challenges faced by developing countries in achieving economic growth and social progress.

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248. (C) Structural Marxism
Structural Marxism is the theoretical perspective in international relations that focuses most intently on the role of class struggle and the influence of economic interests in shaping global politics. It argues that the foreign policies of states are often driven by the interests of the dominant economic class, or the bourgeoisie, rather than a neutral national interest. By analyzing how global capitalism and economic structures create patterns of exploitation and inequality, this theory seeks to reveal the underlying class-based motivations.

249. (A) New York City, USA
The official headquarters of the United Nations is located in New York City, although the land it occupies is considered international territory. As the primary site for the UN's main organs, including the General Assembly and the Security Council, New York City serves as the world's most prominent hub for international diplomacy. While the UN has significant offices in other cities like Geneva and Vienna, its central administrative

236. (C) Liberalism
The democratic peace theory is a central concept in liberal international relations theory, arguing that democratic states are highly unlikely to go to war with one another. Proponents of this theory suggest that the internal structures of democracies, such as institutional constraints and a culture of peaceful conflict resolution, make them more inclined to resolve disputes through negotiation rather than military force. This idea supports the liberal view that the spread of democratic governance can foster a more stable world.

237. (D) Encouraging economic protectionism and autarky.
The Bretton Woods institutions, the IMF and the World Bank, were established to promote a liberal international economic order based on free trade, stable currencies, and global financial cooperation. These goals are fundamentally opposed to economic protectionism and autarky, which involve restricting trade and seeking economic self-sufficiency. By encouraging open markets and providing financial support for development, the Bretton Woods system aimed to prevent the type of nationalist economic policies that had contributed to global instability and conflict in the past.

238. (A) Terrorism, separatism, and religious extremism.
The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation's focus on the "three evils" refers to its primary regional security mandate: combatting terrorism, ethnic separatism, and religious extremism. Member states work together to coordinate their efforts and share intelligence to address these shared threats, which they see as major challenges to the stability and integrity of their nations. This security cooperation is a cornerstone of the SCO's mission and reflects the common concerns of its members in the Eurasian and Central Asian regions.

239. (B) Social Constructivism
The phrase "anarchy is what states make of it" was famously coined by Alexander Wendt to summarize the core argument of social constructivism. This perspective challenges the realist view that the anarchic structure of the international system automatically leads to competition and conflict. Instead, constructivists argue that the meaning of anarchy is socially constructed through the interactions and shared understandings of states. Depending on how states perceive and treat each other, anarchy can lead to either conflictual or cooperative international environments.

240. (B) II, III, and V
The field of human rights in international relations is characterized by several complex dynamics. The idea of cultural relativism challenges the universality of rights, suggesting they should be understood within specific cultural contexts. Furthermore, states often invoke national sovereignty to reject international scrutiny of their human rights practices. The promotion of human rights also introduces a fundamental tension between the rights of the state and the protection of the individual, as established by international norms and legal declarations.

241. (A) The maintenance of peace and stability in a diverse and historically conflict-prone region.
A significant achievement of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations is the maintenance of long-term peace and stability in a highly diverse region with a history of conflict. Through its emphasis on consensus-building and non-interference, ASEAN has fostered a sense of community among its members and provided a platform for managing regional tensions. This success has allowed for greater economic cooperation and social development, proving the effectiveness of its unique "ASEAN Way" of diplomacy in ensuring regional security.

242. (C) Global environmental issues like overfishing and climate change.
The "tragedy of the commons" is a vital concept for understanding why international cooperation on global environmental issues is so difficult to achieve. It describes how individual states, acting in their own short-term interest, may overexploit shared resources like the atmosphere and international fish stocks, leading to long-term degradation that harms everyone. Because these resources are open to all and no single state has authority over them, collective action and enforceable agreements are necessary to prevent their depletion.

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institutions enable states to recognize mutual benefits, making sustained cooperation possible even without a global government or a change in the system structure.

258. (A) The potential for sustained cooperation among states despite anarchy.
Although both theories acknowledge the anarchic nature of the international system, they differ on the possibility of long-term cooperation. Neorealism views anarchy as a permanent constraint that inevitably leads to competition and conflict. Conversely, Neoliberalism argues that cooperation can be managed and sustained through institutional frameworks, economic interdependence, and shared norms, which help overcome the structural pressures of anarchy.

259. (C) Neoliberalism, as it highlights multiple channels of connection between states.
Complex interdependence is a central concept in Neoliberal theory, describing a world where states are linked through various channels, including economic and social ties. In this scenario, military force becomes less useful for resolving disputes as states become increasingly reliant on one another. This framework emphasizes how international institutions and shared interests can manage the effects of anarchy and promote peace.

260. (A) Neoliberalism, which emphasizes the role of interdependence and institutions.
The scholar's reasoning aligns with Neoliberalism, which highlights how economic interdependence and institutional membership mitigate conflict. By participating in trade and regional organizations, states create shared interests that make war costly and irrational. This perspective suggests that these connections provide the information and incentives necessary to sustain cooperation, effectively managing the risks associated with the anarchic nature of the system.

261. (D) Social Constructivism
Social Constructivism posits that the international system is a social construction rather than an objective material reality. The phrase indicates that anarchy lacks an inherent logic of conflict or cooperation. Instead, the nature of interactions is determined by shared ideas, norms, and identities. State behavior and interests are shaped by social interactions, meaning the system's character depends on how states perceive themselves.

262. (B) Feminism
Feminism introduces a gendered lens to the study of international relations, examining how traditional concepts like power and security have been defined in masculine terms. This approach reveals how international politics often excludes women from decision-making processes and disproportionately impacts them during conflicts. By critiquing these gendered dynamics, feminism seeks to provide a more inclusive understanding of global political structures and peace.

263. (C) Achieve human emancipation by critiquing forms of domination.
Rooted in Marxism, Critical International Theory goes beyond mere observation to advocate for transformative change. Its primary goal is to uncover and critique hidden power structures and forms of domination that exist within the global system. By analyzing these oppressive arrangements, the theory seeks to achieve human emancipation, encouraging the dismantling of systems that perpetuate inequality and marginalize certain groups or individuals.

264. (D) Deconstructing key concepts to reveal their discursively constructed nature.
Postmodernism contributes to international relations by being skeptical of universal truths and grand narratives. It focuses on deconstructing fundamental concepts like sovereignty and power to show how they are discursively constructed. This process reveals how language and discourse are used to privilege specific actors while marginalizing others. By exposing these hidden biases, postmodernism challenges the objective reality of traditional political frameworks.

265. (A) The shared ideas, norms, and social interactions among states.
While Neorealism views anarchy as a fixed structural condition leading to competition, Social Constructivism argues its nature is flexible. The character of the anarchic system is shaped by the shared ideas, norms, and values that states develop through social interaction. Therefore, whether states act as enemies or friends depends on their mutual understandings

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and political core is based in New York, where leaders from all member states gather.

250. (C) Liberalism
Liberalism in international relations emphasizes the significance of non-state actors, including non-governmental organizations and multinational corporations, in shaping global outcomes. Unlike realism, which focuses almost exclusively on the state, this perspective highlights how transnational networks and international institutions facilitate cooperation and provide governance. It argues that economic interdependence and shared institutional frameworks create a complex web of interactions that move beyond traditional state-centric power politics, allowing for more collaborative and multifaceted approaches to managing international affairs.

251. (B) Conflict is an avoidable outcome that can be mitigated by international law and institutions.
Idealism posits that human nature is good and conflict stems from flawed institutions rather than inherent anarchy. By improving international law and establishing robust organizations like the League of Nations, states can foster cooperation. This perspective emphasizes that peace is achievable through collective effort, democracy, and ethical considerations in foreign policy decisions rather than perpetual power struggles and systemic competition.

252. (A) To achieve survival through the accumulation and exercise of power.
Realism views the international system as anarchic, lacking a central authority to protect sovereign states. In this self-help environment, the primary goal of every state is survival. States pursue this objective by maximizing their power and relative capabilities. Consequently, international politics is characterized as a perpetual struggle for security where ethical considerations and morality remain secondary to essential national interests.

253. (C) The demonstrated inadequacy of Idealist principles in preventing major global conflict.
Realism gained dominance as a theoretical framework following the perceived failure of Idealist policies to maintain global stability. Specifically, the inability of the League of Nations and collective security arrangements to prevent the outbreak of the Second World War undermined Idealist credibility. This shift reflected a growing consensus that international relations are driven by power dynamics rather than institutionalized cooperation or morality.

254. (D) The relevance of ethical considerations in the formulation of foreign policy.
A fundamental point of contention between these theories involves the role of morality in statecraft. Idealists argue that ethical considerations and moral principles should guide foreign policy to foster global harmony. In contrast, Realists maintain that the pursuit of power and national security in an anarchic system leaves little room for morality, viewing state actions as driven by necessity rather than ethics.

255. (C) Realism, because it reflects a belief in a self-help system driven by a struggle for power.
The leader's argument reflects the core Realist assumption that the international system is a dangerous, anarchic environment requiring self-help. By prioritizing military capabilities for protection, the leader acknowledges that states must rely on their own power for survival. This viewpoint assumes that trust between nations is limited and that a constant struggle for security defines the reality of global interactions.

256. (B) The anarchic structure of the international system and the distribution of power.
Neorealism, or structural realism, focuses on the systemic level rather than individual human nature. It argues that the anarchic structure of the international system and the specific distribution of capabilities among states dictate state behavior. In this framework, states are compelled to compete for security and power because the lack of central authority forces them to prioritize their own survival.

257. (D) By reducing uncertainty and the costs associated with making agreements.
Neoliberalism posits that international institutions facilitate cooperation by providing information and establishing clear norms between states. These organizations help reduce transaction costs and mitigate the uncertainty inherent in an anarchic system. By fostering iteration and long-term relationships,

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274. (A) They are often transnational and require cooperative solutions.
Non-traditional security challenges are characterized by their transnational nature, meaning they affect multiple countries and do not respect political boundaries. Because these threats, such as climate change or pandemics, are global in scope, they require cooperative rather than competitive solutions. They often blur the lines between domestic and foreign policy, necessitating a shift away from a purely state-centric military focus.

275. (C) A state's power is often necessary to protect its sovereignty.
In the international system, a state's power is often considered a prerequisite for maintaining its sovereignty. Power provides the means to defend territorial integrity and resist external interference. While sovereignty establishes the legal principle of supreme authority, power ensures that a state can effectively exercise that authority and protect its independence in an environment where other actors might challenge its autonomy.

276. (A) Prevent an adversary from initiating an attack through the threat of retaliation.
Deterrence is a strategy aimed at preventing an adversary from initiating an attack by threatening a devastating retaliatory response. It operates on the principle that if the perceived costs of starting a conflict far outweigh any potential gains, the opponent will be discouraged from acting. This mechanism became particularly prominent during the Cold War as a way to manage the risks of nuclear weapons.

277. (D) Intra-state and asymmetric conflicts.
The nature of warfare has shifted from large-scale interstate wars between sovereign countries to more frequent intra-state conflicts and civil wars. Additionally, asymmetric warfare has become more prevalent, where non-state actors use unconventional tactics to challenge the military superiority of established states. This transformation reflects a move away from traditional conventional battles toward complex conflicts involving a wider range of actors.

278. (B) Transformation addresses root causes, while resolution focuses on ending overt violence.
Conflict resolution typically focuses on ending immediate overt violence and reaching a negotiated settlement between parties. In contrast, conflict transformation is a more comprehensive, long-term process. It aims to address the deeper, underlying causes of conflict, such as structural inequalities and dysfunctional relationships. By focusing on these root issues, transformation seeks to build a sustainable peace rather than just achieving a ceasefire.

279. (C) Nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.
Weapons of Mass Destruction (WMD) are categorized as nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons. These weapons pose a unique and catastrophic threat to global security due to their potential for massive and indiscriminate destruction. The international community manages the risks associated with these systems through various strategies, including deterrence, which aims to prevent their use by threatening significant retaliation against any initiator.

280. (D) Conflict resolution
A peace process that only aims for a ceasefire and the separation of warring factions, without addressing the deeper ethnic grievances, is an example of conflict resolution. This approach focuses on ending the immediate violence and reaching a formal agreement. It does not engage in the long-term work of conflict transformation, which would be necessary to resolve the underlying structural issues and dysfunctional relationships.

281. (A) Establishing a single world government.
The United Nations was established to facilitate cooperation among sovereign nations rather than to replace them with a single world government. Its primary objectives include maintaining international peace and security, promoting human rights, and developing friendly relations between countries. While it serves as a central global institution, it operates on the principle of cooperation between independent states rather than supranational rule.

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282. (B) Veto power held by permanent members of the Security Council.
A significant challenge to the United Nations' effectiveness in peace and security matters is the veto power held by the five permanent members of the Security Council. This power allows any of these powerful states to block resolutions that conflict with their national interests. Consequently, the organization's ability to take decisive action can be hampered by the political disagreements and strategic priorities.

283. (B) Challenges the principle of non-interference in a state's internal affairs.
Humanitarian intervention is controversial because it involves the use of military force within a state to stop human rights violations without that state's permission. This practice directly challenges the traditional principle of state sovereignty and the norm of non-interference in internal affairs. Debates regarding its legitimacy often center on whether the protection of human rights should override a state's territorial authority.

284. (A) Lasting peace is intertwined with social and economic progress.
The UN's peace and development perspectives recognize that lasting security is inextricably linked to social and economic progress. This approach acknowledges that peace cannot be sustained in environments characterized by extreme poverty and injustice. By addressing economic well-being and social conditions alongside security issues, the organization aims to create the foundational stability necessary for long-term harmony and the prevention of future conflicts.

285. (C) The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC)
The Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) is one of the principal organs of the United Nations structure. It is responsible for coordinating the economic and social work of the organization and its specialized agencies. Other principal organs mentioned include the General Assembly, the Security Council, and the International Court of Justice, all of which work together to achieve the primary UN goals.

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286. (D) Promote international economic cooperation and stability after WWII.
Established after the Second World War, the Bretton Woods system was designed to promote international economic cooperation and stability. It created key institutions such as the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank to manage the global economy and prevent future financial crises. This architecture has heavily influenced the governance of international trade and finance, aiming to foster growth through shared rules.

287. (C) Issues of global economic inequality between developed and developing nations.
The North-South Dialogue refers to the set of negotiations and debates between economically advanced, industrialized nations and developing or less-developed countries. These discussions focus on critical issues such as global economic inequality, trade fairness, and development assistance. The goal is to address the disparities in wealth and influence between these two groups of nations within the broader global economic system.

288. (B) A shift in global economic power towards emerging economies.
The emergence of groupings like the G-20 and BRICS reflects a significant shift in global economic power toward emerging economies. These forums include major developing nations alongside advanced industrialized states, providing them with a greater voice in global governance. This change indicates that the traditional dominance of the North is being challenged as new economic centers gain influence in international affairs.

289. (D) The World Trade Organization (WTO)
The World Trade Organization (WTO) is the primary international body responsible for negotiating and enforcing the rules of global trade. It emerged to provide a structured forum where member states can manage their commercial relationships and resolve disputes. By establishing shared norms for the movement of goods and services, the WTO plays a central role in the modern architecture of global governance.

290. (A) The increasing interconnectedness of societies across the globe.
Globalisation is defined as the increasing interconnectedness of societies across the world. This process ensures that events occurring in one region have significant effects on people and communities far away. Driven by technological advancements and policies that lower barriers to movement, globalisation involves the rapid flow of goods, services, capital, and ideas across national borders, creating a more integrated global system.

291. (C) European Union (EU)
The European Union is the most deeply integrated regional organization described. It has evolved from a simple economic community into a political and economic union featuring a single market and a common currency for many members. Its supranational institutions have the authority to create binding laws for member states, representing a level of integration that far exceeds that of other regional bodies.

292. (A) Consensus, non-interference, and consultation.
The 'ASEAN Way' is the set of principles guiding the Association of Southeast Asian Nations, characterized by a commitment to consensus, non-interference in the internal affairs of member states, and consultation. This approach emphasizes informal negotiations and respects state sovereignty. While it has successfully fostered regional economic cooperation, its focus on non-interference means its political and security integration remains less developed.

293. (D) Addressing regional security issues like terrorism and separatism.
The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), which includes China and Russia, primarily focuses on regional security issues. It is particularly dedicated to combating the "three evils" of terrorism, separatism, and extremism. Additionally, the SCO serves as an important platform for member states to engage in economic and energy cooperation, though its security mandate remains its most central and distinguishing feature.

294. (B) Degree of political integration and the role of supranational institutions.
A major difference between the European Union and ASEAN lies in their degree of political integration and the authority of their institutions. The EU features supranational bodies that can create binding laws, whereas ASEAN operates on principles of consensus and non-interference. This distinction means the EU acts as a more unified political entity, while ASEAN preserves greater autonomy for its members.

295. (C) Broad agenda covering peace, security, and development for its continent.
The African Union (AU) possesses a broad mandate that covers peace, security, development, and governance across the entire African continent. It maintains an ambitious agenda for both political and economic integration among its member states. Although the AU faces significant challenges in implementing these goals, its comprehensive framework aims to address the diverse needs and interconnected problems of the region.

296. (D) Climate change
Climate change is identified as an existential threat that requires global collective action because its effects, such as rising sea levels, do not respect political boundaries. This challenge transcends national borders and affects the entire world, making it impossible for any single state to resolve independently. As an environmental concern, it has become a dominant issue on the contemporary international agenda.

297. (A) State sovereignty
Tension frequently arises between the promotion of universal human rights and the principle of state sovereignty. While international advocates push for the protection of individuals everywhere, states often assert their supreme authority and the right to manage internal affairs without external interference. This conflict makes human rights a contentious issue, as global standards are sometimes viewed as a violation of national independence.

298. (B) Conflict, persecution, and environmental disasters.
The issues of migration and refugees are closely linked to other contemporary challenges such

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as violent conflict, political persecution, and environmental disasters. These factors displace large numbers of people, creating immense humanitarian crises. The resulting movement of populations often leads to political tensions in receiving countries, illustrating how security, rights, and environmental concerns are interconnected in the modern international system.

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299. (B) Non-state actors using violence for political aims.

International terrorism is characterized as a persistent threat primarily posed by non-state actors who use violence to achieve specific political goals. By targeting civilians and state structures, these actors directly challenge national security and global stability. This form of conflict is distinct from traditional interstate wars, as it involves groups that do not represent a sovereign government or defined territory.

300. (A) Are powerful forces that can mobilize people for both conflict and cooperation.

Religion, culture, and identity politics have become pronounced in contemporary international relations because they act as powerful mobilizers for both conflict and cooperation. These forces shape how states and societies define their interests and interact globally. Because they influence human behavior and perceptions, they complicate purely materialist or secular analyses, playing a crucial role in how modern global challenges are navigated.

CHAPTER 06
India's Foreign Policy

1. Which of the following best describes India's identity as a 'postcolonial' state in its foreign policy?
(A) A state focused primarily on duplicating the specific diplomatic protocols of its former colonizer.
(B) A state emphasizing sovereignty, anti-imperialism, and strategic autonomy.
(C) A state that actively pursues a policy designed to establish and maintain new colonial dependencies.
(D) A state that categorically rejects all established frameworks of international cooperation and engagement.

2. Read the following statements regarding India's foreign policy and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The 'development' perspective in India's foreign policy prioritizes economic growth and poverty alleviation as key objectives.
Statement II: This perspective often leads India to seek favourable trade agreements and technology transfers from developed nations.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

3. As a 'rising power', what is the primary shift observed in India's foreign policy approach?
(A) A strategic return to the principles of strict isolationism and regional non-engagement.
(B) A comprehensive abandonment of all developmental goals and domestic economic priorities.
(C) A move from being a rule-taker to a rule-shaper in global governance.
(D) A singular focus on military expansion at the expense of all diplomatic and political engagement.

4. Which of the following is NOT a determinant of India's foreign policy?
(A) Geographical location and historical legacy.
(B) Economic development and technological capabilities.
(C) National leadership and political consensus.
(D) The constitutional framework of a neighbouring country.

5. Consider the following statements regarding the principles and determinants of India's Foreign Policy:
(a) The principle of Panchsheel has been a foundational element.
(b) Domestic political stability has no impact on foreign policy decisions.
(c) Economic liberalisation since the 1990s has significantly altered its foreign policy orientation.
(d) India's foreign policy is exclusively determined by the Prime Minister's personal ideology.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (c) only
(B) (b) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c) only
(D) (a) and (d) only

6. The identity of India as an 'emerging political economy' primarily influences its foreign policy to:
(A) Focus exclusively on security and strategic matters.
(B) Engage with international economic institutions to maximize national interest.
(C) Prioritize cultural diplomacy over all other forms of engagement.
(D) Isolate its economy from global financial markets.

7. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the principles of India's foreign policy.
(A) India has historically promoted the principle of non-interference in other countries' internal affairs.

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(B) Peaceful settlement of international disputes is a core tenet.
(C) Respect for international law and treaty obligations is a guiding principle.
(D) India has consistently advocated for a unipolar world order.

8. The concept of 'continuity and change' in India's foreign policy suggests that:
(A) Core principles persist while strategies adapt to a changing global environment.
(B) The policy has remained completely static since 1947.
(C) The policy has been completely overhauled with no connection to its past.
(D) The policy changes randomly without any guiding principles.

9. One of the key historical drivers for the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was:
(A) The desire to form a third military bloc to rival NATO and the Warsaw Pact.
(B) The objective of promoting a single global economic system.
(C) The need for newly independent nations to assert their sovereignty during the Cold War.
(D) The aim to support the colonial ambitions of European powers.

10. Match the foreign policy concepts in List I with their primary implications in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Postcolonial Identity
Q. Rising Power Status
R. Developmental State
S. Emerging Political Economy
List II: (Implication)
1. Seeking a greater role in global governance (e.g., UNSC seat)
2. Focus on trade, investment, and integration with the global market
3. Emphasis on strategic autonomy and anti-imperialism
4. Prioritizing poverty alleviation and socio-economic goals
Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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11. What is the most appropriate description of India's Nuclear Policy?
(A) A policy aimed at achieving aggressive and unrestricted international nuclear proliferation.
(B) A policy predicated on the immediate and total commitment to unilateral nuclear disarmament.
(C) A policy centered on the rapid development and deployment of tactical battlefield nuclear weapons.
(D) A policy of 'No First Use' and 'Credible Minimum Deterrence'.

12. Arrange the following developments in India's foreign policy in chronological order.
(i) Enunciation of the Gujral Doctrine.
(ii) Formal launch of the 'Look East' Policy.
(iii) Establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement.
(iv) India's first peaceful nuclear explosion.
(A) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
(B) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
(C) (iii), (ii), (iv), (i)
(D) (ii), (i), (iii), (iv)

13. The principle of 'No First Use' (NFU) in India's nuclear policy implies that:
(A) India will never use nuclear weapons under any circumstances.
(B) India will be the first to use nuclear weapons in a conventional conflict.
(C) India will only use nuclear weapons in response to a nuclear attack.
(D) India reserves the right to a pre-emptive nuclear strike against any adversary.

14. The contemporary relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement is often debated. Which of the following is a common argument FOR its continued relevance?
(A) It functions as a cohesive military alliance designed to counter the influence of major powers.
(B) It serves as a regulatory body that effectively dictates the specific terms of global trade.
(C) It acts as a binding judicial mechanism that has successfully resolved all major border disputes.

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(D) It acts as a platform for South-South cooperation on issues like climate change and sustainable development.

15. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): India's relationship with the USA has transformed from 'estranged democracies' to a 'strategic partnership'.
Reason (R): This shift is primarily driven by converging interests in areas like counter-terrorism, maritime security in the Indo-Pacific, and as a counterbalance to China's rise.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

16. Which of the following does NOT correctly describe a phase or aspect of Indo-USSR/ Russian relations?
(A) Strong strategic and defence partnership during the Cold War.
(B) A complete breakdown of relations after the dissolution of the USSR.
(C) The 1971 Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation.
(D) Continued cooperation in defence, space, and nuclear energy sectors.

17. India's relationship with the People's Republic of China can be best characterized as:
(A) Uninterrupted friendship and cooperation.
(B) A complex mix of cooperation, competition, and conflict.
(C) A purely adversarial and conflict-ridden relationship.
(D) A relationship of complete indifference and non-engagement.

18. Read the following statements regarding India's engagement with the European Union and choose the correct option.
Statement I: India's engagement with the European Union is multifaceted, covering trade, investment, and strategic issues.
Statement II: India and the EU share common values like democracy, rule of law, and a commitment to multilateralism.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

19. The BRICS grouping, in which India is a key member, primarily aims to:
(A) Form a cohesive military alliance intended to directly counter the strategic influence of the West.
(B) Create an exclusive and closed trade bloc that remains isolated from the integrated global economy.
(C) Reform global financial and political governance and promote cooperation among emerging economies.
(D) Focus solely on fostering cultural exchanges and social interactions among the citizens of member nations.

20. Consider the following statements regarding India's relations with major powers:
(a) India's relationship with the USA is formally defined as a military alliance.
(b) The border dispute remains a major point of contention in India-China relations.
(c) Russia continues to be a major supplier of advanced defence equipment to India.
(d) India and China share identical positions on the reform of the UN Security Council.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (d) only
(B) (b) and (c) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c) only
(D) (b), (c) and (d) only

21. What is the primary focus of India's engagement with the ASEAN?
(A) To counter the influence of Russia in Southeast Asia.
(B) To establish a common currency for the Asian region.
(C) The centrality of ASEAN in the "Act East" policy and regional architecture.
(D) To limit cultural exchanges with Southeast Asian nations.

22. India's membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is significant because it:

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P. Gujral Doctrine
Q. Act East Policy
R. Look West Policy
S. Non-Alignment

List II: (Associated Region/Concept)
1. Southeast and East Asia
2. West Asia / Middle East
3. South Asian Neighbourhood
4. Strategic Autonomy during Cold War

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

56. The term 'multipolar world', in the context of India's foreign policy, refers to an international system with:
(A) Multiple centers of power and influence.
(B) Only two dominant superpowers.
(C) A single hegemonic power.
(D) No powerful states at all.

57. A major point of friction in India-China relations, apart from the border dispute, is:
(A) China's close alliance with Japan.
(B) Disagreements over the leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement.
(C) China's strong strategic partnership with Pakistan, including the CPEC.
(D) Competition in the field of space exploration.

58. Identify the correct statement about India's engagement with the BRICS.
(A) The New Development Bank (NDB) is an initiative of the BRICS countries.
(B) BRICS is a military alliance with a mutual defense pact.
(C) All BRICS members are permanent members of the UN Security Council.
(D) The primary language of communication in BRICS is French.

59. India's 'Act East' policy is a diplomatic initiative to promote strategic and economic relations with:
(A) The maritime nations of Western Europe.
(B) The countries of Central Asia.
(C) The member states of the African Union.
(D) The countries of Southeast and East Asia.

60. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The Gujral Doctrine marked a significant shift in India's policy towards its smaller neighbours.
Reason (R): It proposed that India, being the larger country, should offer unilateral concessions to its smaller neighbours without expecting reciprocity.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. Which principle of the Gujral Doctrine states that no South Asian country should allow its territory to be used against the interest of another country in the region?
(A) The principle of non-reciprocity.
(B) The principle of respect for territorial integrity.
(C) The principle of non-interference in internal affairs.
(D) The principle of settling disputes through peaceful bilateral negotiations.

62. What is a primary reason for India's engagement with the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)?
(A) To align with its Cold War-era policies through a formal military pact.
(B) To create a new rival political bloc to the existing BRICS framework.
(C) To promote its specific 'Look West' policy agenda in Central Asia.
(D) To gain access to and cooperate on regional security and connectivity in Central Asia.

63. In WTO negotiations, India, along with other developing countries, often argues for "Special and Differential Treatment." What does this concept entail?
(A) That developing countries should have more flexible terms and longer implementation periods for WTO agreements.
(B) That all countries must follow identical trade rules immediately.

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with a greater focus on security cooperation and connectivity, in addition to economic engagement.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

31. India's 'Look West' policy is primarily directed towards strengthening relations with which region?
(A) The countries of the Middle East/West Asia.
(B) The countries of the European Union.
(C) The countries of North and South America.
(D) The countries of the African continent.

32. Which of the following is a key element of the 'Act East' policy that marks a change from the 'Look East' policy?
(A) A comprehensive and complete disregard for regional economic ties.
(B) A greater emphasis on security, strategic, and connectivity aspects.
(C) A significantly reduced focus on all forms of cultural diplomacy.
(D) An exclusive focus on Japan while deliberately ignoring ASEAN.

33. One of the major challenges hindering the effectiveness of SAARC is:
(A) The lack of a common cultural heritage in the region.
(B) Political tensions and lack of trust, particularly between India and Pakistan.
(C) The economic dominance of smaller member states.
(D) The absence of a charter or a permanent secretariat.

34. A key negotiation strategy for India at the United Nations has been the consistent demand for:
(A) The reform and expansion of the UN Security Council.
(B) The dissolution of the General Assembly.
(C) An increase in the veto power of the existing P-5 members.
(D) The withdrawal of the UN headquarters from New York.

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35. Consider the following statements about India's neighbourhood policy:
(a) The Gujral Doctrine applies to all major world powers.
(b) The 'Act East' policy is a continuation and intensification of the 'Look East' policy.
(c) SAARC has been highly successful in integrating the region's economies.
(d) The 'Look West' policy focuses on enhancing ties with West Asia.
(e) The Gujral Doctrine advocates for strict reciprocity with smaller neighbours.
Which of the following combinations is correct?
(A) (a) and (c) only
(B) (b) and (d) only
(C) (a), (c) and (e) only
(D) (b), (d) and (e) only

36. At the World Trade Organisation (WTO), India has often adopted a negotiation strategy that emphasizes:
(A) The immediate and complete opening of its agricultural market.
(B) The abolition of all intellectual property rights.
(C) The promotion of higher tariffs on all imported goods.
(D) The protection of its farmers' interests and food security concerns.

37. What has been India's principal stance in negotiations at the International Monetary Fund (IMF)?
(A) A call for the dissolution of the IMF in favour of regional banks.
(B) A demand for stricter conditionality on all loans provided by the IMF.
(C) Advocacy for increased voting shares and quota reforms to reflect the growing weight of emerging economies.
(D) A proposal to fix exchange rates for all member countries permanently.

38. In the context of the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and climate negotiations, India has consistently championed the principle of:
(A) Equal emission caps for all countries, irrespective of their development level.
(B) Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC).

(C) The complete rejection of any international climate agreement.
(D) Historical responsibility resting solely on developing countries.

39. The contemporary challenge of 'maritime security' for India's foreign policy is most directly related to:
(A) Preventing illegal fishing in its rivers.
(B) Regulating inland water transport.
(C) Monitoring air traffic over its coastal areas.
(D) Securing sea lanes of communication (SLOCs) in the Indian Ocean.

40. Match the international regimes in List I with India's key negotiation stance in List II.
List I: (Regime)
P. United Nations
Q. World Trade Organisation
R. International Monetary Fund
S. IPCC
List II: (Negotiation Stance)
1. Special and Differential Treatment, Food Security
2. Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR)
3. Security Council Reform
4. Quota and Governance Reform
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

41. What is meant by 'energy security' as a challenge for India's foreign policy?
(A) The specific and limited need to secure only domestic combustible energy sources.
(B) The idealistic and unreachable objective of reducing India's energy consumption to zero.
(C) The need to ensure a stable, affordable, and sustainable supply of energy, often through diplomatic engagements.
(D) The radical policy of nationalizing all foreign-owned energy corporations operating in India.

42. Which of the following best represents a foreign policy response by India to the challenge of environmental security?
(A) The establishment of the International Solar Alliance (ISA).
(B) The refusal to participate in any global environmental discussions.
(C) The promotion of coal as the only source of energy for the future.
(D) The rejection of the concept of climate change.

43. The issue of 'migrants and refugees' poses a challenge to India's foreign policy primarily by impacting:
(A) Its negotiations for a permanent seat at the UNSC.
(B) Its trade relationship with the European Union.
(C) Its space exploration program.
(D) Its relations with neighbouring countries and its domestic resources.

44. Which of the following is NOT a contemporary challenge for India's foreign policy?
(A) International Terrorism
(B) Monarchical Succession
(C) Cyber Security
(D) Water Resources

45. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): India's relations with its neighbours are often influenced by shared water resources.
Reason (R): The construction of dams and water diversion projects on shared rivers often leads to diplomatic tensions over water rights and environmental impact.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

46. India's strong condemnation of cross-border terrorism and its efforts to create international consensus against it is a direct response to which challenge?
(A) Energy Security
(B) Environmental Security

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(C) Maritime Security
(D) International Terrorism

47. The challenge of 'cyber security' in India's foreign policy involves:
(A) Protecting its critical information infrastructure from state and non-state actors.
(B) The restrictive policy of limiting the public's access to the international internet.
(C) The categorical banning of all foreign technology companies from operating in India.
(D) A defensive strategy focusing only on physical border protection and surveillance.

48. Read the following statements regarding India's foreign policy identity and choose the correct option.
Statement I: India's identity as a 'developmental' state has diminished in importance with its rise as a major economy.
Statement II: The goals of poverty alleviation and social development no longer influence India's foreign policy choices.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

49. From a 'postcolonial' perspective, India's championing of the Non-Aligned Movement can be seen as an effort to:
(A) Create a new empire.
(B) Carve out an independent foreign policy path away from Cold War power blocs.
(C) Secure economic aid from both the USA and the USSR simultaneously.
(D) Re-establish colonial-era trade patterns.

50. Consider the following aspects of India's foreign policy:
(a) The continued relevance of Panchsheel principles.
(b) Consistent support for the cause of Palestinian self-determination.
(c) The shift towards a strategic partnership with the United States.
(d) The upgrading of 'Look East' to 'Act East' policy.
Which of the above aspects demonstrate 'continuity'?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (c) and (d) only
(D) All of the above

51. The principle of 'Panchsheel', a cornerstone of India's foreign policy, does NOT include which of the following?
(A) Mutual respect for each other's territorial integrity and sovereignty.
(B) Mutual non-aggression.
(C) Mutual obligation for collective defense.
(D) Mutual non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

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52. The historical background of the Non-Aligned Movement is most closely associated with which international conference?
(A) The Bretton Woods Conference (1944).
(B) The San Francisco Conference (1945).
(C) The Vienna Convention (1961).
(D) The Bandung Conference (1955).

53. India's "Credible Minimum Deterrence" posture as part of its nuclear policy implies:
(A) A desire to have the largest nuclear arsenal in the world.
(B) The development of only short-range tactical nuclear weapons.
(C) A capability that is sufficient to deter an adversary from a nuclear attack.
(D) A willingness to disarm if other nuclear powers do so first.

54. The Indo-US civil nuclear deal was a significant turning point in the relationship, primarily because it:
(A) Made India a member of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
(B) Ended India's nuclear isolation and implicitly recognized it as a responsible nuclear power.
(C) Forced India to dismantle its entire nuclear weapons program.
(D) Led to the establishment of US military bases in India.

55. Match the policies/doctrines in List I with their associated regions or concepts in List II.
List I: (Policy/Doctrine)

Middle Eastern countries.
(B) A cultural organisation promoting art in the Persian Gulf.
(C) A military alliance of all oil-producing nations.
(D) An environmental watchdog for the Indian Ocean.

73. The principle of non-reciprocity in the Gujral Doctrine means that India:
(A) Expects its smaller neighbours to offer concessions first.
(B) Will engage in relations only if they are mutually beneficial in the short term.
(C) Should not expect immediate or equal concessions from smaller neighbours for the goodwill it extends.
(D) Will sever ties if reciprocity is not offered.

74. A primary foreign policy objective for India in its engagement with the African Union (AU) is to:
(A) Build solidarity among developing nations (South-South cooperation).
(B) Counter Chinese influence on the continent.
(C) Establish a common market between India and Africa.
(D) Promote a single African currency.

75. Consider the following statements regarding India's negotiation strategies:
(a) At the WTO, India often leads a bloc of developing countries.
(b) India advocates for the principle of 'historical responsibility' in climate change negotiations.
(c) India has demanded reforms in the governance structure of the IMF and World Bank.
(d) India seeks to dismantle the UN and replace it with a new global body.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c) only
(D) (a), (c) and (d) only

76. The challenge of 'environmental security' for India's foreign policy is concerned with issues like:
(A) The security of Indian embassies abroad.
(B) Climate change, rising sea levels, and cross-border pollution.
(C) The prevention of cyber-attacks on its financial institutions.
(D) The proliferation of nuclear weapons in its neighbourhood.

77. India's position as an 'emerging political economy' directly shapes its interactions within which of the following groupings?
(A) NATO
(B) G-7
(C) BRICS and G-20
(D) Warsaw Pact

78. The transition from 'Look East' to 'Act East' Policy signifies a shift towards:
(A) A significant and measurable reduction in diplomatic engagement with the region.
(B) An exclusive and narrow focus on bilateral relations with Japan and South Korea.
(C) A total abandonment of economic goals in favour of purely military objectives.
(D) More concrete outcomes, improved connectivity, and security cooperation.

79. Which of the following is NOT one of the five principles of the Gujral Doctrine?
(A) All South Asian countries must form a military alliance under Indian leadership.
(B) No South Asian country should allow its territory to be used against the interest of another country in the region.
(C) With neighbours like Bangladesh, Bhutan, Maldives, Nepal, and Sri Lanka, India does not ask for reciprocity.
(D) All disputes should be settled through peaceful bilateral negotiations.

80. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): India's nuclear policy is characterized by a commitment to 'No First Use' (NFU).
Reason (R): This posture is designed to provide deterrence against nuclear blackmail and attack, reinforcing its status as a responsible nuclear power.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

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(C) That developed countries should be exempt from WTO rules.
(D) That trade disputes should be settled through military intervention.

64. The issue of trans-boundary river water sharing is a contemporary challenge for India, particularly with which two neighbours?
(A) Sri Lanka and Maldives.
(B) Pakistan and Bangladesh.
(C) Myanmar and Thailand.
(D) Russia and USA.

65. Consider the following issues in the context of Indian diplomacy:
(a) Maritime security
(b) Cyber security
(c) International terrorism
(d) Water resources disputes
(e) Migrants and refugees
Which of the above are considered contemporary challenges to India's foreign policy?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (a), (c) and (e) only
(C) (b), (d) and (e) only
(D) All of the above

66. The "rising power" dimension of India's foreign policy is best exemplified by its:
(A) Aspiration for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.
(B) Continued reliance on foreign aid.
(C) Refusal to participate in any international climate negotiations.
(D) Policy of isolationism from regional organisations.

67. Read the following statements regarding the dynamics of India's foreign policy and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Continuity in India's foreign policy is reflected in its consistent adherence to the principles of sovereign equality of states.
Statement II: Change in India's foreign policy is reflected in its pragmatic shift towards multi-alignment from a stricter interpretation of non-alignment.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

68. The historical context for the Non-Aligned Movement was the bipolar world order created by the Cold War rivalry between:
(A) The United Kingdom and France.
(B) China and Japan.
(C) Germany and Italy.
(D) The USA and the USSR.

69. The term "Look West" in Indian foreign policy refers to a renewed focus on:
(A) North and South American countries.
(B) European nations, particularly the UK and France.
(C) The nations of the Gulf and broader West Asian region.
(D) The western states within India itself.

70. Match the countries in List I with the key features of India's bilateral relations in List II.
List I: (Country)
P. USA
Q. Russia
R. China
S. Japan
List II: (Key Feature)
1. Time-tested strategic partner, key defence supplier
2. 'Special Strategic and Global Partnership', Quad member
3. Complex relationship of cooperation and competition
4. Global Strategic Partnership, Indo-Pacific convergence
Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1

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71. India's engagement with the European Union (EU) is LEAST focused on which of the following areas?
(A) Trade and Investment.
(B) Technology and Climate Change.
(C) Political dialogue and democratic values.
(D) Joint military alliances and command structures.

72. What is the primary role of the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) with which India engages?
(A) A political and economic alliance of six

(A) Obligations India to adopt a communist form of government.
(B) Provides a platform for India to engage with Central Asian countries on security and energy.
(C) Forces India to sever its ties with the United States.
(D) Is primarily a forum for discussing agricultural policies.

23. Which of the following is NOT an objective of India's engagement with the African Union (AU)?
(A) To foster South-South cooperation and solidarity.
(B) To collaborate on global issues like climate change and UN reform.
(C) To seek markets for Indian goods and sources for raw materials.
(D) To establish Indian military bases across the African continent.

24. India's relationship with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries is predominantly driven by which factors?
(A) Energy security, trade, and the welfare of a large Indian diaspora.
(B) Shared democratic values and political systems.
(C) Joint military operations against piracy.
(D) A common approach to environmental regulations.

25. Match the international groupings in List I with their primary relevance for India in List II.
List I: (Grouping)
P. BRICS
Q. ASEAN
R. GCC
S. SCO
List II: (Relevance)
1. Centrality in 'Act East' Policy
2. Platform of major emerging economies
3. Energy security and diaspora
4. Engagement with Central Asia on security
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

26. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is a regional bloc with which India seeks to enhance cooperation. This engagement is an example of India's broader policy towards:
(A) The African continent.
(B) The European continent.
(C) Latin American countries.
(D) Central Asian republics.

27. The main purpose of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) is to:
(A) Form a military alliance among South Asian nations.
(B) Create a single currency for the entire region.
(C) Resolve all bilateral political disputes, including border issues, through a binding mechanism.
(D) Promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and accelerate economic growth.

28. Identify the incorrect statement regarding India's engagement with multipolar world entities.
(A) European Union - Strategic Partnership.
(B) BRICS - Military alliance for collective defence.
(C) ASEAN - Cornerstone of Act East Policy.
(D) SCO - Forum for engaging China and Pakistan.

29. The Gujral Doctrine, a significant principle in India's neighbourhood policy, primarily advocates for:
(A) A policy of strict reciprocity in bilateral relations.
(B) The use of pre-emptive force to ensure regional stability.
(C) Non-reciprocal accommodation and goodwill towards smaller neighbours.
(D) The creation of a South Asian military alliance led by India.

30. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): India's 'Look East' policy was upgraded to the 'Act East' policy.
Reason (R): The 'Act East' policy signifies a more proactive, action-oriented approach,

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

81. A key aspect of India-USSR relations during the Cold War was:
(A) Mutual opposition to decolonization.
(B) The Soviet Union's consistent veto support for India at the UN Security Council on the Kashmir issue.
(C) A joint military pact against the People's Republic of China.
(D) Fierce economic competition and trade wars.

82. India's engagement with the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is seen by some analysts as a balancing act. Why?
(A) It balances its deepening ties with the West (e.g., the Quad) by engaging a China-Russia-led forum.
(B) It balances its membership in SAARC.
(C) It balances its agricultural and industrial sectors.
(D) It balances its 'Look East' and 'Look West' policies.

83. The problem of 'migrants and refugees' has been a persistent foreign policy challenge for India, most notably in its relations with:
(A) United States and Canada.
(B) Russia and Ukraine.
(C) Bangladesh and Myanmar.
(D) Brazil and Argentina.

84. India's negotiation strategy at the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC) and UNFCCC summits often involves:
(A) Categorically denying the scientific existence or human impact of climate change.
(B) Offering to bear the entire financial burden of all global climate mitigation efforts.
(C) Proposing that developing countries should make the deepest emission cuts immediately.
(D) Demanding that developed countries take the lead in emission cuts and provide finance.

85. Consider the following statements regarding India's foreign policy identity and principles:
(a) The 'postcolonial' identity drives India's emphasis on strategic autonomy.
(b) The 'rising power' identity leads India to seek a greater voice in global institutions.
(c) The 'developmental' aspect prioritizes economic growth and poverty reduction.
(d) India's nuclear policy is based on the principle of a pre-emptive first strike.
(e) The Non-Aligned Movement was created to be a formal military alliance.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (d) and (e) only
(B) (a), (b) and (c) only
(C) (c), (d) and (e) only
(D) (b) and (d) only

86. What does 'maritime security' in the Indian Ocean context primarily entail for India?
(A) Preventing any foreign naval presence in the Indian Ocean.
(B) Ensuring the safety of sea lanes from piracy, terrorism, and other threats.
(C) Focusing exclusively on fishing rights.
(D) Building ports for the exclusive use of the Indian Navy.

87. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding India's relations with its neighbours?
(A) The Gujral Doctrine advocates a non-reciprocal approach towards smaller neighbours.
(B) The 'Act East' Policy aims to deepen engagement with Southeast Asia.
(C) Water sharing is a significant issue in India's relations with Bangladesh.
(D) SAARC has been largely successful due to the absence of political disputes.

88. The contemporary relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement is often seen in its ability to:
(A) Act as a unified voice for developing countries on global issues.
(B) Challenge the United States militarily.
(C) Control global oil prices.
(D) Enforce its resolutions through a dedicated peacekeeping force.

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Statement I: The Gujral Doctrine was formulated to improve relations with India's smaller neighbours.
Statement II: A core principle of the Doctrine is that India should offer unilateral concessions to its smaller neighbours on a non-reciprocal basis.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

107. Which contemporary challenge directly threatens the sea lanes of communication vital for India's trade and energy imports?
(A) Cyber security.
(B) International terrorism on land.
(C) Migrant and refugee flows.
(D) Maritime security.

108. India's consistent demand for reform in the Bretton Woods institutions (IMF and World Bank) stems from its identity as:
(A) A former colonial power.
(B) An emerging political economy seeking a voice commensurate with its growing economic weight.
(C) A status-quo power content with the existing global financial architecture.
(D) A state advocating for the abolition of international financial institutions.

109. The principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities (CBDR), often invoked by India in climate negotiations, means that:
(A) Only developing countries are responsible for climate change.
(B) All countries have exactly the same responsibility and must take identical actions.
(C) All countries share responsibility, but developed countries must take the lead due to historical emissions.
(D) Climate change is a natural phenomenon and no country holds any responsibility.

110. Consider the following actions related to India's foreign policy:
(a) Deepening the strategic partnership with the USA.
(b) Nurturing the time-tested relationship with Russia.
(c) Engaging with groupings like BRICS and SCO.
(d) Strengthening ties with the EU and ASEAN.
(e) Pursuing a policy of complete isolationism.
Which of the above are key components of India's engagement with the multipolar world?
(A) (a), (b) and (e) only
(B) (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
(D) (e) only

111. The 'postcolonial' perspective in India's foreign policy is least reflected in which of the following actions?
(A) Seeking to join the G-7 group of industrialized nations.
(B) Emphasis on the principle of national sovereignty.
(C) Advocacy for South-South cooperation.
(D) Leadership in the Non-Aligned Movement.

112. The term 'emerging political economy' when applied to India suggests a foreign policy that is increasingly driven by:
(A) Ideological purity and non-alignment.
(B) Pragmatic considerations of trade, technology, and investment.
(C) Historical grievances and cultural diplomacy alone.
(D) Military alliances and collective security pacts.

113. One of the main reasons for the limited success of SAARC as a regional organization is:
(A) The prevalence of bilateral political issues that impede regional cooperation.
(B) The vast geographical distance between member states.
(C) The lack of a shared cultural or historical background.
(D) The refusal of member states to create a secretariat.

114. India's "Look West" policy primarily aims to reinvigorate relationships with countries in:
(A) The Persian Gulf and West Asia.
(B) The Horn of Africa.
(C) The European Union.
(D) North America.

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alliances.
(D) Promoting a unipolar international system.

98. The most significant 'change' in India's foreign policy since the end of the Cold War has been:
(A) A pragmatic shift from non-alignment to multi-alignment and strategic partnerships.
(B) The abandonment of its developmental goals.
(C) The adoption of an aggressive first-strike nuclear policy.
(D) The dissolution of its diplomatic corps.

99. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement about the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)?
(A) It was formed during the Cold War by states wishing to remain independent of the two superpowers.
(B) Key figures in its formation included Nehru, Nasser, and Tito.
(C) It was a formal military alliance with binding defence commitments.
(D) Its relevance in the post-Cold War era is a subject of debate.

100. Consider the following statements regarding India's nuclear policy:
(a) India is a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
(b) The policy is based on 'Credible Minimum Deterrence'.
(c) India has declared a 'No First Use' (NFU) commitment.
(d) India's program is entirely for civilian energy purposes, with no military component.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (d) only
(B) (b) and (c) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c) only
(D) (b), (c) and (d) only

101. The '2+2 Dialogue' is a format of high-level engagement that India conducts with several major powers, including the USA. What does it typically involve?
(A) The Prime Minister and the President.
(B) The Finance and Commerce Ministers.
(C) The Foreign and Defence Ministers.
(D) The Home and Law Ministers.

102. A persistent challenge in India-Russia relations in the contemporary era is:
(A) Russia's refusal to sell defence equipment to India.
(B) Russia's growing strategic alignment with China and Pakistan.
(C) A complete lack of high-level political engagement.
(D) Disagreements over the principles of the Non-Aligned Movement.

103. The concept of a 'multipolar world' is strategically favourable for India's foreign policy because it:
(A) Allows India to be dominated by a single superpower.
(B) Forces India into a rigid alliance system.
(C) Leads to global anarchy and the breakdown of all international institutions.
(D) Creates more room for maneuver and allows India to build issue-based coalitions.

104. India's engagement with the Southern African Development Community (SADC) is part of its broader:
(A) Africa outreach policy.
(B) Act East Policy.
(C) Look West Policy.
(D) Neighbourhood First Policy.

105. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): India's negotiation strategy at the WTO often involves building coalitions with other developing countries.
Reason (R): Such coalitions, like the G20 or G33, amplify the collective bargaining power of developing nations against the developed countries on critical issues like agricultural subsidies.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

106. Read the following statements regarding the Gujral Doctrine and choose the correct option.

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neighbourhood.
(B) Global climate change.
(C) Economic opportunities in India.
(D) India's open-door immigration policy for all nations.

160. Consider the following statements about India's foreign policy:
(a) The 'Act East' policy is a dilution of the 'Look East' policy.
(b) India is a signatory of the NPT and CTBT.
(c) The Gujral Doctrine emphasizes strict reciprocity with smaller neighbours.
(d) India is a founding member of NATO.
(e) India's engagement with the GCC is primarily driven by energy security.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) (e) only
(B) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (c) and (e) only
(D) (b) and (d) only

161. A key aspect of 'continuity' in India's foreign policy is its long-standing relationship with which country, often described as a 'time-tested friend'?
(A) United States
(B) Russia
(C) China
(D) Pakistan

162. Read the following statements regarding the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The primary purpose of SAARC is to foster military cooperation against external threats.
Statement II: The progress of SAARC has often been held hostage by the political tensions between India and Pakistan.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

163. India's engagement with the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), a bloc where China and Russia are dominant, while also being a member of the Quad, is an example of its policy of:
(A) Non-alignment.
(B) Isolationism.
(C) Multi-alignment or strategic balancing.
(D) Alliance with the United States.

164. In international climate negotiations (IPCC/UNFCCC), India's stance is best described as:
(A) A refusal to acknowledge climate change.
(B) An offer to de-industrialize its economy.
(C) A proposal for uniform emission standards for all nations.
(D) A demand for historical responsibility and equity, with developed nations taking the lead.

165. The challenge of protecting India's diaspora in the Gulf region is a major component of its:
(A) Act East Policy.
(B) Gujral Doctrine.
(C) Look West Policy.
(D) Africa Policy.

166. The identity of a 'developmental' state means that a primary goal of India's foreign policy is to:
(A) Strategically acquire foreign colonies for domestic resource extraction.
(B) Create an international environment conducive to India's economic growth and development.
(C) Focus exclusively on aggressive military power projection across the region.
(D) Isolate India's internal markets from the integrated global financial economy.

167. Which of the following is NOT a principle of 'Panchsheel'?
(A) Mutual non-aggression.
(B) Peaceful co-existence.
(C) Mutual non-interference.
(D) Right to pre-emptive strike.

168. The relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement in the 21st century is argued to be in its potential to:
(A) Address contemporary global issues like terrorism, climate change, and sustainable development.
(B) Form a military bloc rivaling NATO.
(C) Dictate global economic policies.
(D) Re-establish the bipolar world order.

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115. In climate negotiations under the IPCC framework, India has often found itself allied with which country on the principle of CBDR-RC?
(A) United States.
(B) United Kingdom.
(C) China.
(D) Japan.

116. The issue of 'cyber security' has become a critical challenge for India's foreign policy due to:
(A) The need to regulate social media content.
(B) The high cost of personal computers.
(C) The lack of internet connectivity in rural areas.
(D) The vulnerability of its digital infrastructure and economy to state-sponsored attacks.

117. Which of the following is the best example of 'change' in India's foreign policy?
(A) Continued adherence to the principle of peaceful settlement of disputes.
(B) Consistent support for the reform of the United Nations.
(C) The development of a 'Global Strategic Partnership' with the United States.
(D) The promotion of South-South cooperation.

118. India's membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) allows it a platform to engage directly with which two key neighbours on security and economic issues?
(A) Sri Lanka and Maldives.
(B) China and Pakistan.
(C) Nepal and Bhutan.
(D) Bangladesh and Myanmar.

119. A key objective of India's foreign policy towards the African Union is:
(A) To establish military dominance over the continent.
(B) To encourage African nations to leave the United Nations.
(C) To promote a single currency for India and Africa.
(D) To secure support from African nations for its bid for a permanent UNSC seat.

120. Match the groups in List I with their broad categorisations in List II.
List I: (Group/Organisation)
P. SAARC
Q. ASEAN
R. GCC
S. AU
List II: (Broad Categorisation)
1. Continental union in Africa
2. Regional organisation in South Asia
3. Regional organisation in Southeast Asia
4. Sub-regional organisation in the Persian Gulf
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(D) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4

121. The management of transboundary rivers like the Brahmaputra and Indus is a significant 'water resources' challenge in India's relationship with which countries respectively?
(A) Bangladesh and Nepal.
(B) Myanmar and Sri Lanka.
(C) China and Pakistan.
(D) Nepal and Bhutan.

122. Read the following statements regarding India's relations with China and choose the correct option.
Statement I: India's relationship with the People's Republic of China is unidimensional and solely focused on resolving the border dispute.
Statement II: Economic engagement and cooperation in multilateral forums like BRICS and SCO are also significant aspects of the India-China relationship.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

123. The 'Gujral Doctrine' is a policy framework that applies specifically to India's relations with:
(A) The P5 nations.
(B) The member states of the European Union.
(C) The BRICS countries.
(D) Its smaller neighbours in South Asia.

124. India's negotiation strategy at the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for quota reforms is aimed at:

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89. Read the following statements regarding the stability and evolution of India's foreign policy and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The core principles of India's foreign policy, such as non-interference, have remained constant since independence.
Statement II: The operational strategy and tactics of India's foreign policy have not evolved at all, irrespective of changes in the global order.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

90. Arrange the following events related to India's engagement with the world in chronological order:
(i) India becomes a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO).
(ii) India signs the Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation with the USSR.
(iii) The 'Look East' policy is officially launched.
(iv) India hosts the first India-Africa Forum Summit.
(A) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
(D) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)

91. The creation of institutions like the New Development Bank (NDB) and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement (CRA) is associated with which international grouping?
(A) SAARC
(B) ASEAN
(C) GCC
(D) BRICS

92. India's advocacy for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council is an assertion of its identity as a:
(A) Postcolonial state only.
(B) Rising power.
(C) Developmental state only.
(D) Non-aligned state.

93. The primary determinant for the significant shift in Indo-US relations post-Cold War was:
(A) The continuity of the Non-Aligned Movement.
(B) A shared colonial history.
(C) The dissolution of the Soviet Union and India's economic liberalization.
(D) India's decision to join the NATO alliance.

94. 'International terrorism' is a contemporary challenge that affects India's foreign policy by:
(A) Compelling it to adopt an isolationist policy.
(B) Having no impact on its relations with its neighbours.
(C) Leading it to abandon its nuclear program.
(D) Forcing it to engage in multilateral forums on counter-terrorism and intelligence sharing.

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95. Match the challenges in List I with the related foreign policy dimensions in List II.
List I: (Challenge)
P. Maritime Security
Q. Energy Security
R. International Terrorism
S. Environmental Security
List II: (Related Dimension)
1. Diplomatic efforts against cross-border attacks
2. Securing SLOCs in the Indian Ocean
3. International Solar Alliance
4. Diversifying oil and gas imports
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

96. The 'continuity' aspect of India's foreign policy is best seen in its:
(A) Fluctuating relationship with the United States.
(B) Unwavering commitment to the principles of Panchsheel and strategic autonomy.
(C) Decision to join the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.
(D) Economic reforms of 1991.

97. India's identity as a 'postcolonial' nation influences its foreign policy stance on issues like:
(A) Supporting neo-imperialism and interventionism.
(B) Resisting external pressures and advocating for a more equitable world order.
(C) Demanding a leadership role in all Western

(B) The complete and immediate abolition of the UN General Assembly.
(C) The logistical transfer of UN headquarters to New Delhi.
(D) Comprehensive reform of the UN, especially the expansion of the Security Council.

133. As an 'emerging political economy', India's participation in BRICS serves to:
(A) Systematically isolate itself from the global integrated economy.
(B) Form a secret military pact against its regional neighbours.
(C) Challenge the existing Western-dominated global financial architecture and create alternative institutions.
(D) Focus exclusively on recreational cultural and sports events.

134. Which of the following is a key determinant that has shaped India's foreign policy since independence?
(A) The political ideology of the United Kingdom.
(B) The legacy of the anti-colonial struggle and the vision of its first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.
(C) The constitutional structure of the United States.
(D) The economic policies of Japan in the 19th century.

135. Consider the following statements about India's foreign policy:
(a) The 'Look East' policy was initiated in the early 1990s.
(b) The Gujral Doctrine advocates a policy of strict reciprocity towards neighbours.
(c) India is a founding member of BRICS (originally BRIC).
(d) India's nuclear doctrine includes a 'first use' option against non-nuclear states.
(e) The 'Look West' policy focuses on engagement with the Middle East.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (c) and (e) only
(B) (b), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c) only
(D) (c), (d) and (e) only

136. The historical basis of the Non-Aligned Movement was to:
(A) Provide a third path for newly independent countries during the Cold War.
(B) Support the colonial ambitions of European powers.
(C) Create an economic bloc more powerful than the European Economic Community.
(D) Ensure the dominance of a single superpower in world affairs.

137. Which statement best captures the 'continuity and change' in India-Russia relations?
(A) The relationship has completely ended after the Cold War.
(B) The relationship has changed from a strategic partnership to an adversarial one.
(C) Ideological alignment has transitioned to a partnership focused on defence and energy.
(D) The relationship has remained absolutely unchanged in all aspects since 1947.

138. India's engagement with the ASEAN is central to its:
(A) Act East Policy
(B) Look West Policy
(C) Gujral Doctrine
(D) Africa Focus Policy

139. In the context of India's neighbourhood, the 'Gujral Doctrine' is an example of:
(A) A hard-power approach based on military strength.
(B) A policy of benign neglect.
(C) A policy of intervention in the domestic affairs of neighbours.
(D) A soft-power approach based on unilateral goodwill and accommodation.

140. Arrange the following foreign policy initiatives/ events in chronological order of their inception or occurrence.
(i) Launch of the 'Act East' Policy.
(ii) Bandung Conference.
(iii) Formulation of the 'Gujral Doctrine'.
(iv) India-US Civil Nuclear Agreement.
(A) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
(B) (i), (ii), (iii), (iv)
(C) (ii), (iv), (iii), (i)
(D) (ii), (iii), (i), (iv)

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141. The challenge of 'water resources' in India's foreign policy context often involves:
(A) Desalination of seawater for domestic use.
(B) The export of bottled water.
(C) Negotiations and disputes over trans-boundary rivers with neighbouring countries.
(D) The construction of swimming pools in embassies.

142. The term 'postcolonial identity' in Indian foreign policy primarily informs its strong stance on:
(A) The necessity of military alliances with former colonial powers.
(B) The superiority of Western political models.
(C) The promotion of a unipolar world order.
(D) The principle of sovereignty and non-interference.

143. Read the following statements regarding India's identity and choose the correct option.
Statement I: India's 'rising power' status is solely a result of its large population.
Statement II: A growing economy, stable democratic system, and increasing military and technological capabilities contribute significantly to India's 'rising power' identity.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

144. India's pursuit of partnerships with the European Union, ASEAN, and the African Union is an example of its engagement with a:
(A) Bipolar world.
(B) Multipolar world.
(C) Unipolar world.
(D) Isolated world.

145. Match the terms or policies in List I with their core ideas in List II.
List I: (Term/Policy)
P. Panchsheel
Q. Non-Alignment
R. Gujral Doctrine
S. Act East Policy
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Non-reciprocal goodwill to smaller neighbours
2. Five principles of peaceful coexistence
3. Strategic autonomy from power blocs
4. Deeper integration with Southeast Asia
Codes:
(A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2

146. India's negotiation strategy at the World Trade Organisation (WTO) on issues like TRIPS (Trade-Related Aspects of Intellectual Property Rights) often seeks to:
(A) Balance intellectual property protection with public health needs, such as access to affordable medicines.
(B) Extend patent monopolies indefinitely.
(C) Eliminate all forms of intellectual property.
(D) Adopt the intellectual property laws of the United States without modification.

147. Identify the grouping that is NOT primarily an economic or political forum but is more focused on regional security.
(A) SAARC
(B) BRICS
(C) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)
(D) GCC

148. The contemporary challenge of 'international terrorism' for India is most acutely felt in its relationship with which neighbour?
(A) Bhutan
(B) Nepal
(C) Sri Lanka
(D) Pakistan

149. The 'change' component in the 'continuity and change' paradigm of India's foreign policy is most evident in:
(A) Its commitment to the decolonization of Asian and African countries.
(B) The principles of Panchsheel.
(C) Its relations with the USA post-1991.
(D) Its support for the United Nations.

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150. Consider the following statements regarding India's engagement with multilateral forums:
(a) India is a strong advocate for UN Security Council reforms.
(b) India's stance at the WTO often aligns with that of other developing nations on

agriculture.
(c) India plays a passive role in the BRICS forum.
(d) India rejects the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities at IPCC.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (c) and (d) only
(D) (b) and (d) only

151. What is the fundamental goal of India's Nuclear Policy?
(A) To achieve global nuclear dominance.
(B) To sell nuclear weapons technology on the open market.
(C) To conduct a pre-emptive strike against all neighbouring countries.
(D) To deter the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons against India.

152. India's relationship with the People's Republic of China is often described as 'cooperation and competition'. Which of the following exemplifies cooperation?
(A) Joint membership and coordination within the BRICS framework.
(B) The ongoing border dispute in the Himalayas.
(C) China's opposition to India's UNSC permanent membership bid.
(D) China's Belt and Road Initiative passing through Pakistan-occupied Kashmir.

153. A key driver for India's 'Look West' policy is the intersection of which two contemporary challenges?
(A) Environmental security and cyber security.
(B) Maritime security and refugee flows from Africa.
(C) Energy security and the welfare of the Indian diaspora.
(D) Water resources and terrorism in Southeast Asia.

154. The Southern African Development Community (SADC) is a regional economic community with which India has institutionalized engagement, reflecting India's broader:
(A) Policy of engaging with regional blocs in Africa.
(B) Neighbourhood First policy.
(C) Act East policy.
(D) Strategic partnership with Russia.

155. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): India's foreign policy has shown a marked shift from a moralistic tone to a more pragmatic and interest-driven approach in the post-Cold War era.
Reason (R): This change is a response to the transformed global strategic environment and the imperatives of its own economic growth as an emerging political economy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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156. In the context of India's negotiation strategies, what is its primary objective concerning the International Monetary Fund (IMF)?
(A) To increase the conditionality attached to IMF loans for all countries.
(B) To secure reforms that give a greater voice and vote share to developing countries.
(C) To disband the organization.
(D) To ensure the Managing Director is always from India.

157. Which of the following is NOT a member of the BRICS grouping?
(A) Brazil
(B) Russia
(C) Japan
(D) India

158. The 'Gujral Doctrine' proposed a five-point roadmap for improving India's relations with:
(A) The United States.
(B) The countries of the European Union.
(C) The countries of Africa.
(D) Its immediate neighbours.

159. The contemporary challenge of 'migrants and refugees' for India is primarily a consequence of:
(A) Political instability and conflict in its

(A) Reducing the total financial resources of the IMF.
(B) Increasing the representation and voting power of emerging economies like itself.
(C) Surrendering its own quota to smaller countries.
(D) Ensuring the leadership of the IMF is always from a European country.

125. Consider the following developments in India's foreign policy:
(a) Moving from non-alignment to multi-alignment.
(b) Joining security-focused groupings like the Quad.
(c) The transformation of the Indo-US relationship into a strategic partnership.
(d) Continued adherence to the principle of non-interference in internal affairs.
Which of the above reflect the 'change' aspect of India's foreign policy?
(A) (d) only
(B) (a) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c) only
(D) All of the above

126. What does the term 'energy security' mean in the context of India's foreign policy challenges?
(A) The specific and exclusive goal of ensuring that all energy is produced within domestic borders.
(B) The idealistic and scientifically impossible plan to reduce national energy consumption to zero.
(C) The strategic and technical initiative to export energy technology to highly developed nations.
(D) Securing diverse, affordable, and reliable sources of energy, much of which is imported.

127. The creation of the International Solar Alliance, co-founded by India, is a foreign policy initiative to tackle which contemporary challenge?
(A) Environmental security and climate change
(B) Maritime security
(C) International terrorism
(D) Cyber security

128. Identify the incorrect pair of a country and India's relationship dynamic with it.
(A) USA - Global Strategic Partnership
(B) China - Unproblematic and fully cooperative partnership
(C) Russia - Time-Tested, Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership
(D) ASEAN - Central pillar of Act East Policy

129. The refugee crisis involving the Rohingyas from Myanmar directly impacts India's foreign policy by creating challenges related to:
(A) Energy security.
(B) Migrants and refugees, and bilateral relations with Myanmar and Bangladesh.
(C) IMF negotiations.
(D) Its 'Look West' policy.

130. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): India's engagement with a multipolar world involves simultaneous cooperation with multiple, sometimes rival, power centers.
Reason (R): This approach, often termed multi-alignment, allows India to maximize its strategic autonomy and pursue its national interests without being locked into a single alliance.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

131. A core principle of the 'Act East' policy, which differentiates it from 'Look East', is a focus on:
(A) Reducing all trade with Southeast Asian nations.
(B) Ignoring the security dimension of the region.
(C) The 4 'C's: Culture, Commerce, Connectivity, and Capacity-building.
(D) Exclusively engaging with ASEAN as a whole, not individual countries.

132. India's long-standing position at the United Nations is its advocacy for:
(A) A reduction in the number of non-permanent members in the Security Council.

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169. What does the term 'multipolarity' signify for Indian foreign policy makers?
(A) A world dominated by the G-2 (USA and China).
(B) A chaotic world with no rules or institutions.
(C) An international system with several major powers, which enhances India's strategic space.
(D) A world where only the UN Security Council holds power.

170. Match the international forums in List I with India's broad agendas in List II.
List I: (Forum)
P. BRICS
Q. SCO
R. ASEAN
S. SAARC
List II: (Agenda)
1. Regional cooperation in South Asia
2. Centrality to 'Act East' policy
3. Cooperation of emerging economies
4. Regional security and connectivity in Eurasia
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

171. The 'rising power' narrative of India in international relations is supported by:
(A) Its high level of poverty and developmental challenges.
(B) Its policy of non-participation in global forums.
(C) Its history as a colony.
(D) Its large, young population and a rapidly growing economy.

172. The transformation of India-US relations from "estranged democracies" to "strategic partners" represents a significant element of:
(A) Continuity in Indian foreign policy.
(B) Change in Indian foreign policy.
(C) The Gujral Doctrine.
(D) The Non-Aligned Movement.

173. Which of the following represents a major challenge to the smooth functioning of SAARC?
(A) Language barriers between member nations.
(B) Lack of a permanent secretariat.
(C) Bilateral political conflicts between member states, especially India and Pakistan.
(D) Absence of a common developmental goal.

174. India's negotiation strategy at the WTO often places high importance on:
(A) The interests of its multinational corporations abroad.
(B) Rapidly eliminating all tariffs on industrial goods.
(C) Promoting the interests of developed countries.
(D) The need to protect its large agricultural sector and ensure food security.

175. Consider the following statements about contemporary challenges to India's foreign policy:
(a) Energy security involves securing reliable and affordable energy supplies.
(b) Cyber security is not considered a foreign policy issue.
(c) Cross-border terrorism is a major security concern.
(d) Water sharing with neighbours is a potential source of conflict.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (b), (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (c) and (d) only
(D) (a), (b) and (d) only

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176. The historical background of the Non-Aligned Movement is rooted in:
(A) The Second World War.
(B) The process of decolonization and the Cold War.
(C) The Industrial Revolution.
(D) The Napoleonic Wars.

177. India's nuclear doctrine of 'No First Use' is a policy of:
(A) Nuclear restraint.
(B) Nuclear ambiguity.
(C) Nuclear aggression.
(D) Nuclear proliferation.

178. A fundamental point of divergence between India and China's foreign policy goals is:

Russian relations.

218. The 'continuity' in India's foreign policy can be seen in its adherence to the principles of:
(A) Panchsheel.
(B) The Warsaw Pact.
(C) The Truman Doctrine.
(D) The G7 agenda.

219. One of the main determinants of a country's foreign policy is its:
(A) National flag design.
(B) National sport.
(C) Official language.
(D) Geographical location and resources.

220. Consider the following perspectives regarding India's foreign policy:
(a) The 'postcolonial' perspective emphasizes sovereignty.
(b) The 'rising power' perspective involves seeking a larger global role.
(c) The 'developmental' perspective prioritizes economic well-being.
(d) The 'emerging political economy' perspective focuses on integrating with the global economy for national benefit.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c) only
(D) All of the above

221. The Non-Aligned Movement's relevance today is often linked to its potential as a forum for:
(A) North-North dialogue.
(B) A military pact.
(C) South-South cooperation.
(D) A customs union.

222. The term 'Credible Minimum Deterrence' is associated with India's:
(A) Trade Policy.
(B) Environmental Policy.
(C) Cultural Policy.
(D) Nuclear Policy.

223. India's engagement with the African Union and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) highlights its foreign policy outreach to:
(A) Africa.
(B) Europe.
(C) Latin America.
(D) East Asia.

224. Read the following statements regarding the evolution of India's engagement with the East and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The 'Look East' policy was primarily economic in its focus.
Statement II: The 'Act East' policy added a significant strategic and security dimension to India's engagement with the region.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

225. India's primary negotiation strategy at the UN revolves around the call for:
(A) The UN's dissolution.
(B) Reform and expansion of the Security Council.
(C) Increased power for the P5.
(D) A ban on peacekeeping missions.

226. Which of the following is NOT a contemporary challenge for India's foreign policy?
(A) The Cold War.
(B) Maritime security.
(C) Cyber security.
(D) International terrorism.

227. India's postcolonial identity manifests in its foreign policy through a strong belief in:
(A) Dependence on a single superpower.
(B) Intervention in the affairs of other nations.
(C) Strategic autonomy.
(D) The validity of colonial-era treaties.

228. The shift from a largely state-controlled economy to a liberalized one since 1991 has been a major 'determinant' of 'change' in India's foreign policy, making it more:
(A) Ideological and isolated.
(B) Aggressive and expansionist.
(C) Indifferent to global trends.
(D) Pragmatic and economically focused.

229. The term 'Look West Policy' in the Indian context refers to strengthening relations with:
(A) The USA and Canada.

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(D) Growing convergence of strategic interests.

188. Which of the following is NOT a member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)?
(A) India
(B) United States
(C) China
(D) Russia

189. Read the following statements regarding India's 'Look West' policy and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The 'Look West' policy is India's initiative to strengthen ties with countries in the Middle East.
Statement II: This policy is driven by factors such as energy security, trade, and the presence of a large Indian diaspora.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

190. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their establishment/inception.
(i) SAARC
(ii) BRIC (later BRICS) summit
(iii) Non-Aligned Movement
(iv) ASEAN
(A) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
(B) (iv), (iii), (i), (ii)
(C) (iii), (i), (iv), (ii)
(D) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)

191. The challenge of 'cyber security' for India's foreign policy includes protecting critical infrastructure from attacks originating from:
(A) Both state and non-state actors abroad.
(B) Only domestic activists.
(C) Only natural disasters.
(D) Only corporate rivals within India.

192. India's identity as a 'postcolonial' state is reflected in its foreign policy through:
(A) A desire to be a junior partner to a great power.
(B) A strong assertion of strategic autonomy.
(C) A policy of acquiring overseas territories.
(D) A rejection of all multilateral institutions.

193. Which of the following best describes a 'change' in India's foreign policy?
(A) The continued importance of the principle of non-interference.
(B) The shift from a principled distance to a strategic partnership with the USA.
(C) The consistent advocacy for UN reform.
(D) The long-standing friendship with Russia.

194. The historical background of the Non-Aligned Movement is characterized by the desire of newly independent nations to:
(A) Avoid entanglement in the Cold War rivalry.
(B) Join the Warsaw Pact.
(C) Re-establish colonial rule.
(D) Form an aggressive military bloc.

195. Match the foreign policy actions in List I with their associated concepts or challenges in List II.
List I: (Action)
P. Advocacy for UNSC reform
Q. Quota reform demands at IMF
R. Launch of International Solar Alliance
S. Focus on Indian Ocean SLOCs
List II: (Associated Concept/Challenge)
1. Emerging political economy
2. Rising power identity
3. Environmental security
4. Maritime security
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

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196. Which factor is a primary driver of India's engagement with the Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries?
(A) Shared language and culture.
(B) Joint space research programs.
(C) A common security pact against piracy.
(D) Energy security and the large Indian diaspora.

197. The Gujral Doctrine is an approach to foreign policy that applies to India's relationship with:
(A) P5 countries.
(B) G7 countries.
(C) Smaller neighbouring countries.
(D) European Union members.

198. In negotiations within the WTO, India often champions the cause of:

member states.
(B) The diversity of languages in the region.
(C) The lack of economic potential.
(D) The absence of a charter.

240. Consider the following statements regarding India's engagement with the world:
(a) The relationship with the USA has evolved into a strategic partnership.
(b) The relationship with China is complex, involving both cooperation and conflict.
(c) The relationship with Russia has been historically strong, especially in defence.
(d) India is a key member of the BRICS grouping of emerging economies.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) (a) and (b) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b) and (c) only
(D) All of the above

241. 'Water resources' become a foreign policy challenge for India when:
(A) It involves the sharing of trans-boundary rivers with neighbouring countries.
(B) There is a drought in a single Indian state.
(C) India decides to export mineral water.
(D) The price of domestic water supply is increased.

242. The India-Africa Forum Summit is an example of India's engagement with the:
(A) African Union.
(B) European Union.
(C) ASEAN.
(D) SAARC.

243. The primary reason for the transformation of the 'Look East' policy into the 'Act East' policy was to:
(A) Decrease engagement with Southeast Asia.
(B) Focus solely on cultural ties.
(C) Inject more dynamism, pro-activeness and a security dimension into the policy.
(D) Shift focus from ASEAN to China.

244. At the IMF, India's negotiation strategy for quota reform aims to:
(A) Reduce its own influence.
(B) Maintain the status quo of post-WWII power structures.
(C) Disband the IMF.
(D) Increase the representation of emerging economies to reflect global economic realities.

245. India's identity as an 'emerging political economy' most directly influences its strategy in which organization?
(A) The United Nations Security Council
(B) The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)
(C) The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM)
(D) The World Trade Organisation (WTO)

246. Which of the following is NOT a member of the BRICS grouping?
(A) Brazil
(B) Japan
(C) Russia
(D) India

247. India's advocacy for a "rules-based international order" is an expression of its identity as a:
(A) Revisionist power seeking to overturn all global norms.
(B) Postcolonial state that rejects all international laws.
(C) Developmental state focused only on its internal economy.
(D) Rising power that seeks a stable and predictable environment for its growth.

248. Consider the following elements of India's foreign policy:
(a) Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence).
(b) Non-Alignment, evolving into strategic autonomy.
(c) The geographical reality of its location.
(d) The imperatives of economic development.
(e) A policy of mandatory military alliance with a superpower.
Which of the above are key principles or determinants of India's foreign policy?
(A) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
(B) (a), (b) and (e) only
(C) (c), (d) and (e) only
(D) All of the above

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Statement I: As a 'rising power', India is increasingly expected to contribute to global security and governance.
Statement II: This expectation is reflected in India's participation in UN peacekeeping operations and its aspirations for a permanent UNSC seat.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

209. The Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) was historically relevant for:
(A) Creating a military alliance stronger than NATO.
(B) Providing a platform for newly independent nations to maintain their autonomy during the Cold War.
(C) Promoting free market capitalism globally.
(D) Supporting the continuation of colonialism.

210. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The India-China relationship is complex, marked by both cooperation and conflict.
Reason (R): While the two countries cooperate in forums like BRICS, they have an unresolved border dispute and strategic competition in the region.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

211. India's engagement with which of the following blocs is central to its 'Act East' policy?
(A) European Union
(B) African Union
(C) ASEAN
(D) GCC

212. Which doctrine, part of India's neighbourhood policy, is based on the principle of non-reciprocal accommodation?
(A) The Nehru Doctrine
(B) The Modi Doctrine
(C) The Shastri Doctrine
(D) The Gujral Doctrine

213. At the WTO, India often finds itself advocating for the interests of farmers and for the right to maintain food security programs. This stance is part of its identity as a:
(A) Rising power.
(B) Postcolonial state.
(C) Developmental state.
(D) Nuclear power.

214. The contemporary challenge of 'energy security' prompts India to:
(A) Rely solely on domestic combustible and non-renewable energy sources.
(B) Diversify its energy sources and suppliers through diplomatic means.
(C) Stop all international energy imports and shut down existing pipelines.
(D) Nationalize all private and foreign-owned energy firms immediately.

215. What is the core idea behind India's 'Look West' policy?
(A) To form a military alliance with the United States.
(B) To focus on diplomatic relations with Western Europe.
(C) To build a trade bloc with Latin American countries.
(D) To increase engagement with the countries of West Asia/Middle East.

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216. India's participation in the BRICS forum is an example of its engagement with:
(A) A multipolar world of emerging economies.
(B) A unipolar world order.
(C) A military alliance.
(D) A cultural exchange program.

217. Identify the incorrect statement about India's relations with major powers.
(A) India and the USA have a 'Global Strategic Partnership'.
(B) India and Russia share a 'Special and Privileged Strategic Partnership'.
(C) India and China have resolved all their border disputes.
(D) Defence cooperation is a key pillar of Indo-

ideological alliances.
(C) Actively negotiating favourable terms in global trade and investment agreements.
(D) Decreasing engagement in multilateral trade forums.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

India's foreign policy is characterized by a complex interplay of continuity and change, shaped by a set of enduring principles and evolving determinants. The element of continuity is anchored in foundational principles such as the Panchsheel (Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence), a firm belief in strategic autonomy, and a consistent advocacy for a peaceful and equitable world order. These principles, rooted in India's civilizational ethos and anti-colonial legacy, have provided a stable ideological framework across different political administrations. However, these principles are applied within a context defined by various determinants, including geography, economic compulsions, national capabilities, and the perpetually shifting global geopolitical landscape. The element of change is most discernible when comparing the pre- and post-1991 eras. Prior to economic liberalisation, policy was heavily influenced by a non-aligned, state-centric approach. Post-1991, while the core principles were not abandoned, their application was pragmatically adapted. This led to a marked change towards economic diplomacy, the forging of multi-faceted strategic partnerships, and a more nimble engagement with a world no longer defined by a clear bipolar structure. This evolution demonstrates that India's foreign policy framework is not static but a dynamic process of adapting timeless principles to contemporary realities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which of the following is identified in the passage as a core principle that provides continuity to India's foreign policy?
(A) Economic diplomacy
(B) Panchsheel
(C) Strategic partnerships
(D) Geopolitical compulsions

257. According to the passage, which of the following would be best classified as a 'determinant' of India's foreign policy rather than a 'principle'?
(A) A belief in strategic autonomy
(B) The advocacy for a peaceful world order
(C) The Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence
(D) The changing global geopolitical landscape

258. The passage indicates that the most significant 'change' in the application of India's foreign policy was precipitated by:
(A) the end of the Cold War and economic liberalisation post-1991.
(B) the adoption of the Panchsheel principles.
(C) an increase in geographical disputes with neighbours.
(D) the legacy of the anti-colonial movement.

259. What does the passage infer about the relationship between principles and determinants in India's foreign policy?
(A) Principles are frequently abandoned in response to changing determinants.
(B) Determinants are ignored in favour of upholding rigid principles.
(C) Enduring principles are pragmatically applied and adapted in response to evolving determinants.
(D) Principles and determinants are mutually exclusive and do not influence each other.

260. The term "dynamic process" as used in the concluding sentence of the passage best describes:
(A) the evolution of foreign policy through the adaptation of core values to new circumstances.
(B) a complete and radical break from all past policies.
(C) a static adherence to historical doctrines without any modification.
(D) the replacement of political goals with purely economic ones.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Non-Alignment Movement (NAM) emerged from a distinct historical background, deeply rooted in the wave of decolonization that followed World War II and the intense ideological rivalry of the Cold War. For newly independent nations,

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(B) The UK and France.
(C) The nations of the Persian Gulf and West Asia.
(D) The countries of West Africa.

230. Consider the following statements about India's foreign policy:
(a) The Gujral Doctrine applies to relations with the USA and Russia.
(b) The 'Act East' policy preceded the 'Look East' policy.
(c) India is a signatory to the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).
(d) India is a member of ASEAN.
(e) India's relations with China are free of any conflict.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are incorrect?
(A) (a) and (e) only
(B) (c) and (d) only
(C) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)
(D) (a), (b) and (c) only

231. India's stance on climate change, emphasizing 'common but differentiated responsibilities', is a key part of its negotiation strategy within the:
(A) World Trade Organisation (WTO).
(B) International Monetary Fund (IMF).
(C) United Nations Security Council (UNSC).
(D) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).

232. What is the primary objective of India's engagement with BRICS?
(A) To advocate for the reform of global governance and financial institutions.
(B) To form a military pact against the West.
(C) To create a single currency for member nations.
(D) To promote a specific political ideology.

233. The 'rising power' aspect of India's identity is most clearly demonstrated by:
(A) Its leadership of the Non-Aligned Movement.
(B) Its historical struggle against colonialism.
(C) Its growing economy and its quest for a permanent seat in the UNSC.
(D) Its commitment to Panchsheel.

234. The contemporary challenge of "international terrorism" impacts India's foreign policy by necessitating closer:
(A) Intelligence sharing and counter-terrorism cooperation with other countries.
(B) Cultural exchanges.
(C) Trade negotiations.
(D) Environmental pacts.

235. Arrange the following foreign policy doctrines/ policies of India in chronological order of their formulation.
(i) Look East Policy
(ii) Gujral Doctrine
(iii) Panchsheel Agreement
(iv) Act East Policy
(A) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
(B) (i), (iii), (ii), (iv)
(C) (iii), (ii), (i), (iv)
(D) (ii), (i), (iv), (iii)

236. The continuity of a strong strategic partnership, especially in defence, is a hallmark of India's relationship with which country?
(A) People's Republic of China
(B) USSR/Russia
(C) USA
(D) Pakistan

237. India's engagement with the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO) is significant for its policy towards:
(A) Southeast Asia.
(B) The European Union.
(C) Central Asia.
(D) Africa.

238. Read the following statements regarding India's nuclear policy and choose the correct option.
Statement I: India's nuclear policy is based on the doctrine of "first strike."
Statement II: India maintains a policy of 'No First Use' and 'Credible Minimum Deterrence'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
(D) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.

239. The most significant challenge to the effectiveness of SAARC is:
(A) Political disputes and mistrust between

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(A) The approach to the border dispute and China's relationship with Pakistan.
(B) The desire for economic growth.
(C) The membership in BRICS.
(D) The need to combat piracy in the Gulf of Aden.

179. The India-EU relationship is described as a 'Strategic Partnership'. Which area is relatively underdeveloped in this partnership?
(A) Trade in goods and services.
(B) Cooperation on climate change.
(C) A comprehensive defence and security pact.
(D) Dialogue on democratic values.

180. The following question consists of two statements—Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): India actively engages with a variety of regional and multilateral organizations such as ASEAN, BRICS, and SCO.
Reason (R): This engagement is a core part of India's strategy to navigate a multipolar world and project its influence as a rising power.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

181. The upgradation of the 'Look East Policy' to the 'Act East Policy' by the Indian government implied:
(A) A shift in focus from Southeast Asia to West Asia.
(B) A reduction in diplomatic and economic engagement with the region.
(C) A more proactive, result-oriented, and security-conscious approach.
(D) The abandonment of cultural diplomacy.

182. A major contemporary challenge for Indian diplomacy is managing the flow of 'migrants and refugees' from which two neighbouring countries in particular?
(A) China and Pakistan
(B) Bangladesh and Myanmar
(C) Sri Lanka and Maldives
(D) Nepal and Bhutan

183. Identify the correct statement regarding India's foreign policy.
(A) India's foreign policy has remained completely static since 1947.
(B) The Gujral Doctrine applies to India's relations with superpowers.
(C) India is a member of the G-7.
(D) The principle of 'Panchsheel' continues to be a reference point in India's diplomacy.

184. The foreign policy perspective of India as a 'developmental state' prioritizes:
(A) The use of diplomacy to achieve goals of economic growth and social welfare.
(B) Military expansionism.
(C) The establishment of a global empire.
(D) Isolation from international economic institutions.

185. Consider the following statements regarding India's engagement in international regimes:
(a) India demands a permanent seat in an expanded UN Security Council.
(b) At the WTO, India often opposes agricultural subsidies in developed countries.
(c) India seeks greater voting power for developing countries in the IMF.
(d) In climate talks, India rejects the principle of Common But Differentiated Responsibilities.
(e) India was a founding member of the WTO.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a), (b) and (c) only
(B) (c), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (d) and (e) only
(D) (b), (c) and (d) only

186. The concept of 'continuity' in India's foreign policy is exemplified by its consistent support for:
(A) The cause of Palestinian statehood.
(B) A unipolar world order.
(C) Military interventionism.
(D) The Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT).

187. India's post-Cold War relationship with the United States has been characterized by:
(A) A complete lack of engagement.
(B) Unchanged hostility and estrangement.
(C) An official military alliance against Russia.

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249. The challenge of 'maritime security' is of paramount importance to India primarily because:
(A) A majority of its population lives on the coast.
(B) It wants to restrict all foreign naval activity in the Indian Ocean.
(C) A vast amount of its trade and energy supplies are sea-borne.
(D) Its fishing industry is the largest in the world.

250. India's role in the BRICS New Development Bank (NDB) reflects its identity as:
(A) An emerging political economy seeking to create alternative global governance structures.
(B) A postcolonial state rejecting all financial institutions.
(C) A military power seeking to fund defence projects.
(D) A developed nation providing aid to other BRICS members.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The multifaceted identity of India in the international system provides the foundational perspective for its foreign policy. As a postcolonial state, India has consistently championed the principles of national sovereignty, territorial integrity, and strategic autonomy, reflecting a deep-seated aversion to external interference and bloc politics that characterized the immediate post-independence era. Simultaneously, the imperative of national development has framed foreign policy as a crucial instrument for economic advancement. This developmentalist perspective prioritizes securing access to capital, technology, and markets to address domestic challenges of poverty and underdevelopment. More recently, India's identity as a rising power has gained prominence, marked by aspirations for a greater role in global governance, including a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. This ambition signifies a shift from being a norm-taker to a norm-shaper in the international order. These identities coalesce into the concept of an emerging political economy, where economic liberalisation has reoriented foreign policy towards proactive engagement in global trade, investment, and supply chains, sometimes creating a dynamic tension between the historical emphasis on autonomy and the contemporary need for deeper integration into the global economy.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, which principle is most closely associated with India's identity as a postcolonial state?
(A) Economic liberalisation
(B) Strategic autonomy
(C) Proactive global integration
(D) Aspiration for a UNSC seat

252. The developmentalist perspective in India's foreign policy primarily views it as a means to:
(A) achieve economic advancement and address domestic poverty.
(B) project military power.
(C) establish cultural hegemony.
(D) counter the influence of neighbouring countries.

253. The passage suggests that India's aspiration to become a "norm-shaper" rather than a "norm-taker" is a direct manifestation of its identity as:
(A) a postcolonial state.
(B) a developing nation.
(C) a rising power.
(D) an emerging political economy.

254. Which of the following best describes the dynamic tension mentioned in the passage?
(A) The conflict between military ambitions and developmental goals.
(B) The contradiction between seeking foreign aid and promoting self-reliance.
(C) The ideological struggle between democratic values and authoritarian partnerships.
(D) The challenge of balancing the historical pursuit of autonomy with the modern necessity of global economic integration.

255. Based on the concept of an "emerging political economy" as described in the text, which foreign policy action would be the most logical priority for India?
(A) Isolating the economy to protect domestic industries.
(B) Focusing exclusively on political and

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(A) Developed countries.
(B) The least developed countries (LDCs) and developing nations.
(C) Former colonial powers.
(D) The G7 nations.

199. The contemporary challenge of managing transboundary 'water resources' is a significant aspect of India's bilateral relations with:
(A) USA and Russia.
(B) UK and France.
(C) Australia and New Zealand.
(D) Bangladesh, Pakistan, and China.

200. Match the regions or country groups in List I with India's corresponding policies or engagements in List II.
List I: (Region/Group)
P. South Asia
Q. Southeast Asia
R. West Asia/Gulf
S. Africa
List II: (Policy/Engagement)
1. Act East Policy
2. Look West Policy
3. Gujral Doctrine / SAARC
4. African Union Partnership / SADC
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

201. The 'No First Use' pledge is a central feature of which aspect of India's foreign policy?
(A) Its trade policy.
(B) Its cultural diplomacy.
(C) Its nuclear policy.
(D) Its neighbourhood policy.

202. What does India's engagement in a 'multipolar world' entail?
(A) Interacting with multiple power centers to advance its interests.
(B) Aligning strictly with a single superpower.
(C) Isolating itself from global affairs.
(D) Focusing only on bilateral relationships.

203. A major area of cooperation between India and Russia has traditionally been:
(A) Agricultural trade.
(B) Information technology services.
(C) Democratic governance promotion.
(D) Defence and energy.

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204. The 'Act East' policy is an evolution of the 'Look East' policy, with a greater emphasis on:
(A) Reducing diplomatic contact.
(B) Security, connectivity, and tangible outcomes.
(C) The historical and cultural aspects only.
(D) Trade with Africa.

205. Consider the following statements regarding India's relations with its neighbourhood:
(a) The Gujral Doctrine advocates for asymmetrical generosity towards smaller neighbours.
(b) SAARC has been highly effective in resolving all regional political disputes.
(c) The 'Act East' policy focuses on enhancing ties with Southeast Asia.
(d) The 'Look West' policy is directed towards Latin America.
(e) India's relations with all its neighbours are free of any challenges or disputes.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) (a) and (c) only
(B) (b), (d) and (e) only
(C) (a), (c) and (e) only
(D) (b) and (d) only

206. India's consistent position in global climate change negotiations (IPCC) is based on the principle of:
(A) Polluter Pays Principle.
(B) Equal per-capita emissions for all countries immediately.
(C) The right to unlimited pollution for developing countries.
(D) Common But Differentiated Responsibilities.

207. The 'maritime security' challenge for India in the Indian Ocean Region includes combating:
(A) Piracy and terrorism at sea.
(B) Air pollution from ships.
(C) Illegal immigration by air.
(D) Cyber attacks on land-based servers.

208. Read the following statements regarding India's status as a rising power and choose the correct option.

NAM offered a crucial third path, allowing them to safeguard their hard-won sovereignty by refusing to align with either the Western (US-led) or the Eastern (Soviet-led) bloc. The historical objective was to maintain strategic autonomy, promote peaceful coexistence, and collectively address the common challenges of development and nation-building without being drawn into superpower conflicts. In the post-Cold War unipolar world, the original raison d'être of NAM was questioned, leading to debates about its relevance. However, the movement has sought to reinvent itself. Its contemporary relevance is now argued to lie not in non-alignment between two blocs, but in its role as a broad platform for countries of the Global South. It focuses on articulating shared concerns on a range of global issues, such as reforming global governance institutions, advocating for sustainable development, combating international terrorism, and resisting new forms of neo-colonialism. Thus, NAM's relevance has shifted from a political stance against bloc politics to a collective voice for developing nations in a complex, multipolar world.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, what was the primary historical impetus for the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement?
(A) The need to create a new economic bloc to rival the West.
(B) The goal of establishing a collective military defence pact for developing countries.
(C) The ambition to promote a single, unified global culture.
(D) The desire of newly independent nations to avoid superpower rivalry during the Cold War.

262. Which of the following was a core objective of NAM during its initial phase as described in the passage?
(A) Aligning with the lesser of the two superpowers.
(B) Maintaining strategic autonomy and focusing on development.
(C) Promoting free-market capitalism globally.
(D) Seeking permanent membership in the UN Security Council for its members.

263. The passage suggests that the original purpose of NAM became less prominent primarily because of:
(A) the economic failure of its member states.
(B) the internal conflicts between member nations.
(C) the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet bloc.
(D) the rise of regional organisations that were more effective.

264. As per the text, the contemporary relevance of NAM is primarily based on its function as:
(A) a military alliance for the Global South.
(B) an organisation to mediate bilateral disputes between its members.
(C) a formal challenger to the authority of the United Nations.
(D) a platform to articulate the collective concerns of developing nations on global issues.

265. How does the passage describe the evolution of NAM's role?
(A) It has transformed from a stance against Cold War blocs to a collective voice for the Global South.
(B) It has become completely irrelevant and obsolete in the 21st century.
(C) It has shifted from being a military alliance to an economic one.
(D) It has narrowed its focus from global issues to exclusively regional ones.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

India's nuclear policy represents a unique trajectory, marked by a conscious evolution from a principled opposition to nuclear weapons to a pragmatic acceptance of them as a currency of power in the international system. Initially, under its "Atoms for Peace" program, India focused solely on the peaceful applications of nuclear energy. A significant shift occurred with the 1974 "Peaceful Nuclear Explosion" (PNE), which demonstrated capability while maintaining a stance of nuclear ambiguity. This period ended decisively in 1998 when India conducted a series of nuclear tests and officially declared itself a state possessing nuclear weapons. In the aftermath, India articulated a clear nuclear doctrine, the cornerstones of which

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277. According to the text, India's membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is strategically important for:
(A) securing a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.
(B) gaining access to European markets.
(C) exclusively promoting its 'Act East' policy.
(D) engaging with Central Asia and addressing regional security issues like terrorism.

278. The passage implies that a significant challenge for India within the SCO is:
(A) the geographical distance to other member states.
(B) managing relations with China and Pakistan, with whom it has outstanding disputes.
(C) the lack of a common language for communication.
(D) the high financial cost of membership in the organisation.

279. What common theme connects India's engagement with both BRICS and the SCO, according to the passage?
(A) The pursuit of a military alliance with Russia.
(B) The exclusive focus on economic trade and investment.
(C) The pragmatic use of different multilateral platforms to advance diverse national interests.
(D) The effort to isolate the United States in global affairs.

280. The description of BRICS as a platform for major emerging economies to "push for a more equitable and democratic international order" suggests its role is primarily:
(A) cultural.
(B) military.
(C) environmental.
(D) normative and political-economic.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

India's engagement with the multipolar world is significantly shaped by its relations with key regional blocs like the European Union (EU) and the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). The relationship with the European Union is multifaceted, founded on the pillars of shared democratic values, a commitment to multilateralism, and robust economic ties. The EU is one of India's largest trading partners, and the partnership extends to strategic areas such as climate change, digital transformation, and security cooperation. This engagement is a vital component of India's strategy to build a network of like-minded partners in an increasingly complex global environment. In parallel, India's relationship with ASEAN is central to its foreign policy, operationalized through the 'Look East' and subsequently the 'Act East' Policy. This policy has deliberately evolved from a primarily economic focus to a more comprehensive strategic partnership encompassing political, security, and cultural domains. For India, ASEAN is at the heart of its conception of the Indo-Pacific, a region where it seeks to promote a free, open, and inclusive order. The deepening of ties with ASEAN underscores a strategic pivot to its immediate and extended eastern neighbourhood, enhancing its role as a key actor in the regional architecture.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. The passage states that the foundation of the India-EU relationship rests on:
(A) shared democratic values, multilateralism, and economic partnership.
(B) a formal military alliance and a shared colonial history.
(C) a common approach to regional disputes in Asia.
(D) a strategic rivalry with the United States.

282. What is the primary evolution observed in India's 'Look East'/'Act East' Policy concerning ASEAN?
(A) It has shifted from a security focus to a purely economic one.
(B) It has expanded from a primarily economic focus to a comprehensive strategic one.
(C) It has moved from a broad strategic partnership to a narrow trade-based one.
(D) It has de-escalated from a partnership to a mere dialogue.

283. According to the passage, ASEAN is considered by India to be central to its vision for:
(A) the European security architecture.

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values, and balancing the rise of China. This dual engagement reflects India's pursuit of a multi-aligned foreign policy in the 21st century.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What characterized the India-USA relationship during the Cold War, according to the passage?
(A) A comprehensive global strategic partnership.
(B) A formal military and ideological alliance.
(C) A relationship of estrangement and divergence.
(D) A close friendship based on shared economic goals.

272. The passage identifies the Indo-Soviet Treaty of 1971 as a cornerstone of India's policy, providing it with:
(A) economic aid for liberalization.
(B) crucial diplomatic and military support.
(C) a path to join the Warsaw Pact.
(D) a framework for cultural exchange programs.

273. How does the passage describe the continuity in India's relationship with post-Soviet Russia?
(A) It continues to be based on a shared communist ideology.
(B) It is identical in all aspects to the Indo-Soviet relationship.
(C) It has been downgraded to a purely transactional, economic relationship.
(D) It has remained strong in key sectors like defence and energy.

274. The transformation of the India-US relationship into a 'comprehensive global strategic partnership' was primarily driven by:
(A) converging interests in security and geopolitics post-Cold War.
(B) a shared history of colonial rule.
(C) the legacy of the Non-Aligned Movement.
(D) a common membership in the G-77.

275. The simultaneous strengthening of ties with both Russia and the USA, as described in the passage, is an example of India's pursuit of:
(A) a policy of isolationism.
(B) a unipolar alignment.
(C) a multi-aligned foreign policy.
(D) a return to Cold War bloc politics.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In its engagement with a multipolar world, India has actively participated in various plurilateral platforms, notably BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO), to advance its strategic interests. The BRICS grouping, comprising Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa, serves as a crucial forum for major emerging economies to coordinate on global issues. A primary objective of this coalition is to advocate for the reform of post-World War II global governance architecture, particularly the international financial institutions, to better reflect the contemporary global economy. BRICS represents a push for a more equitable and democratic international order. On the other hand, India's membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation signifies its strategic outreach to the Eurasian region. As a primarily security-focused organisation, the SCO provides India with a vital platform to address regional security challenges, especially cross-border terrorism, and to enhance its engagement with Central Asian republics. Navigating the SCO is a complex diplomatic exercise for India, as it requires cooperating on certain issues while simultaneously managing its geopolitical and territorial differences with fellow members like China and Pakistan. Therefore, India's participation in these distinct groupings demonstrates a pragmatic strategy of using different platforms to pursue diverse economic, political, and security objectives.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. A primary objective of the BRICS grouping, as stated in the passage, is to:
(A) advocate for the reform of global governance and financial institutions.
(B) form a military alliance against Western powers.
(C) create a single common currency for member nations.
(D) establish a free trade agreement exclusive to its members.

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14. (D) It acts as a platform for South-South cooperation on issues like climate change and sustainable development.
The contemporary value of the Non-Aligned Movement lies in its role as a collective platform for nations in the Global South. It facilitates cooperation on critical global challenges such as sustainable development, climate change, and economic inequality. By fostering solidarity among developing countries, the movement helps amplify their voices in international forums. This cooperation is essential for ensuring that the interests of less powerful states are considered in global decision-making and for promoting a more equitable world order.

15. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The transformation of India's relationship with the United States reflects a shift toward deep strategic cooperation. This partnership is driven by shared security interests, particularly regarding maritime safety in the Indo-Pacific and counter-terrorism efforts. Additionally, both nations view their collaboration as a necessary counterbalance to the growing influence of other regional powers. Such alignment has moved the two countries from historical estrangement toward a robust and multifaceted global strategic engagement that covers technology, defense, and economic trade.

16. (B) A complete breakdown of relations after the dissolution of the USSR.
Relations between India and the Soviet Union, and later Russia, have been characterized by long-term strategic and defense cooperation. The 1971 Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation cemented this bond during the Cold War. Despite the dissolution of the Soviet Union, the relationship did not collapse; instead, it evolved into a special and privileged strategic partnership. Collaborative efforts continue in critical sectors such as advanced military technology, space exploration, and nuclear energy, maintaining a sense of continuity.

17. (B) A complex mix of cooperation, competition, and conflict.
Interactions with China involve a sophisticated balance of economic engagement, regional competition, and territorial friction. While both nations cooperate in multilateral forums like BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, they remain divided by a long-standing border dispute. This complexity means that diplomatic efforts must navigate between promoting trade and managing strategic tensions. Consequently, the relationship is defined by neither absolute friendship nor total conflict, but rather a cautious and pragmatic approach to managing a difficult bilateral neighborly bond.

18. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Engagement with the European Union is a comprehensive process that encompasses trade, investment, and political dialogue. Both entities are committed to the principles of democracy, the rule of law, and a robust multilateral international system. This alignment of values provides a strong foundation for a strategic partnership aimed at addressing global issues like climate change and security. Promoting deeper economic ties remains a priority, reflecting the European Union's importance as a major trading partner and investment source.

19. (C) Reform global financial and political governance and promote cooperation among emerging economies.
The BRICS grouping serves as a vital platform for major emerging economies to collaborate on reforming the global financial architecture. It aims to create a more equitable international order by promoting cooperation among its members in economic and political spheres. By establishing institutions like the New Development Bank, BRICS provides alternatives to traditional Western-dominated financial systems. This collective effort enhances the influence of emerging powers in shaping future global governance and ensures their developmental needs are prioritized internationally.

20. (B) (b) and (c) only
Strategic relations with major powers are often defined by a mix of historical cooperation and persistent challenges. For instance, the border dispute continues to be a primary source of tension in interactions with China. Meanwhile, Russia remains a crucial and long-standing supplier of sophisticated defense equipment. While security interests may converge with other nations, formal military alliances are generally avoided in favor

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(B) the Indo-Pacific region.
(C) the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).
(D) the African Union's development agenda.

284. The passage suggests that India's engagement with the EU is strategically important for:
(A) building a network of like-minded partners in a complex world.
(B) creating an alternative to the United Nations.
(C) exclusively countering the influence of Russia.
(D) gaining membership in the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO).

285. A key difference in focus between India's partnerships with the EU and ASEAN, as implied by the text, is that:
(A) the EU partnership is purely economic, while the ASEAN partnership is purely military.
(B) India shares democratic values with ASEAN but not with the EU.
(C) the ASEAN relationship is explicitly linked to a regional geographical vision (Indo-Pacific), while the EU relationship is framed more globally.
(D) the partnership with the EU is recent, while the partnership with ASEAN is historic.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

India's relations with its neighbourhood are guided by a complex framework of policies and doctrines aimed at fostering a peaceful and cooperative periphery. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) was established as the primary vehicle for regional cooperation, though its effectiveness has often been hindered by political tensions among member states. A significant contribution to neighbourhood diplomacy was the 'Gujral Doctrine', articulated in the 1990s. This doctrine proposed that India, as the larger country, should offer unilateral, non-reciprocal concessions to its smaller neighbours in South Asia to build trust and foster goodwill, with the expectation that this generosity would not be met with hostility. Parallel to these South Asia-focused initiatives is the eastward orientation encapsulated by the 'Look East' Policy, which later evolved into the more dynamic 'Act East' Policy. This policy framework is not merely about engaging with Southeast Asia but also fundamentally re-imagines India's role in its extended neighbourhood, enhancing connectivity and security cooperation with countries on its eastern flank. More recently, a 'Look West' policy has also been articulated to strengthen ties with the Gulf region, indicating a 360-degree approach to its immediate and extended neighbourhood.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the core principle of the Gujral Doctrine as described in the passage?
(A) India should expect strict reciprocity in all its dealings with smaller neighbours.
(B) India should form military alliances with its smaller neighbours against larger powers.
(C) India should prioritize relations with distant powers over its immediate neighbours.
(D) India should offer unilateral concessions to its smaller neighbours to build trust.

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287. The passage suggests that the effectiveness of SAARC as a vehicle for regional cooperation has been:
(A) consistently high and successful.
(B) primarily focused on military collaboration.
(C) often limited by political tensions.
(D) replaced entirely by the Act East Policy.

288. The evolution from 'Look East' to 'Act East' Policy signifies a shift towards:
(A) a more passive and observational role in Southeast Asia.
(B) a more dynamic and action-oriented engagement with the eastern neighbourhood.
(C) a complete abandonment of engagement with Southeast Asia.
(D) a focus exclusively on cultural ties rather than economic or security issues.

289. The mention of 'Look East/Act East' and 'Look West' policies in the same context implies that India's neighbourhood policy is:
(A) focused only on its immediate land borders.
(B) limited to the South Asian subcontinent.
(C) designed to create competition between its eastern and western partners.

are 'Credible Minimum Deterrence' and a policy of 'No First Use' (NFU). The principle of Credible Minimum Deterrence implies that India will maintain a sufficient and survivable nuclear arsenal only to deter a nuclear attack, not to engage in a quantitative arms race. The No First Use policy is a commitment that India will not be the first to initiate the use of nuclear weapons in a conflict; they are strictly for retaliation against a first strike. This doctrine of responsible stewardship aims to balance the imperatives of national security with a commitment to global non-proliferation goals, reflecting both continuity in its peaceful intent and a major change in its strategic posture.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. Which two principles are identified in the passage as the cornerstones of India's declared nuclear doctrine post-1998?
(A) Massive Retaliation and Pre-emptive Strike.
(B) Credible Minimum Deterrence and No First Use.
(C) Comprehensive Test Ban and Arms Race.
(D) Atoms for Peace and Nuclear Ambiguity.

267. According to the passage, the primary significance of the 1998 nuclear tests was that India:
(A) abandoned its "Atoms for Peace" program entirely.
(B) officially declared itself a nuclear-weapon state, ending its policy of ambiguity.
(C) initiated a nuclear arms race with its neighbours.
(D) violated its commitment to the Peaceful Nuclear Explosion of 1974.

268. What is the central implication of the 'Credible Minimum Deterrence' policy as described in the text?
(A) To possess just enough nuclear capability to discourage an adversary from launching a first strike.
(B) To build the largest possible nuclear arsenal in the world.
(C) To use nuclear weapons in any conventional military conflict.
(D) To dismantle the nuclear program once deterrence is achieved.

269. The 'No First Use' policy commits India to:
(A) using nuclear weapons only on its own territory.
(B) never using nuclear weapons under any circumstances.
(C) employing nuclear weapons solely in retaliation to a nuclear attack.
(D) launching a nuclear attack only after receiving explicit UN approval.

270. The passage portrays the evolution of India's nuclear policy as a shift from:
(A) a focus on nuclear weapons to a focus on conventional arms.
(B) a commitment to No First Use to a policy of Pre-emptive Strike.
(C) an aggressive stance to a purely peaceful and non-nuclear position.
(D) a policy of ambiguity to a declared doctrine of deterrence and retaliation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

India's relations with major powers, particularly the USA and USSR/Russia, have undergone significant transformation, reflecting the changing dynamics of the global order. During the Cold War, India's relationship with the USSR was exceptionally robust, culminating in the 1971 Indo-Soviet Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation. This provided India with critical diplomatic and military support, serving as a cornerstone of its foreign and security policy. The relationship with the USA, in contrast, was often described as one of estranged democracies, marked by suspicion and divergence on major geopolitical issues. With the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the USSR, a major recalibration was necessary. India's relationship with post-Soviet Russia, while no longer possessing the ideological affinity of the past, has endured as a 'special and privileged strategic partnership'. It remains vital, particularly in the sectors of defence, energy, and space technology, and is reinforced through cooperation in multilateral forums. Concurrently, the post-Cold War era witnessed a dramatic turnaround in India-US relations. They have evolved from a state of estrangement to a 'comprehensive global strategic partnership', driven by converging interests in areas such as counter-terrorism, maritime security, democratic

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of developed ones.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

India's foreign policy is increasingly confronted by a set of complex, non-traditional contemporary challenges that transcend national borders. Maritime security has become a critical priority, driven by the need to secure vital sea lanes of communication (SLOCs) in the Indian Ocean Region, which are essential for the country's trade and energy imports. The threats in this domain are diverse, including piracy, maritime terrorism, and the strategic presence of extra-regional powers. Closely linked to this is the challenge of energy security. As a major net importer of oil and gas, India's foreign policy must continuously engage in diplomacy to ensure access to diverse, stable, and affordable energy sources, while also exploring partnerships for renewable energy. Furthermore, international terrorism remains a persistent and primary threat to India's national security. This has shaped a foreign policy that actively seeks global cooperation and consensus against terrorism, notably through its long-standing proposal for a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT) at the United Nations. Finally, the rise of cyber security threats poses a significant danger to critical national infrastructure, the economy, and governance, necessitating robust domestic measures and international collaboration to create a secure and resilient cyberspace.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. According to the passage, why is maritime security a critical priority for India?
(A) To expand its territorial waters into the South China Sea.
(B) To establish a naval blockade against neighbouring countries.
(C) To enforce a global ban on all fishing activities.
(D) To secure vital sea lanes for trade and energy imports in the Indian Ocean.

297. The challenge of energy security for India, as described in the text, stems primarily from its status as:
(A) a net importer of energy resources.
(B) a major global exporter of oil and gas.
(C) a country with an oversupply of renewable energy.
(D) a nation that has completely phased out fossil fuels.

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298. In its effort to combat international terrorism, what specific initiative has India championed at the United Nations, according to the passage?
(A) The creation of a UN-mandated global anti-terrorism military force.
(B) The proposal for a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT).
(C) A resolution to outlaw all forms of political dissent.
(D) A treaty to ban the manufacture of conventional arms.

299. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a threat related to maritime security?
(A) Piracy
(B) Undersea volcanic activity
(C) Maritime terrorism
(D) Strategic presence of extra-regional powers

300. The passage suggests that addressing contemporary challenges like cyber security and international terrorism requires India to:
(A) actively seek international cooperation and build global consensus.
(B) pursue a policy of complete isolationism.
(C) rely solely on its own domestic capabilities without external help.
(D) focus exclusively on military solutions over diplomatic ones.

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(D) becoming multi-directional, encompassing its extended neighbourhood on all sides.

290. Based on the passage, the Gujral Doctrine was an initiative specifically aimed at improving relations within:
(A) South Asia.
(B) the ASEAN region.
(C) the European Union.
(D) the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

India's negotiation strategies in key international regimes like the World Trade Organisation (WTO) and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) are reflective of its broader identity as a leading voice for the developing world. In these multilateral forums, India has consistently championed the principles of equity, fairness, and 'special and differential treatment' for developing countries. Within the World Trade Organisation, India's negotiating posture is often characterized by a firm defence of its food security imperatives, particularly the protection of its public stockholding programs for agriculture, against pressure from developed nations. It also strategically resists attempts to link trade rules with non-trade issues like labour standards and environmental regulations, arguing that such linkages can act as non-tariff barriers. At the International Monetary Fund, India's engagement has evolved significantly. Having once been a borrower, India now negotiates from the position of an emerging economic power. Its primary strategy at the IMF is to advocate for fundamental governance and quota reforms. This push aims to increase the voting shares and representation of developing countries, thereby making the institution's decision-making processes more democratic and reflective of the shifting global economic balance.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What overarching principle guides India's negotiation strategies at the WTO and IMF, according to the passage?
(A) Advocating for the interests of developed nations.
(B) Promoting laissez-faire free market policies without exception.
(C) Championing equity and special treatment for developing countries.
(D) Seeking to dismantle these international regimes.

292. In the context of the World Trade Organisation, India's negotiation strategy places a strong emphasis on:
(A) defending its food security programs and resisting non-tariff barriers.
(B) immediately eliminating all agricultural subsidies.
(C) linking trade rules with stringent labour standards.
(D) privatizing all public sector undertakings as a prerequisite for trade.

293. The passage indicates that India's primary objective regarding the International Monetary Fund is to:
(A) secure new loans for infrastructure development.
(B) withdraw from the institution as a form of protest.
(C) propose the replacement of the US dollar as the primary reserve currency.
(D) advocate for quota and governance reforms to enhance the voice of developing countries.

294. How has India's role and strategy at the IMF evolved, as per the text?
(A) It has shifted from being a major lender to a major borrower.
(B) It has transformed from the position of a borrower to an emerging power advocating for governance changes.
(C) It has moved from advocating for reforms to opposing any changes.
(D) It has changed its focus from economic issues to purely political ones.

295. India's resistance to linking trade with labour and environmental standards at the WTO stems from the argument that such measures can:
(A) accelerate the pace of global trade unfairly.
(B) undermine the authority of the International Labour Organization.
(C) function as protectionist non-tariff barriers imposed by developed countries.
(D) benefit developing countries at the expense

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7. (D) India has consistently advocated for a unipolar world order.
India has traditionally championed a multipolar world order rather than a unipolar system dominated by a single superpower. Its core principles include non-interference in the internal affairs of other states and the peaceful settlement of international disputes. Furthermore, a strong respect for international law and treaty obligations guides its diplomatic conduct. By promoting multiple centers of power, India seeks to enhance its own strategic autonomy and ensure a more balanced and equitable distribution of global influence.

8. (A) Core principles persist while strategies adapt to a changing global environment.
The concept of continuity and change highlights that while foundational principles like strategic autonomy and non-interference remain constant, the specific methods used to achieve them evolve over time. Foreign policy is not static; it must respond to significant shifts in the global landscape, such as the end of the Cold War. This balance allows for a consistent national identity while ensuring that tactical approaches are flexible enough to address contemporary challenges and effectively pursue national interests.

9. (C) The need for newly independent nations to assert their sovereignty during the Cold War.
The Non-Aligned Movement emerged as a vital response to the bipolar rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. Newly independent nations sought to protect their hard-won sovereignty by refusing to join either military bloc. This movement provided a platform for these states to maintain strategic autonomy and focus on domestic development. It emphasized anti-colonialism and the right of every nation to choose its own political and economic path without interference from external powers.

10. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Postcolonial identity emphasizes anti-imperialism and strategic autonomy as core values. Rising power status is associated with seeking a significant role in global governance, such as permanent membership in the Security Council. A developmental state focuses on domestic socio-economic goals like poverty alleviation. Finally, an emerging political economy prioritizes trade, investment, and global market integration. These classifications provide a comprehensive framework for understanding the diverse motivations and implications that drive modern foreign policy and international engagement in the current era.

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11. (D) A policy of 'No First Use' and 'Credible Minimum Deterrence'.
India's nuclear policy is built on the twin pillars of maintaining a credible minimum deterrence and a commitment to no first use. This means that nuclear weapons are viewed solely as tools for preventing aggression and will only be utilized as a retaliatory measure. Such a stance reinforces the identity of a responsible nuclear power that prioritizes global stability while ensuring national security is protected against potential threats. The policy seeks to prevent nuclear blackmail and coercion.

12. (A) (iii), (iv), (ii), (i)
The chronological progression of key foreign policy milestones reflects India's evolving global role and strategic priorities. The process began with the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1961. This was followed by the first peaceful nuclear explosion in 1974. In the early 1990s, the Look East Policy was launched to strengthen ties with Southeast Asia. Finally, the Gujral Doctrine was articulated in 1996 to improve regional relations through unilateral gestures of goodwill toward smaller neighboring nations.

13. (C) India will only use nuclear weapons in response to a nuclear attack.
The no first use principle dictates that nuclear weapons will only be employed in response to a nuclear attack on national territory or forces. This policy serves to minimize the risk of nuclear escalation and demonstrates a commitment to nuclear restraint in the international arena. It ensures that the arsenal functions purely as a deterrent against nuclear aggression. By adopting this posture, the nation projects an image of a responsible and stable nuclear-armed state that values global peace.

ANSWERS

1. (B) A state emphasizing sovereignty, anti-imperialism, and strategic autonomy.
The postcolonial identity of India is rooted in its historical struggle against colonial rule, which profoundly shapes its international outlook. This identity results in a foreign policy that prioritizes the maintenance of national sovereignty and the rejection of all imperialist practices. By seeking strategic autonomy, India ensures that its decisions are made independently of external pressures. This approach allows the nation to advocate for an equitable world order while fostering leadership among other developing nations.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The development perspective in foreign policy identifies economic growth and poverty reduction as essential national goals. Consequently, diplomatic efforts are directed toward securing favorable trade agreements and attracting foreign investment. This approach also involves facilitating technology transfers from developed nations to enhance domestic industrial capabilities. By bridging internal socio-economic needs with international engagement, India utilizes its foreign relations to improve the living standards of its citizens and foster long-term prosperity through integrated global economic cooperation.

3. (C) A move from being a rule-taker to a rule-shaper in global governance.
As India's economic and military influence expands, its role within the international community undergoes a significant transformation. Traditionally acting as a participant that followed established global norms, it now seeks to actively influence the creation of those rules. This shift characterizes a rising power that demands a greater voice in international organizations and global decision-making processes. Such a transition reflects India's aspiration to balance global power dynamics and ensure that its interests are represented.

4. (D) The constitutional framework of a neighbouring country.
Foreign policy is primarily shaped by internal factors such as geographic location, historical legacy, and economic development needs. National leadership and political consensus also play vital roles in defining strategic goals and external engagement. However, the internal legal or constitutional structures of other nations do not typically serve as determinants for a country's own diplomatic strategy. Instead, foreign policy focuses on protecting national interests and managing interactions within the broader international political and economic landscape.

5. (A) (a) and (c) only
Panchsheel remains a foundational principle of Indian diplomacy, emphasizing peaceful coexistence and mutual respect. Similarly, the 1991 economic liberalization significantly reoriented foreign policy toward global integration and market-driven objectives. While domestic stability influences decisions, policy is not solely determined by the personal ideology of any single leader. Therefore, historical principles and economic shifts are the primary correct drivers, whereas the internal politics of neighbors or individual whims do not function as the sole determinants of strategy.

6. (B) Engage with international economic institutions to maximize national interest.
India's status as an emerging political economy necessitates a foreign policy that prioritizes economic integration and national prosperity. By engaging with global financial and trade institutions, it seeks to secure favorable conditions for its domestic markets and industries. This approach involves navigating complex international trade rules to enhance economic growth. Such engagement allows for better access to global capital and technology, which are essential for sustaining long-term developmental objectives and improving the country's overall global standing.

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of maintaining strategic autonomy and pursuing specific bilateral interests that align with national goals.

21. (C) The centrality of ASEAN in the "Act East" policy and regional architecture.
Engagement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a fundamental pillar of the Act East policy. This approach emphasizes the centrality of the regional bloc in fostering security and economic integration across the Indo-Pacific. By strengthening these ties, the nation seeks to enhance regional connectivity and promote a rules-based order. This proactive diplomacy aims to build lasting partnerships through commerce, culture, and collaborative security efforts, ensuring that Southeast Asia remains a focal point of regional strategy.

22. (B) Provides a platform for India to engage with Central Asian countries on security and energy.
Membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation offers a strategic platform for engaging with Central Asian nations on critical issues like regional security and energy cooperation. It allows for direct dialogue with key regional players to address common threats such as terrorism and extremism. This involvement helps secure national interests in the Eurasian landmass and enhances connectivity. Such multilateral engagement balances relationships with various global powers while maintaining a focus on regional stability, resource security, and economic growth.

23. (D) To establish Indian military bases across the African continent.
Partnerships with the African Union are primarily driven by the principles of South-South cooperation and mutual solidarity. The objectives include collaborating on global challenges like climate change, advocating for reforms in the United Nations, and expanding trade relations. These engagements are aimed at securing essential raw materials while opening new markets for domestic goods and services. The focus remains on sustainable development and capacity building rather than establishing military bases or seeking strategic dominance over African nations.

24. (A) Energy security, trade, and the welfare of a large Indian diaspora.
Relations with the Gulf Cooperation Council are underpinned by vital interests in energy security and economic trade. The region serves as a major source of oil and gas imports, which are essential for domestic industrial growth. Furthermore, the presence of a vast and industrious diaspora makes the welfare and security of citizens in these countries a top priority for diplomatic efforts. This multifaceted engagement ensures stable energy supplies and supports significant inward remittance flows that bolster the national economy.

25. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Different international groupings serve specific strategic purposes in the pursuit of national interests. BRICS provides a platform for major emerging economies to influence global governance. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is central to the Act East policy for regional integration. Relations with the Gulf Cooperation Council focus on securing energy supplies and protecting the diaspora. Finally, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation facilitates security and connectivity within the Central Asian and Eurasian regions, providing a comprehensive framework for multifaceted diplomacy.

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26. (A) The African continent.
Engagement with the Southern African Development Community represents a strategic effort to deepen ties with the African continent. This regional bloc is crucial for promoting economic cooperation, trade, and regional stability in Southern Africa. By fostering these relationships, the nation aims to build long-term partnerships based on mutual development goals and shared interests. Such initiatives are part of a broader outreach policy designed to enhance diplomatic presence and economic influence across diverse and emerging African nations.

27. (D) Promote the welfare of the peoples of South Asia and accelerate economic growth.
The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation was established to improve the quality of life for people in the region through collective efforts. Its main objectives are to accelerate economic growth, social progress, and

cultural development among member states. By fostering regional cooperation, the organization aims to promote self-reliance and build mutual trust. Although bilateral disputes often hinder its progress, the fundamental goal remains the creation of a prosperous and integrated South Asian community.

28. (B) BRICS - Military alliance for collective defence.
International groupings often focus on political and economic cooperation rather than formal military defense pacts. For example, BRICS serves as a forum for major emerging economies to collaborate on global financial reforms and developmental goals. While security issues may be discussed, it does not function as a collective military alliance. In contrast, other policies like the Act East initiative prioritize regional connectivity, and organizations like the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation focus on addressing Eurasian security and energy concerns.

29. (C) Non-reciprocal accommodation and goodwill towards smaller neighbours.
The Gujral Doctrine represents a significant approach to regional diplomacy by advocating for unilateral gestures of goodwill toward smaller neighbors. It suggests that as the largest country in the region, India should provide non-reciprocal concessions to foster trust and stability. This policy aims to overcome historical baggage and build a peaceful neighborhood through cooperation. By prioritizing accommodation over strict reciprocity, the doctrine seeks to create an environment conducive to regional economic and social integration and prosperity.

30. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The transition from the Look East policy to the Act East policy signifies a more vigorous and action-oriented approach to regional engagement. While the previous policy focused largely on economic ties, the current framework incorporates a strong security and connectivity dimension. This shift reflects a commitment to deeper integration with the Indo-Pacific region through concrete projects and strategic partnerships. It aims to translate diplomatic vision into tangible outcomes for regional stability and long-term economic prosperity for all partners.

31. (A) The countries of the Middle East/West Asia.
The Look West policy is a strategic initiative designed to intensify diplomatic and economic engagement with the nations of West Asia and the Gulf. This region is critical due to its role as a primary source of energy and the presence of a large migrant workforce. The policy aims to strengthen security cooperation and attract investment while ensuring the welfare of the diaspora. By looking west, the nation secures its energy needs and enhances regional stability and growth.

32. (B) A greater emphasis on security, strategic, and connectivity aspects.
The Act East policy marks an evolution in regional strategy by placing a heightened emphasis on security, strategic cooperation, and physical connectivity. Unlike its predecessor, it seeks to move beyond trade and cultural exchanges to establish more robust defense ties and infrastructure projects. This approach involves proactive engagement with partners across the Indo-Pacific to ensure regional stability. By focusing on tangible outcomes, the policy strengthens the national role as a major player in Asian geopolitical and economic dynamics.

33. (B) Political tensions and lack of trust, particularly between India and Pakistan.
The effectiveness of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is significantly hampered by deep-seated political tensions and a lack of mutual trust. Persistent disputes, particularly between the two largest member states, often prevent the organization from achieving its goals of regional integration. These bilateral conflicts stall collective initiatives in trade and security. As a result, the potential for meaningful economic cooperation remains unfulfilled, as political considerations frequently overshadow the shared developmental needs of the South Asian region.

34. (A) The reform and expansion of the UN Security Council.
A fundamental objective at the United Nations is the comprehensive reform of the Security Council. This strategy involves demanding an expansion of both permanent and non-permanent seats to reflect contemporary global realities. By seeking a permanent seat, the nation asserts its

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identity as a rising power with a significant role in maintaining international peace. This pursuit is based on the principle that global governance must be more inclusive, democratic, and representative of the diverse modern world order.

35. (B) (b) and (d) only
Regional policies often evolve to meet changing strategic needs. The Act East policy is a more proactive continuation of the earlier Look East initiative, focusing on deeper integration with Southeast Asia. Similarly, the Look West policy targets enhanced relations with the Gulf and Middle Eastern nations to secure energy and diaspora interests. However, principles like the Gujral Doctrine are specifically designed for smaller neighbors and emphasize non-reciprocity, which differs from general strategies applied to major global powers.

36. (D) The protection of its farmers' interests and food security concerns.
At the World Trade Organisation, the primary focus is on protecting the livelihoods of millions of small-scale farmers and ensuring national food security. This strategy involves advocating for the right to maintain public stockholding programs and resisting pressure to completely open agricultural markets. By leading coalitions of developing nations, the goal is to achieve a fair and equitable global trade system. This approach balances the benefits of international trade with the essential socio-economic needs of the population.

37. (C) Advocacy for increased voting shares and quota reforms to reflect the growing weight of emerging economies.
Negotiations at the International Monetary Fund prioritize the reform of governance structures and quota systems. The objective is to increase the voting shares of emerging economies to better reflect their actual weight in the global economy. By advocating for these changes, the nation seeks a more democratic and representative international financial system. This stance challenges the traditional dominance of Western powers and aims to ensure that the needs of developing countries are effectively addressed by global institutions.

38. (B) Common But Differentiated Responsibilities and Respective Capabilities (CBDR-RC).
The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities and respective capabilities is a cornerstone of climate negotiations. It asserts that while all nations must contribute to environmental protection, developed countries bear a greater historical responsibility for emissions. Therefore, advanced nations should provide financial assistance and technology transfers to help developing states adapt. This approach ensures that climate action does not unfairly hinder the economic growth of nations still struggling with poverty and developmental challenges in the contemporary era.

39. (D) Securing sea lanes of communication (SLOCs) in the Indian Ocean.
Maritime security is a critical challenge that focuses on safeguarding vital sea lanes of communication within the Indian Ocean. These routes are essential for the transportation of energy supplies and international trade. Ensuring the safety of these waters from threats like piracy and maritime terrorism is a top priority for diplomatic and naval efforts. By maintaining a secure maritime environment, the nation protects its economic interests and projects itself as a responsible and capable regional security provider.

40. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Engagement with different international regimes involves specific strategic stances tailored to national interests. At the United Nations, the focus is on Security Council reform. In the World Trade Organisation, the priority is food security and special treatment for developing nations. The International Monetary Fund negotiations center on quota and governance reforms. Finally, in climate discussions, the guiding principle is common but differentiated responsibilities. These diverse strategies reflect the multifaceted approach to modern global governance and effective international diplomacy.

41. (C) The need to ensure a stable, affordable, and sustainable supply of energy, often through diplomatic engagements.
Energy security involves ensuring a stable and affordable supply of fuel to power economic growth. This challenge requires active diplomatic

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69. (C) The nations of the Gulf and broader West Asian region.
The Look West policy signifies a renewed diplomatic focus on the nations of the Gulf and West Asia. This region is of paramount importance due to its role as a primary source of energy and the large number of citizens residing there. The policy aims to deepen economic ties, attract investment, and enhance security cooperation. By strengthening these relationships, the nation ensures its energy security and protects the interests of its industrious diaspora in a strategically vital region.

70. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
Bilateral relations with major powers are defined by unique strategic features and areas of cooperation. The partnership with the United States focuses on a global strategic outlook and Indo-Pacific convergence. Russia remains a time-tested friend and a primary supplier of defense equipment. Interactions with China involve a complex balance of cooperation and competition. Finally, the relationship with Japan is a special strategic partnership centered on shared values and collaboration within frameworks like the Quadrilateral Security Dialogue.

71. (D) Joint military alliances and command structures.
Engagement with the European Union is multifaceted, primarily focusing on trade, investment, and technology cooperation. Both partners also engage in political dialogue regarding democratic values and climate change. However, this relationship does not involve joint military alliances or integrated command structures. Instead, the partnership emphasizes economic integration and addressing global challenges through multilateral diplomacy. This approach reflects a shared commitment to a rules-based international order and sustainable development rather than formal collective defense pacts characteristic of military blocs.

72. (A) A political and economic alliance of six Middle Eastern countries.
The Gulf Cooperation Council is a regional organization comprising six Middle Eastern nations that share similar political and economic interests. It serves as a vital partner for diplomacy due to its influence on global energy markets and regional stability. Engagement with this bloc is essential for securing energy supplies and managing relations with a large expatriate community. By fostering ties with the council, the nation enhances its economic footprint and strengthens its strategic presence in the important West Asian region.

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73. (C) Should not expect immediate or equal concessions from smaller neighbours for the goodwill it extends.
Non-reciprocity is a key element of the Gujral Doctrine, suggesting that as the largest regional power, India should offer gestures of goodwill without demanding equal returns. This approach aims to build trust and diminish historical suspicions among smaller neighbors. By providing unilateral concessions, the goal is to foster a more cooperative and peaceful regional environment. This policy reflects the belief that regional integration and stability are more important than short-term gains, ultimately benefiting the entire South Asian community.

74. (A) Build solidarity among developing nations (South-South cooperation).
Engagement with the African Union is primarily motivated by the desire to build solidarity through South-South cooperation. This partnership focuses on mutual developmental goals, capacity building, and addressing common global challenges like climate change. By fostering strong ties with African nations, the goal is to create a unified voice for the Global South in international forums. This collaborative approach enhances the collective influence of developing countries in shaping global governance and ensures that their specific interests are effectively represented.

75. (C) (a), (b) and (c) only
Negotiation strategies in international forums often involve building coalitions with other developing nations to amplify collective influence. At the World Trade Organisation, this is done to protect agricultural interests and food security. In climate talks, the principle of historical responsibility is championed to ensure an equitable distribution of emission reduction burdens. Similarly, there is a consistent demand for reforming global financial institutions like the IMF to increase the representation of emerging

48. (B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
The identity of a developmental state remains a core influence on foreign policy decisions. Objectives such as poverty alleviation and social development continue to drive the pursuit of favorable international trade and investment. Even as the economy grows, these goals remain essential for ensuring that global engagement benefits the entire population. Therefore, socio-economic priorities are not diminished by rising power status; instead, they are integrated into a broader strategy to achieve sustainable and inclusive national progress for all citizens.

49. (B) Carve out an independent foreign policy path away from Cold War power blocs.
From a postcolonial perspective, the Non-Aligned Movement served as a strategic tool for maintaining independence from Cold War power blocs. By championing this movement, the nation sought to carve out a unique path that prioritized national interests over the ideological conflicts of superpowers. This approach allowed for the assertion of sovereignty and the pursuit of an independent foreign policy. It reflected a historical commitment to anti-imperialism and the right of every nation to determine its own future.

50. (A) (a) and (b) only
Continuity in foreign policy is demonstrated by the persistent adherence to foundational principles and long-standing positions. For example, the commitment to the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, or Panchsheel, remains a guiding reference point. Similarly, consistent support for causes like Palestinian self-determination reflects a stable moral and political outlook. While strategies and specific partnerships may evolve to meet new challenges, these core values provide a sense of historical consistency and identity in the nation's engagement with the international community.

51. (C) Mutual obligation for collective defense.
Panchsheel consists of five principles for peaceful coexistence, emphasizing mutual respect for territorial integrity, non-aggression, and non-interference. It also includes equality and mutual benefit, along with the commitment to peaceful coexistence. However, it does not include obligations for collective defense, which is characteristic of military alliances. This framework reflects a desire to maintain sovereignty and avoid being drawn into external conflicts. These principles continue to serve as a moral and philosophical guide for national diplomatic conduct and regional relations.

52. (D) The Bandung Conference (1955).
The historical origins of the Non-Aligned Movement are closely linked to the Bandung Conference held in 1955. This landmark meeting brought together leaders from Asian and African nations to discuss decolonization and the challenges of the Cold War. It established the principles of cooperation and solidarity among developing states that sought to remain independent of superpower blocs. The conference laid the essential groundwork for the formal creation of the movement, which prioritized national autonomy and anti-imperialism.

53. (C) A capability that is sufficient to deter an adversary from a nuclear attack.
The posture of credible minimum deterrence signifies that the nuclear arsenal is designed purely to prevent adversaries from launching a nuclear attack. It implies maintaining a sufficient and reliable capability to ensure that any aggression would be met with an unacceptable retaliatory strike. This approach avoids an arms race by focusing on what is necessary for safety rather than seeking numerical superiority. It reinforces the identity of a responsible state that uses its capabilities exclusively for national defense.

54. (B) Ended India's nuclear isolation and implicitly recognized it as a responsible nuclear power.
The civil nuclear agreement with the United States was a major turning point that integrated the nation into the global nuclear order. By allowing for international cooperation in nuclear energy, it effectively ended decades of isolation from global trade in this sector. The deal implicitly recognized the nation as a responsible nuclear state despite not being a signatory to the Non-Proliferation Treaty. This transformation significantly enhanced the strategic partnership between the two countries and bolstered national energy security.

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simultaneously engages with Eurasian powers in a forum led by China and Russia. This approach, known as multi-alignment, allows for the pursuit of national interests across different strategic theaters. By maintaining presence in diverse organizations, the nation maximizes its strategic autonomy and avoids being exclusively tied to any single power bloc or alliance.

83. (C) Bangladesh and Myanmar.
The issue of migrants and refugees has been a persistent challenge, particularly in relations with Bangladesh and Myanmar. Large-scale movements of people due to political instability or conflict can strain domestic resources and lead to social and security concerns. Managing these flows requires complex diplomatic negotiations to address both humanitarian needs and border security. This challenge directly impacts bilateral ties and necessitates regional cooperation to find long-term solutions that ensure the safety of displaced persons while protecting national interests and stability.

84. (D) Demanding that developed countries take the lead in emission cuts and provide finance.
Negotiation strategies at international climate summits center on the principle of equity and historical responsibility. The demand is that developed nations, having contributed the most to historical emissions, should take the lead in reducing their greenhouse gases. Additionally, advanced countries are expected to provide financial assistance and technology to help developing states transition to greener economies. This approach ensures that global climate action is fair and does not unfairly burden nations still working to achieve basic developmental goals for their citizens.

85. (B) (a), (b) and (c) only
National foreign policy is shaped by several key identities, including postcolonial history, rising power status, and developmental needs. The postcolonial identity drives an emphasis on sovereignty and strategic autonomy. As a rising power, the nation seeks a greater voice in global institutions like the United Nations. Meanwhile, the developmental aspect ensures that socio-economic goals remain a top priority. In contrast, nuclear policy is based on deterrence rather than first strike, and non-alignment was never intended to be a formal military alliance between nations.

86. (B) Ensuring the safety of sea lanes from piracy, terrorism, and other threats.
In the Indian Ocean context, maritime security primarily involves safeguarding the vital sea lanes of communication that carry a majority of national trade and energy imports. This challenge includes combatting maritime piracy, preventing sea-borne terrorism, and ensuring the free flow of commerce. By acting as a net security provider, the nation aims to foster a safe and stable maritime environment. This proactive role enhances regional stability and protects economic interests while projecting the image of a capable and responsible naval power.

87. (D) SAARC has been largely successful due to the absence of political disputes.
Regional cooperation in South Asia is often complicated by deep-seated political disputes and a lack of trust between member states. While the Gujral Doctrine and the Act East policy represent significant efforts to improve regional engagement, persistent bilateral conflicts have historically limited the success of organizations like SAARC. Issues such as water sharing with neighbors like Bangladesh further illustrate the complexities of regional diplomacy. Therefore, the lack of political consensus remains a primary obstacle to achieving full regional integration and effective collective action.

88. (A) Act as a voice for developing countries on global issues.
The modern relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement lies in its ability to serve as a unified platform for the Global South. By acting as a collective voice for developing nations, it can influence global discussions on issues like climate change, sustainable development, and economic inequality. This cooperation ensures that the concerns of less powerful states are not overlooked by major powers. In a multipolar world, such a forum remains essential for promoting the interests of developing countries and advocating for a more equitable global order.

89. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Continuity in foreign policy is reflected in the steady adherence to core principles like sovereign

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62. (D) To gain access to and cooperate on regional security and connectivity in Central Asia.
Engagement with the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation provides a critical platform for addressing regional security challenges and enhancing connectivity within Central Asia. It allows for direct cooperation with major Eurasian powers on issues like counter-terrorism and economic development. By participating in this forum, the nation can protect its strategic interests in a region vital for energy security. This involvement also facilitates a balanced approach to international relations by engaging with diverse power centers in a multipolar world order.

63. (A) That developing countries should have more flexible terms and longer implementation periods for WTO agreements.
The concept of special and differential treatment is essential in trade negotiations to address the developmental gap between nations. It allows developing countries more flexibility in implementing trade rules and provides them with longer transition periods. This principle ensures that international trade agreements do not unfairly disadvantage states with smaller economies or different developmental needs. By advocating for these provisions, the nation seeks a more equitable global trading system that supports the socio-economic growth of all participating members.

64. (B) Pakistan and Bangladesh.
The management of trans-boundary river waters is a significant diplomatic challenge, particularly in relations with Pakistan and Bangladesh. Shared river systems like the Indus and the Brahmaputra require formal agreements to ensure fair distribution and avoid conflict. Disputes often arise over the construction of dams and other infrastructure that affect water flow downstream. These issues are critical because water is vital for agriculture, energy, and livelihoods, making hydro-diplomacy a key component of regional security and cooperation.

65. (D) All of the above
Contemporary foreign policy must navigate a wide range of complex challenges that affect national security and regional stability. These include safeguarding maritime routes, protecting digital infrastructure from cyber attacks, and combatting international terrorism. Additionally, managing disputes over shared water resources and addressing the needs of migrants and refugees are critical for maintaining stable relations with neighbors. Addressing these multifaceted issues requires a combination of robust domestic policies and active multilateral diplomatic engagement in a rapidly changing global environment.

66. (A) Aspiration for a permanent seat on the UN Security Council.
The aspiration for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council is a clear assertion of a rising power's identity. It reflects the belief that global governance should be reformed to represent the modern distribution of power and influence. By seeking this position, the nation aims to contribute more effectively to international peace and security. This goal is supported by a growing economy and significant contributions to global initiatives, such as peacekeeping operations and humanitarian assistance.

67. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Continuity in foreign policy is seen in the consistent adherence to foundational principles like sovereign equality and non-interference. However, change is reflected in the pragmatic transition from strict non-alignment to a more flexible policy of multi-alignment. This shift allows for strategic partnerships with multiple power centers based on common interests. By balancing these elements, the nation maintains its core identity while adapting its tactics to navigate the complexities of a multipolar and rapidly changing international system.

68. (D) The USA and the USSR.
The Non-Aligned Movement was established during the Cold War as a response to the intense rivalry between the United States and the Soviet Union. These two superpowers led opposing military and ideological blocs that dominated the international order. Newly independent nations sought to avoid being forced into this bipolar conflict, choosing instead to maintain their autonomy. By remaining non-aligned, they could focus on their own developmental goals and pursue an independent foreign policy while advocating for world peace.

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engagement with energy-producing nations to diversify sources and secure long-term contracts. By fostering these relationships, the country reduces its vulnerability to price fluctuations and supply disruptions in the global market. Ensuring sustainable and reliable energy is essential for maintaining industrial productivity and achieving developmental goals, making it a critical component of modern and effective national foreign policy.

42. (A) The establishment of the International Solar Alliance (ISA).
The establishment of the International Solar Alliance represents a proactive response to the challenges of environmental security and climate change. By co-founding this global platform, the nation seeks to promote the use of clean energy and reduce dependence on fossil fuels. This initiative facilitates technology sharing and investment in solar power among sun-rich countries. It demonstrates a commitment to sustainable development while asserting leadership in global efforts to mitigate the impacts of global warming and environmental degradation.

43. (D) Its relations with neighbouring countries and its domestic resources.
The presence of migrants and refugees significantly impacts foreign policy by straining domestic resources and complicating relations with neighboring countries. Managing these flows requires a delicate balance between humanitarian concerns and national security imperatives. Diplomatic efforts must often address the root causes of displacement in the region, such as political instability or conflict. This challenge necessitates close cooperation with neighbors to manage borders effectively and find sustainable solutions that maintain regional stability and internal social cohesion.

44. (B) Monarchical Succession
Contemporary foreign policy must address a wide range of modern threats, including international terrorism, cyber attacks, and disputes over shared water resources. These issues require complex multilateral cooperation and strategic planning to ensure national safety. However, traditional concerns such as monarchical succession in other nations generally do not constitute a major challenge for a modern republic's external strategy. Instead, the focus remains on systemic risks that affect economic stability, digital infrastructure, and the overall security of the international environment.

45. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Shared water resources are a frequent source of diplomatic tension between neighboring states. The construction of infrastructure like dams on trans-boundary rivers can lead to disputes over water rights and environmental consequences downstream. These issues require careful negotiation and the establishment of formal treaties to ensure equitable distribution. Because water is essential for agriculture and energy, these disputes directly impact national security and regional stability, making hydro-diplomacy a vital aspect of a country's overall foreign policy strategy.

46. (D) International Terrorism
Combatting international terrorism is a top priority that involves creating a global consensus against cross-border attacks. Diplomatic efforts focus on strengthening international legal frameworks and intelligence sharing to disrupt terrorist networks. By consistently condemning all forms of terrorism, the nation seeks to isolate those who provide support or sanctuary to extremist groups. This proactive stance is essential for protecting national security and ensuring regional peace, as terrorism poses a direct threat to domestic stability and economic development.

47. (A) Protecting its critical information infrastructure from state and non-state actors.
Cyber security has emerged as a critical foreign policy challenge due to the need to protect national information infrastructure from external threats. This involves defending against state-sponsored hacking and non-state actors who target digital systems and economic assets. Diplomatic engagement is necessary to establish international norms and cooperative frameworks for digital defense. Protecting the digital economy is vital for maintaining national sovereignty and public trust in the modern era, where information technology is deeply integrated into all sectors.

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economies. These actions reflect a commitment to a more balanced international order.

76. (B) Climate change, rising sea levels, and cross-border pollution.
Environmental security focuses on the threats posed by ecological changes like global warming, rising sea levels, and pollution. These issues transcend borders and can lead to resource scarcity and displacement, impacting national and regional stability. Addressing these challenges requires extensive international cooperation and the development of sustainable policies. By engaging in global climate negotiations, the nation seeks to mitigate these risks while ensuring that environmental measures do not unfairly impede its own developmental goals and economic growth.

77. (C) BRICS and G-20
As an emerging political economy, India's influence is most prominently felt in groups like BRICS and the G-20. These forums allow for collaboration with other major economies on issues like global financial reform, trade, and sustainable development. By participating in these platforms, the nation can help shape international economic policies that reflect the interests of emerging powers. This engagement is essential for promoting a more equitable global order and ensuring that national economic priorities are effectively addressed in international governance.

78. (D) More concrete outcomes, improved connectivity, and security cooperation.
The transition from Look East to Act East signifies a shift toward a more proactive and result-oriented regional strategy. While the earlier policy focused on economic and cultural ties, the current approach incorporates a strong emphasis on security and physical connectivity. By seeking tangible outcomes, the policy aims to integrate the nation more deeply into the Indo-Pacific region. This proactive diplomacy involves concrete infrastructure projects and strategic partnerships that enhance regional stability and facilitate long-term economic growth for all partners.

79. (A) All South Asian countries must form a military alliance under Indian leadership.
The Gujral Doctrine consists of five principles aimed at improving regional relations, including non-reciprocity toward smaller neighbors and the commitment that no territory should be used against another state. It also emphasizes respect for territorial integrity and the peaceful settlement of disputes through bilateral talks. However, it does not advocate for the creation of a military alliance. The doctrine focuses on building trust and cooperation through soft-power gestures rather than military dominance or formal defense pacts in the region.

80. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India's nuclear policy is built on the commitment to no first use, which serves as a cornerstone of its strategic restraint. This posture is designed to provide a credible deterrence against potential nuclear threats or blackmail without being aggressive. By adopting this policy, the nation projects itself as a responsible nuclear power that prioritizes global stability. Such a stance ensures that nuclear weapons are viewed solely as tools for retaliation, thereby reducing the risk of accidental escalation or a nuclear arms race.

81. (B) The Soviet Union's consistent veto support for India at the UN Security Council on the Kashmir issue.
A critical aspect of Indo-Soviet relations during the Cold War was the consistent diplomatic support provided by the Soviet Union at the United Nations. By utilizing its veto power on issues like Kashmir, the USSR protected national interests against unfavorable international resolutions. This strategic partnership was further cemented by cooperation in defense and industrial sectors. This long-term friendship allowed for a reliable source of strategic support, which was essential for maintaining national security and autonomy in a complex bipolar international environment.

82. (A) It balances its deepening ties with the West (e.g., the Quad) by engaging a China-Russia-led forum.
Participation in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is often seen as a strategic balancing act. While deepening partnerships with Western nations through groups like the Quad, the nation

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55. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Various doctrines and policies are tailored to specific regional or strategic contexts. The Gujral Doctrine focuses on building trust within the South Asian neighborhood. The Act East policy aims for deeper integration with Southeast and East Asia. The Look West policy prioritizes engagement with West Asia and the Middle East for energy and diaspora needs. Finally, non-alignment represents the pursuit of strategic autonomy during the Cold War. These frameworks allow for a multifaceted and effective approach to international relations.

56. (A) Multiple centers of power and influence.
Multipolarity refers to an international system where power is distributed among several major states rather than being concentrated in one or two superpowers. For foreign policy makers, this environment is favorable because it provides more strategic space and opportunities to build issue-based coalitions. By navigating a multipolar world, the nation can balance its relationships and avoid being overly dependent on any single global power. This approach enhances strategic autonomy and allows for a more influential role in governance.

57. (C) China's strong strategic partnership with Pakistan, including the CPEC.
Apart from the long-standing border dispute, the strategic partnership between China and Pakistan is a major source of friction. The development of projects like the China-Pakistan Economic Corridor, which passes through disputed territories, raises significant security and sovereignty concerns. This collaboration is often viewed as an attempt to encircle or limit national influence in the region. Managing this complex dynamic requires a delicate diplomatic balance between maintaining economic ties with China and addressing these deep-seated strategic and security anxieties.

58. (A) The New Development Bank (NDB) is an initiative of the BRICS countries.
The BRICS grouping has successfully established institutions like the New Development Bank to provide alternative funding for infrastructure and sustainable development. This initiative reflects the collective desire of emerging economies to reform the global financial architecture and reduce dependence on Western-dominated systems. While BRICS members cooperate on political and economic issues, the organization is not a military alliance. These efforts demonstrate the growing influence of emerging powers in shaping international economic policies and promoting development within the Global South.

59. (D) The countries of Southeast and East Asia.
The Act East policy is a primary diplomatic initiative aimed at strengthening economic and strategic ties with Southeast and East Asian nations. It represents an evolution of the earlier Look East policy by incorporating a more proactive and security-conscious approach. By focusing on regional connectivity and commerce, the policy seeks to integrate the nation more deeply into the Indo-Pacific region. This engagement is essential for fostering regional stability and ensuring that national interests are effectively represented in Asian affairs.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Gujral Doctrine marked a transformative shift by proposing that as the largest country in South Asia, India should offer unilateral concessions to its smaller neighbors. By not expecting immediate reciprocity, the doctrine aimed to build regional trust and overcome historical suspicions. This approach emphasizes that regional stability is best achieved through generosity and cooperation rather than strict power dynamics. Such a policy seeks to create a more integrated and peaceful neighborhood, facilitating long-term economic and social progress.

61. (C) The principle of non-interference in internal affairs.
A core principle of regional diplomacy is the commitment that no nation should allow its territory to be used against the interests of another. This idea is central to the principle of non-interference and mutual respect for sovereignty. By adhering to this rule, countries in South Asia can build a foundation of trust and prevent regional instability. Such a commitment ensures that internal security concerns do not spill over and disrupt bilateral relations, fostering a more peaceful and cooperative regional environment.

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equality and non-interference. However, the operational strategies and tactics used to pursue these goals have evolved significantly in response to changes in the global order. For instance, the transition from strict non-alignment to pragmatic multi-alignment demonstrates this tactical evolution. While the fundamental objectives remain the same, the methods for achieving them are adapted to meet contemporary challenges and leverage new opportunities in a complex international environment.

90. (A) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
The chronological order of foreign policy developments shows how the nation has expanded its global engagement over time. The process began with the 1971 Treaty of Peace, Friendship and Cooperation with the Soviet Union. In the early 1990s, the Look East policy was launched to deepen ties with Southeast Asia. This was followed by the first India-Africa Forum Summit in 2008. Finally, the nation became a full member of the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation in 2017, reflecting a broader strategic presence in Eurasia.

91. (D) BRICS
The creation of the New Development Bank and the Contingent Reserve Arrangement is a significant achievement of the BRICS grouping. These institutions were established to provide alternative sources of funding for infrastructure and to offer a safety net during financial crises for major emerging economies. By building these frameworks, the member nations seek to reform the global financial architecture and reduce their reliance on traditional, Western-dominated systems. This cooperation demonstrates the growing collective influence of emerging powers in shaping international economic governance.

92. (B) Rising power.
The pursuit of a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council is a clear expression of a rising power identity. It reflects the ambition to play a larger role in global governance and contribute more effectively to international peace and security. This demand is based on the country's significant contributions to global initiatives and its growing economic and political influence. By seeking this position, the nation asserts that the current global structure should be reformed to better represent modern geopolitical and economic realities.

93. (C) The dissolution of the Soviet Union and India's economic liberalization.
The dramatic shift in relations with the United States was primarily triggered by the end of the Cold War and domestic economic reforms. The dissolution of the Soviet Union removed a major strategic divide, while the 1991 economic liberalization opened new avenues for trade and investment. These changes created a convergence of interests in areas like technology, security, and commerce. As a result, the two nations transitioned from being estranged democracies to strategic partners, reflecting a more pragmatic and interest-driven approach to global diplomacy.

94. (D) Forcing it to engage in multilateral forums on counter-terrorism and intelligence sharing.
International terrorism is a contemporary challenge that necessitates close cooperation with other nations and international organizations. This involves participating in multilateral forums to share intelligence, disrupt terrorist financing, and develop joint counter-terrorism strategies. By engaging globally, the nation seeks to create a consensus against cross-border attacks and isolate those who support extremism. This proactive diplomatic effort is essential for protecting national security and ensuring regional peace, as terrorism remains a direct and persistent threat to domestic stability and economic development.

95. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Contemporary challenges are addressed through specific foreign policy dimensions and initiatives. Maritime security involves safeguarding sea lanes in the Indian Ocean. Energy security is pursued by diversifying oil and gas imports from different suppliers. International terrorism is tackled through diplomatic efforts and global cooperation against cross-border attacks. Environmental security is promoted through initiatives like the International Solar Alliance. These diverse approaches reflect the multifaceted strategy required to protect national interests and contribute to global stability in a complex and rapidly changing modern world.

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are vital for regional stability and for protecting national and strategic interests.

148. (D) Pakistan
Combatting international terrorism is a critical challenge, particularly in the context of relations with certain neighbors where cross-border attacks are a major concern. Diplomatic efforts focus on creating a global consensus against such activities and strengthening international legal frameworks for counter-terrorism. By consistently condemning all forms of terrorism, the nation seeks to isolate those who provide support or sanctuary to extremist groups. This proactive stance is essential for protecting national security and ensuring regional peace, as terrorism remains a direct threat to domestic stability and economic development.

149. (C) Its relations with the USA post-1991.
The element of change in foreign policy is most vividly seen in the significant evolution of the relationship with the United States since the end of the Cold War. This transformation has moved the two nations from historical estrangement toward a robust and multifaceted strategic partnership. This shift is driven by a pragmatic convergence of interests in areas like technology, security, and commerce. This evolution demonstrates an adaptation to a new global strategic environment, where national interests take priority over traditional ideological barriers, allowing for deeper engagement with a major global power.

150. (A) (a) and (b) only
Engagement with multilateral forums involves clear strategic goals and advocacy for specific principles. This includes the consistent demand for reforms in the United Nations Security Council to reflect modern realities. Similarly, at the World Trade Organisation, coalitional efforts with other developing nations focus on protecting agricultural interests and food security. These actions reflect a proactive role in shaping global governance. In contrast, the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities remains a cornerstone of climate negotiations, illustrating a commitment to equity and historical responsibility in global environmental action.

151. (D) To deter the use and threat of use of nuclear weapons against India.
The fundamental goal of nuclear policy is to maintain a capability that prevents adversaries from using or threatening to use nuclear weapons against the country. This is achieved through the twin principles of credible minimum deterrence and a strict commitment to no first use. By adopting this restrained posture, the nation ensures its safety without being aggressive. This approach reinforces the identity of a responsible nuclear power that prioritizes global stability and uses its arsenal solely as a tool for defense and retaliatory measures if attacked.

152. (A) Joint membership and coordination within the BRICS framework.
Cooperation with China is often carried out within multilateral forums where both nations share certain global interests. A primary example is joint participation in the BRICS grouping, where they collaborate on reforming global financial governance and promoting the interests of emerging economies. This engagement allows for cooperation on international issues despite persistent bilateral strategic competition and territorial friction. This complex dynamic means that diplomatic efforts must navigate between areas of common interest and deep-seated bilateral challenges to effectively manage this important regional relationship.

153. (C) Energy security and the welfare of the Indian diaspora.
The Look West policy is primarily driven by the vital intersection of energy security and the protection of the diaspora. West Asia is a critical source of oil and gas imports, which are essential for powering national economic growth. Additionally, the presence of millions of citizens working in the region makes their safety and welfare a top diplomatic priority. By strengthening these ties, the nation secures its energy needs and ensures stable inward remittance flows, while also enhancing its strategic presence in this economically important part of the world.

154. (A) Policy of engaging with regional blocs in Africa.
Institutionalized engagement with the Southern African Development Community is a key element of the broader diplomatic outreach to

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navigate these evolving global alignments to maintain its own strategic autonomy and regional influence in a multipolar world.

103. (D) Creates more room for maneuver and allows India to build issue-based coalitions.
A multipolar world order is strategically advantageous because it features several centers of power rather than being dominated by a single superpower. This environment provides more diplomatic space and allows for the building of flexible, issue-based coalitions with diverse partners. By navigating multiple relationships, the nation can pursue its interests more effectively without being restricted by rigid alliance systems. Such a system enhances strategic autonomy and enables a more influential role in shaping global governance and addressing contemporary international challenges and opportunities.

104. (A) Africa outreach policy.
Engagement with the Southern African Development Community is a key part of the broader diplomatic outreach to the African continent. This regional organization is vital for promoting economic cooperation, trade, and stability in Southern Africa. By fostering these ties, the nation seeks to build long-term partnerships based on mutual developmental goals and shared interests. This outreach reflects a commitment to South-South cooperation and aims to enhance national presence and economic influence across diverse and emerging African nations in the modern global landscape.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Building coalitions with other developing nations is a central part of the negotiation strategy at the World Trade Organisation. Groups like the G20 or G33 allow for a collective voice that can more effectively challenge the policies of developed countries, particularly regarding agricultural subsidies and food security. By working together, these nations amplify their bargaining power and ensure that the interests of their small-scale farmers and developmental needs are not overlooked. This collaborative approach is essential for advocating for a more equitable and fair global trading system.

106. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Gujral Doctrine was specifically designed to improve relationships with smaller neighbors by offering unilateral concessions without expecting reciprocity. This policy proposed that as the largest country in the region, India should provide gestures of goodwill to build trust and regional stability. By moving away from strict power dynamics, the doctrine aimed to overcome historical suspicions and foster a more cooperative neighborhood. This approach reflects the belief that long-term regional integration and peace are more beneficial than pursuing short-term tactical advantages over smaller neighboring states.

107. (D) Maritime security.
Maritime security is a critical contemporary challenge because it directly involves the safety of sea lanes of communication. These routes are essential for the transportation of a vast majority of international trade and energy imports. Threats such as piracy, maritime terrorism, and territorial disputes can disrupt these vital flows and impact economic stability. Addressing this challenge requires robust naval capabilities and active international cooperation to ensure that the oceans remain free and secure for commerce, which is fundamental for national prosperity and overall regional stability.

108. (B) An emerging political economy seeking a voice commensurate with its growing economic weight.
The demand for reform in global financial institutions like the IMF and the World Bank stems from the identity as an emerging political economy. There is a strong belief that the governance structures of these bodies should be updated to reflect the modern distribution of economic power. By seeking increased voting shares and representation, the nation aims to ensure that its interests and those of other developing states are more effectively considered. This pursuit is part of a broader strategy to create a more democratic and representative international financial architecture.

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109. (C) All countries share responsibility, but developed countries must take the lead due to historical emissions.
The principle of common but differentiated responsibilities is a cornerstone of global climate

and moral purpose, guiding how the nation interacts with the rest of the world and pursues its interests.

135. (A) (a), (c) and (e) only
Foreign policy features both long-standing principles and evolving initiatives. The Look East policy was launched in the early 1990s to strengthen ties with Southeast Asia, while the Look West policy focuses on engagement with West Asian nations. Additionally, the role as a founding member of BRICS reflects a commitment to cooperation among emerging economies. However, principles like the Gujral Doctrine advocate for non-reciprocity rather than strict reciprocity, and nuclear doctrine maintains a no first use posture, illustrating a consistent emphasis on restraint and regional goodwill.

136. (A) Provide a third path for newly independent countries during the Cold War.
The Non-Aligned Movement was historically established to provide a third path for nations that did not wish to join the opposing superpower blocs during the Cold War. It offered a platform for newly independent states to maintain their autonomy and focus on their own developmental goals without being drawn into external conflicts. By choosing non-alignment, these nations sought to preserve their sovereignty and advocate for a more peaceful international order. This approach reflected a commitment to anti-imperialism and the right of every nation to choose its own path.

137. (C) Ideological alignment has transitioned to a partnership focused on defence and energy.
The relationship with Russia has evolved from the ideological alignment of the Cold War era to a more pragmatic and strategic partnership. While the political environment has changed, the core of the relationship remains strong, particularly in the critical sectors of defense and energy. Russia continues to be a vital and reliable supplier of military technology and a partner in nuclear energy development. This transition reflects a commitment to maintaining long-term friendships while adapting to the needs of a modern and changing international strategic and economic landscape.

138. (A) Act East Policy
Centrality to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a fundamental pillar of the Act East policy. This initiative focuses on deepening economic and strategic engagement with Southeast Asian nations to foster regional integration and stability. By strengthening these ties, the nation seeks to enhance its presence in the Indo-Pacific and promote a rules-based order. This proactive diplomacy incorporates culture, commerce, and connectivity to produce tangible outcomes, reflecting the importance of this regional bloc for national interests and its role in shaping Asian geopolitical dynamics.

139. (D) A soft-power approach based on unilateral goodwill and accommodation.
The Gujral Doctrine is a primary example of a soft-power approach that prioritizes unilateral goodwill and accommodation in regional diplomacy. By offering non-reciprocal concessions to smaller neighbors, it aims to build trust and regional stability. This policy reflects the belief that as the largest nation in the region, India has a special responsibility to foster a peaceful neighborhood. This approach seeks to overcome historical baggage and facilitate collective progress by emphasizing cooperation over strict power dynamics, ultimately benefiting the entire South Asian regional community.

140. (A) (ii), (iii), (iv), (i)
The chronological evolution of foreign policy involves key milestones spanning several decades of strategic development. The process began with the Bandung Conference in 1955, which established the principles of solidarity among developing nations. Decades later, the Gujral Doctrine was formulated in 1996 to improve regional ties. This was followed by the landmark India-US Civil Nuclear Agreement in the mid-2000s, which integrated the nation into the global nuclear order. Finally, the launch of the Act East Policy in 2014 marked a more proactive approach toward the Indo-Pacific.

141. (C) Negotiations and disputes over trans-boundary rivers with neighbouring countries.
Water resources become a foreign policy challenge when they involve the management and sharing of trans-boundary rivers with neighboring states. Shared river systems require complex diplomatic

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unfairly restrict their own developmental paths. This collaboration highlights a shared interest in balancing environmental protection with economic growth.

116. (D) The vulnerability of its digital infrastructure and economy to state-sponsored attacks.
Cyber security has become a critical challenge because of the high vulnerability of digital infrastructure to sophisticated external threats. These include state-sponsored attacks and non-state actors who target essential systems and the broader digital economy. Protecting these assets is vital for maintaining national sovereignty and economic stability in an increasingly interconnected world. Diplomatic efforts are required to build international cooperation and establish norms for digital defense. Ensuring a secure cyberspace is essential for the continued growth of the modern economy and the protection of national interests.

117. (C) The development of a 'Global Strategic Partnership' with the United States.
A clear example of change in foreign policy is the development of a robust and multifaceted strategic partnership with the United States. This represents a significant shift from the historical distance and estrangement that characterized the relationship during the Cold War. The new partnership is driven by converging interests in areas like security, technology, and commerce. This evolution reflects a more pragmatic and flexible approach to global diplomacy, where strategic interests take precedence over traditional ideological barriers, allowing for deeper engagement with a major global power.

118. (B) China and Pakistan.
Membership in the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation provides a unique platform for direct engagement with several key regional actors, including China and Pakistan. This forum allows for dialogue on critical issues such as regional security, counter-terrorism, and connectivity in Eurasia. By participating in this organization, the nation can address shared challenges and manage complex relationships within a multilateral framework. Such engagement is essential for protecting strategic interests in a region that is vital for security and has a significant impact on national and regional stability.

119. (D) To secure support from African nations for its bid for a permanent UNSC seat.
A primary objective of the partnership with the African Union is to build global solidarity and secure diplomatic support for national goals. This includes seeking the support of African nations for the demand for a permanent seat on an expanded United Nations Security Council. By fostering strong ties through development assistance and economic cooperation, the nation aims to enhance its influence and present a unified voice for the Global South. This collaborative approach is essential for achieving long-term strategic objectives and promoting a more representative global governance structure.

120. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
International organizations are often categorized by their specific regional or continental scope. The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is the primary body for South Asia. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations focuses on the Southeast Asian region. The Gulf Cooperation Council serves as a sub-regional organization in the Persian Gulf. Finally, the African Union acts as a continental union for Africa. Understanding these distinctions is essential for navigating the complex web of modern regional diplomacy and effectively pursuing multifaceted foreign policy objectives across different geographical areas.

121. (C) China and Pakistan.
The management of shared river resources is a significant challenge, particularly in relations with China and Pakistan regarding the Brahmaputra and the Indus respectively. Transboundary water systems require careful diplomatic negotiation and formal agreements to ensure fair distribution and manage environmental impacts. Disputes often arise over the construction of dams and other infrastructure projects that can affect water flow downstream. Because water is vital for agriculture, energy, and human livelihoods, hydro-diplomacy remains a critical component of regional security and stable bilateral relations with these key neighbors.

122. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The relationship with China is multifaceted and goes beyond the long-standing border dispute. While territorial friction remains a

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major challenge, both nations also cooperate in several important areas. This includes significant economic engagement and trade, as well as coordination within multilateral forums like BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation. This complexity means that diplomatic efforts must balance strategic competition with opportunities for cooperation on global and regional issues. The relationship is characterized by a mix of diverse interests that require a sophisticated and pragmatic approach to management.

123. (D) Its smaller neighbours in South Asia.
The Gujral Doctrine is a specific policy framework designed to improve relations with smaller neighbors in South Asia. It advocates for gestures of goodwill and unilateral concessions, where larger nations do not demand immediate reciprocity from their smaller partners. This approach aims to build regional trust, foster stability, and overcome historical suspicions. By prioritizing cooperation and accommodation, the doctrine seeks to create a more integrated and peaceful neighborhood, which is essential for achieving collective economic and social progress in the South Asian region.

124. (B) Increasing the representation and voting power of emerging economies like itself.
Negotiations at the International Monetary Fund focus on achieving quota reforms to better reflect the modern distribution of economic power. The primary objective is to increase the representation and voting shares of emerging economies that have grown significantly in importance. By advocating for these changes, the nation seeks to ensure that the governance of global financial institutions is more democratic and representative of contemporary realities. This pursuit is part of a broader strategy to reform international economic systems and ensure they effectively address the needs of developing states.

125. (C) (a), (b) and (c) only
Change in foreign policy is most evident in the shift toward a more flexible and pragmatic strategy. This includes moving from strict non-alignment to multi-alignment and joining new security-focused groupings like the Quad. The transformation of the relationship with the United States into a strategic partnership also represents a significant departure from historical patterns. While some core principles persist, these strategic evolutions demonstrate an adaptation to the complexities of a multipolar world and a commitment to more effectively pursuing national interests through diverse and proactive global engagements.

126. (D) Securing diverse, affordable, and reliable sources of energy, much of which is imported.
Energy security is a critical challenge that involves ensuring a stable and affordable supply of fuel to power national economic growth. Because a large portion of energy needs are met through imports, this requires active diplomatic efforts to diversify suppliers and secure reliable long-term contracts. This strategy helps reduce vulnerability to price shocks and supply disruptions in global markets. Ensuring sustainable and affordable energy is essential for industrial productivity and developmental goals, making it a key focus of modern foreign policy and international economic engagement.

127. (A) Environmental security and climate change
The International Solar Alliance is a proactive initiative aimed at addressing the challenges of environmental security and climate change. By co-founding this platform, the nation seeks to promote clean energy and reduce global dependence on fossil fuels. This effort facilitates technology sharing and investment in solar energy among sun-rich countries, demonstrating a commitment to sustainable development. Such initiatives assert leadership in global environmental efforts and help mitigate the risks posed by global warming, reflecting a strategic response to one of the most pressing contemporary global challenges.

128. (B) China - Unproblematic and fully cooperative partnership
Foreign relations are defined by varying degrees of cooperation and strategic alignment. While partnerships with the United States, Russia, and ASEAN are characterized by strong strategic ties and shared goals, the relationship with China is much more complex. It involves a mix of economic engagement and significant strategic competition, particularly due to the long-standing border dispute. Therefore, describing the bond with China as entirely unproblematic is

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inaccurate. Managing this relationship requires a sophisticated balance between promoting trade and addressing deep-seated security and territorial concerns.

129. (B) Migrants and refugees, and bilateral relations with Myanmar and Bangladesh.
Large-scale movements of people, such as the Rohingya crisis, create significant foreign policy challenges that affect bilateral relations with several neighbors. This issue impacts national security, domestic resources, and regional stability. Diplomatic efforts must navigate between humanitarian concerns and the protection of national interests. Managing these flows requires close cooperation with neighboring countries to address root causes and find sustainable solutions. This challenge illustrates how internal instability in one nation can spill over and complicate the external relations and domestic stability of others in the region.

130. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Engagement in a multipolar world involves a strategy of multi-alignment, where relations are cultivated with multiple power centers simultaneously. This approach allows for the maximization of strategic autonomy and the pursuit of national interests without being tied to a single alliance. By cooperating with diverse partners, the nation can better navigate global challenges and leverage different opportunities. This flexibility is essential for a rising power to maintain its independence in decision-making while expanding its influence and presence across the international political and economic landscape.

131. (C) The 4 'C's: Culture, Commerce, Connectivity, and Capacity-building.
The Act East policy is a more comprehensive and result-oriented evolution of the earlier Look East strategy. It focuses on four key pillars: culture, commerce, connectivity, and capacity-building. This approach aims to move beyond simple trade ties to foster deeper integration with the Indo-Pacific region through infrastructure projects, strategic partnerships, and enhanced people-to-people contacts. By emphasizing these four areas, the policy seeks to produce tangible outcomes that enhance regional stability and promote long-term economic growth, reflecting a more proactive and multifaceted diplomatic engagement strategy.

132. (D) Comprehensive reform of the UN, especially the expansion of the Security Council.
A long-standing objective at the United Nations is the demand for comprehensive reform of its governance structures. This strategy emphasizes the need to expand the Security Council, in both permanent and non-permanent categories, to reflect the modern distribution of global power. By advocating for these changes, the nation asserts its role as a significant global actor and demands a more inclusive and democratic international system. This pursuit is based on the principle that global governance must be updated to remain effective and representative in the contemporary era.

133. (C) Challenge the existing Western-dominated global financial architecture and create alternative institutions.
Participation in the BRICS grouping allows major emerging economies to collaborate on reforming the international financial and political order. By establishing alternative institutions like the New Development Bank, these nations seek to provide new sources of funding for development and reduce their dependence on Western-dominated systems. This cooperation enhances the collective influence of emerging powers and ensures that their developmental needs are more effectively addressed. This engagement is a key part of the strategy to promote a more equitable and representative global economic governance structure.

134. (B) The legacy of the anti-colonial struggle and the vision of its first Prime Minister, Jawaharlal Nehru.
Foreign policy has been profoundly shaped by the historical legacy of the independence movement and the strategic vision of its early leadership. The commitment to anti-colonialism, national sovereignty, and the pursuit of an independent path in international affairs are foundational elements. This legacy continues to influence the emphasis on strategic autonomy and the desire to play a significant role in global governance. These historical roots provide a sense of consistency

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96. (B) Unwavering commitment to the principles of Panchsheel and strategic autonomy.
Continuity in foreign policy is best exemplified by the steady adherence to core principles such as Panchsheel and the pursuit of strategic autonomy. These foundational ideas have guided diplomatic conduct since independence, emphasizing mutual respect and the right of every nation to determine its own path. While tactical strategies and partnerships may change to meet new global challenges, these underlying values remain constant. They provide a sense of historical identity and moral consistency in the nation's interactions with diverse international actors and organizations.

97. (B) Resisting external pressures and advocating for a more equitable world order.
The postcolonial identity influences foreign policy by fostering a strong resistance to external interference and a commitment to national sovereignty. This perspective leads to the advocacy for a more just and inclusive international system where the voices of developing nations are effectively heard. By resisting pressures from more powerful states, the nation maintains its independence in decision-making. This approach is rooted in the historical struggle against colonialism and reflects a desire to ensure that global governance is more representative of the diverse international community.

98. (A) A pragmatic shift from non-alignment to multi-alignment and strategic partnerships.
The most significant change since the Cold War has been the transition toward a more pragmatic and flexible policy of multi-alignment. This shift involves moving away from the strict avoidance of power blocs and instead building strategic partnerships with multiple global powers based on common interests. By engaging with diverse centers of influence, the nation maximizes its strategic space and pursues its national interests more effectively. This evolution reflects an adaptation to the complexities of a multipolar world and a growing global influence.

99. (C) It was a formal military alliance with binding defence commitments.
The Non-Aligned Movement was created by newly independent nations to maintain their autonomy during the Cold War rivalry between superpowers. It provided a platform for these states to advocate for world peace and focus on their own development without joining opposing military blocs. Unlike organizations such as NATO, it was never intended to be a formal military alliance with binding defense commitments. Its relevance in the post-Cold War era remains a subject of debate as nations navigate a more complex and multipolar international landscape.

100. (B) (b) and (c) only
Nuclear policy is defined by the twin principles of maintaining a credible minimum deterrence and a strict commitment to no first use. These core tenets ensure that the nuclear arsenal is viewed purely as a tool for defense and retaliation, rather than aggression. While the nation has not signed the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty due to its discriminatory nature, it maintains a responsible and restrained posture. This approach seeks to deter potential nuclear threats while supporting the long-term goal of universal and non-discriminatory global nuclear disarmament.

101. (C) The Foreign and Defence Ministers.
The 2+2 Dialogue is a high-level engagement format that involves the Foreign and Defence Ministers of both participating nations. This structure allows for comprehensive discussions on a wide range of strategic, security, and diplomatic issues. By bringing together the heads of these key ministries, the dialogue facilitates better coordination and deeper cooperation on critical matters such as regional stability, maritime security, and counter-terrorism. It serves as a vital tool for strengthening strategic partnerships with major global powers and ensuring a coordinated approach to common challenges.

102. (B) Russia's growing strategic alignment with China and Pakistan.
A significant contemporary challenge in relations with Russia is its increasing strategic cooperation with China and Pakistan. This shift can create friction, as it may conflict with national security interests and regional dynamics. Managing this time-tested relationship requires careful diplomatic effort to ensure that the partnership remains strong despite these new complexities. While cooperation in defense and energy continues to be a cornerstone, the nation must

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negotiations and the establishment of formal treaties to ensure equitable distribution and manage environmental impacts. Disputes often arise over infrastructure projects, such as dams, that can affect the flow of water downstream. Because water is essential for agriculture, energy, and livelihoods, hydro-diplomacy is a critical component of regional security and stable bilateral relations with several neighboring countries.

142. (D) The principle of sovereignty and non-interference.
The postcolonial identity is strongly reflected in a consistent emphasis on national sovereignty and the principle of non-interference in the internal affairs of other states. This perspective is rooted in the historical struggle for independence and a desire to resist any form of external pressure or imperialist practices. By advocating for these principles, the nation maintains its strategic autonomy and supports a global order where every state has the right to determine its own political and economic path without interference from more powerful actors.

143. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The status as a rising power is the result of multiple factors beyond just a large population. A rapidly growing economy, a stable and vibrant democratic system, and increasing military and technological capabilities all contribute significantly to this identity. These strengths allow for a more influential role in global governance and international organizations. This transition reflects an aspiration to be a major player in shaping global rules and addressing contemporary challenges, supported by the country's comprehensive national power and its active engagement in multifaceted international diplomacy.

144. (B) Multipolar world.
Engaging with diverse regional and international blocs like the European Union, ASEAN, and the African Union is a hallmark of a multipolar world strategy. This environment features multiple centers of power, allowing for the building of various strategic partnerships and coalitions. By navigating these diverse relationships, the nation maximizes its strategic space and pursues its national interests more effectively. This approach, often called multi-alignment, avoids exclusive dependence on any single power bloc and enhances strategic autonomy in a complex and rapidly changing international political and economic landscape.

145. (A) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
Different foreign policy frameworks are built around core strategic ideas tailored to specific goals. Panchsheel provides five principles for peaceful coexistence, while non-alignment focuses on maintaining strategic autonomy from power blocs. The Gujral Doctrine emphasizes gestures of unilateral goodwill toward smaller neighbors to build regional trust. Finally, the Act East policy is designed for deeper economic and strategic integration with Southeast Asian nations. Together, these policies and doctrines provide a comprehensive and multifaceted approach to managing international relations and pursuing vital national interests.

146. (A) Balance intellectual property protection with public health needs, such as access to affordable medicines.
Negotiation strategies at the World Trade Organisation often focus on balancing intellectual property rights with essential public health needs. This includes advocating for flexibility in patent rules to ensure that affordable generic medicines remain accessible to those in need. By taking this stance, the nation seeks to protect the interests of its citizens and other developing countries. This approach reflects a developmental perspective that prioritizes basic human welfare and socio-economic rights within the framework of global trade rules and international intellectual property protection agreements.

147. (C) Shanghai Cooperation Organisation (SCO)
While many international organizations focus on economic and political cooperation, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation has a significant focus on regional security issues. It provides a primary platform for addressing challenges like terrorism, separatism, and extremism in the Eurasian region. While it also discusses economic and connectivity issues, its security-centric agenda distinguishes it from purely economic blocs. Participation in this forum allows for direct engagement with other major Eurasian powers on security matters that

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change negotiations. It acknowledges that while all nations have a duty to protect the environment, developed countries bear a greater historical responsibility for greenhouse gas emissions. Therefore, advanced nations should take more ambitious action and provide financial and technological support to help developing states transition. This approach ensures that global climate efforts are equitable and do not unfairly hinder the economic progress of nations still working to achieve basic developmental goals.

110. (C) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
Navigating a multipolar world involves engaging with a wide range of global powers and regional organizations. Key components of this strategy include deepening the partnership with the United States while maintaining strong ties with Russia. Additionally, active participation in diverse groupings like BRICS, the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, the European Union, and ASEAN is essential. This multifaceted approach, often called multi-alignment, allows for the pursuit of national interests across different strategic theaters and enhances strategic autonomy by avoiding exclusive dependence on any single power bloc or alliance.

111. (A) Seeking to join the G-7 group of industrialized nations.
The postcolonial identity in foreign policy is primarily reflected in an emphasis on national sovereignty, strategic autonomy, and South-South cooperation. These principles lead to a strong focus on resisting external interference and advocating for a more equitable international order through forums like the Non-Aligned Movement. While engaging with major economic groups is important, seeking membership in the G-7—a group of established industrialized nations—is less indicative of this specific postcolonial perspective, which traditionally focuses on representing the interests of formerly colonized and developing nations.

112. (B) Pragmatic considerations of trade, technology, and investment.
An emerging political economy identity suggests a foreign policy that is increasingly driven by pragmatic economic goals. This involves prioritizing trade, attracting foreign investment, and securing access to advanced technology to sustain domestic growth. Such an approach moves beyond traditional ideological divides and focuses on building beneficial partnerships with diverse global actors. By integrating more deeply into the global economy, the nation seeks to enhance its prosperity and influence. This economic focus is essential for achieving developmental objectives and improving the overall quality of life for its citizens.

113. (A) The prevalence of bilateral political issues that impede regional cooperation.
The limited success of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is primarily due to deep-seated bilateral political disputes between member states. These conflicts often prevent the organization from achieving its goals of economic and social integration. Persistent mistrust, particularly between the two largest members, stalls collective initiatives and prevents meaningful regional cooperation in trade and security. As a result, the potential for an integrated and prosperous South Asian community remains unfulfilled, as political considerations frequently take precedence over shared developmental needs and regional goals.

114. (A) The Persian Gulf and West Asia.
The Look West policy is a strategic initiative aimed at strengthening diplomatic and economic relationships with the nations of the Persian Gulf and West Asia. This region is critical due to its role as a primary source of energy and the large number of citizens working there. The policy seeks to enhance security cooperation, attract investment, and ensure the welfare of the diaspora. By looking west, the nation secures its essential energy needs and strengthens its presence in a strategically and economically important regional environment.

115. (C) China.
In global climate change negotiations, common ground is often found with other major developing nations on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities. Both countries emphasize that developed states bear a historical responsibility for emissions and should provide support to developing nations. By coordinating their stances within frameworks like the IPCC, these emerging economies aim to ensure that global climate action is equitable and does not

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various regional blocs in Africa. This organization is vital for promoting economic cooperation, trade, and stability in the Southern African region. By fostering these relationships, the nation builds long-term partnerships based on mutual development goals and shared strategic interests. This outreach reflects a commitment to South-South cooperation and aims to enhance national influence and economic presence across diverse and rapidly emerging African nations and their respective regional architectures.

155. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Foreign policy has undergone a marked shift from a more moralistic tone toward a more pragmatic and interest-driven approach. This change is a response to the transformed global strategic landscape after the Cold War and the imperatives of national economic growth. By prioritizing practical goals like trade, technology, and security partnerships, the nation can more effectively pursue its national interests. This pragmatic evolution reflects the identity of an emerging power that seeks to maximize its influence and ensure prosperity in an increasingly complex and competitive international system.

156. (B) To secure reforms that give a greater voice and vote share to developing countries.
At the International Monetary Fund, the primary objective is to achieve comprehensive governance and quota reforms. The goal is to increase the representation and voting shares of emerging economies to better reflect their actual weight in the global economy. By advocating for these changes, the nation seeks a more democratic and inclusive international financial system. This pursuit is part of a broader strategy to reform global institutions and ensure that the developmental needs of the Global South are more effectively represented and addressed in international financial decision-making.

157. (C) Japan
The BRICS grouping consists of five major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. These nations collaborate to promote their collective influence and advocate for the reform of the global political and financial architecture. Japan, while a major world power, is an established industrialized nation and is not a member of this specific forum. BRICS provides a vital platform for these emerging powers to coordinate their stances on global issues and foster economic cooperation through initiatives like the New Development Bank.

158. (D) Its immediate neighbours.
The Gujral Doctrine established a five-point roadmap specifically intended to improve relationships with immediate neighbors. A core principle of this doctrine is the provision of unilateral concessions and gestures of goodwill without expecting reciprocal returns. This approach aims to build regional trust, foster stability, and overcome historical suspicions through cooperation. By prioritizing a peaceful neighborhood, the doctrine seeks to create an environment where collective economic and social progress can be achieved, reflecting a sophisticated soft-power strategy toward regional diplomacy and integration.

159. (A) Political instability and conflict in its neighbourhood.
The contemporary challenge of migrants and refugees is primarily driven by political instability and conflict within the regional neighborhood. Displaced persons seeking safety and stability can strain domestic resources and complicate bilateral relationships. Managing these flows requires a balance between humanitarian concerns and national security imperatives. This issue often necessitates close cooperation with neighbors to address root causes and manage borders effectively. Such challenges demonstrate how internal crises in nearby nations can directly impact the domestic stability and foreign policy of their neighbors.

160. (B) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
Several common misconceptions exist about foreign policy and its specific principles. For instance, the Act East policy is a more proactive evolution, not a dilution, of the earlier Look East initiative. Furthermore, the nation has not signed the NPT or CTBT due to concerns about their discriminatory nature. The Gujral Doctrine emphasizes non-reciprocity rather than strict reciprocity with neighbors, and the country is not a member of NATO. In contrast, engagement with the Gulf Cooperation Council is indeed

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a critical component of regional security and maintaining stable and cooperative relations with these strategically important neighboring countries.

200. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Specific policies and engagements are tailored to different geographical regions to effectively pursue national interests. In South Asia, the focus is on the Gujral Doctrine and SAARC to build regional trust. The Act East policy is designed for deeper integration with Southeast Asia. The Look West policy prioritizes engagement with West Asia and the Gulf for energy and diaspora needs. Finally, the partnership with the African Union and regional blocs like SADC reflects a commitment to outreach across the African continent. Together, these strategies represent a multifaceted global diplomacy.

201. (C) Its nuclear policy.
The no first use pledge is a fundamental feature of nuclear policy, representing a commitment to nuclear restraint and strategic stability. It signifies that nuclear weapons are viewed purely as tools for deterrence and will only be used in response to a nuclear attack. This approach aims to minimize the risk of escalation and demonstrates a responsible posture in the international security arena. By adopting this policy, the nation ensures its safety without being aggressive, projecting the image of a stable and predictable nuclear-armed state that values world peace.

202. (A) Interacting with multiple power centers to advance its interests.
Engaging in a multipolar world involves a strategy of interacting with several major power centers and regional organizations simultaneously. This approach, often called multi-alignment, allows for the pursuit of national interests across different strategic theaters and enhances strategic autonomy by avoiding exclusive dependence on any single alliance. By navigating multiple relationships, the nation can build flexible, issue-based coalitions to address contemporary global challenges and leverage new opportunities. This flexibility is essential for a rising power to maintain its independence while expanding its influence and presence globally.

203. (D) Defence and energy.
A primary and long-standing area of cooperation with Russia is in the critical sectors of defense and energy. This partnership is built on decades of collaboration, with Russia serving as a vital and reliable supplier of sophisticated military technology and advanced defense equipment. Additionally, both nations cooperate closely in the field of nuclear energy development. This stable relationship has evolved into a special and privileged strategic partnership, providing a reliable strategic anchor and reflecting a commitment to maintaining long-term bilateral ties based on mutual trust and shared strategic interests.

204. (B) Security, connectivity, and tangible outcomes.
The Act East policy represents an evolution toward a more proactive regional strategy, with a greater emphasis on security, physical connectivity, and achieving tangible outcomes. While it continues to value economic and cultural ties, this approach seeks to integrate the nation more deeply into the Indo-Pacific through concrete infrastructure projects and strategic defense partnerships. This shift reflects a commitment to play a more influential role in regional affairs and to produce practical benefits that enhance regional stability and promote long-term economic growth for all participating partners.

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205. (A) (a) and (c) only
Regional diplomacy involves several key initiatives and persistent challenges. The Gujral Doctrine advocates for asymmetrical generosity toward smaller neighbors to build trust, while the Act East policy focuses on enhancing ties with Southeast Asia through proactive engagement. However, organizations like SAARC have historically struggled to resolve deep-seated political disputes between members. Additionally, while the Look West policy is directed toward West Asia, relationships with neighbors continue to be impacted by various strategic and territorial challenges. These diverse elements represent the complex landscape of regional and neighborhood diplomacy.

206. (D) Common But Differentiated Responsibilities.
In global climate change negotiations, the consistent position taken is based on the principle of common but differentiated responsibilities.

affairs. It also emphasizes equality and mutual benefit, alongside peaceful coexistence. However, it does not include the right to a pre-emptive strike, which would contradict the core tenet of non-aggression. These principles reflect a commitment to national sovereignty and the peaceful resolution of disputes. They continue to serve as a moral and strategic guide for international conduct and regional relations since their inception.

168. (A) Address contemporary global issues like terrorism, climate change, and sustainable development.
The 21st-century relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement lies in its potential to serve as a collective forum for the Global South. By acting together, member nations can address shared global challenges such as international terrorism, climate change, and the need for sustainable development. This cooperation ensures that the concerns of developing countries are effectively represented in international governance. In a complex and multipolar world, such a platform remains essential for promoting the interests of the Global South and advocating for a more equitable international order.

169. (C) An international system with several major powers, which enhances India's strategic space.
Multipolarity refers to an international system with several major centers of power and influence. For strategic makers, this environment is favorable because it provides more diplomatic space and flexibility to build issue-based coalitions with diverse partners. By navigating multiple relationships, the nation can avoid being restricted by rigid alliance systems and maximize its strategic autonomy. Such a system allows for a more influential role in shaping global governance and ensures that interests can be pursued more effectively in a competitive and rapidly changing world.

170. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Different international forums serve as platforms for pursuing specific strategic and regional agendas. BRICS focuses on cooperation among major emerging economies to reform global governance. The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation prioritizes regional security and connectivity in the Eurasian region. Centrality to the Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a fundamental pillar of the Act East policy. Finally, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is the primary body for promoting regional cooperation in South Asia. Together, these engagements reflect a comprehensive and multifaceted foreign policy.

171. (D) Its large, young population and a rapidly growing economy.
The narrative of being a rising power is strongly supported by comprehensive national strengths, including a large, young population and a rapidly expanding economy. These factors provide the foundation for increased global influence and a greater role in international organizations. This transition reflects an aspiration to be a rule-shaper in global governance and to effectively address contemporary international challenges. As these capabilities grow, the nation is increasingly expected to contribute to global security and prosperity, asserting its identity as a major player in world affairs.

172. (B) Change in Indian foreign policy.
The transition of the relationship with the United States from estrangement toward a strategic partnership is a significant example of change in foreign policy. This shift represents an adaptation to a new global environment where national interests and strategic convergence take precedence over historical ideological barriers. The new partnership covers deep cooperation in areas like defense technology, space, and counter-terrorism. This evolution demonstrates a more pragmatic and flexible approach to global diplomacy, allowing for stronger engagement with a major global power to pursue common strategic and economic goals.

173. (C) Bilateral political conflicts between member states, especially India and Pakistan.
A major challenge to the effectiveness of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is the prevalence of deep-seated bilateral political conflicts. These disputes, particularly between the two largest member nations, often stall collective regional initiatives and prevent meaningful integration. Persistent mistrust prevents the organization from achieving its goals of economic and social progress. As a result, political considerations frequently take

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precedence over shared developmental needs, limiting the ability of the organization to foster a truly integrated and cooperative South Asian regional community.

174. (D) The need to protect its large agricultural sector and ensure food security.
At the World Trade Organisation, high importance is placed on protecting the agricultural sector and ensuring national food security. This strategy involves advocating for the right to maintain public stockholding programs and resisting pressure to completely open domestic markets to subsidized foreign imports. By leading coalitions of developing nations, the goal is to achieve a fair and equitable global trading system that supports the livelihoods of small-scale farmers. This approach reflects a developmental perspective that prioritizes basic socio-economic needs within global trade.

175. (C) (a), (c) and (d) only
Contemporary foreign policy must address a wide range of complex challenges that affect national security and regional stability. This includes securing reliable and affordable energy supplies and combatting cross-border terrorism through global cooperation. Managing disputes over shared water resources with neighbors is also a critical issue that impacts regional peace. While cyber security is increasingly considered a major foreign policy challenge in the digital age, the other issues represent well-established and persistent concerns. Addressing these multifaceted challenges requires robust domestic policies and active multilateral diplomatic engagement.

176. (B) The process of decolonization and the Cold War.
The historical background of the Non-Aligned Movement is deeply rooted in the post-World War II process of decolonization and the onset of the Cold War. Newly independent nations in Asia and Africa sought to maintain their hard-won autonomy and avoid being drawn into the bipolar rivalry between the two superpowers. This movement provided a platform for these states to advocate for world peace, focus on their own development, and pursue an independent foreign policy path while rejecting all forms of imperialism and colonialism.

177. (A) Nuclear restraint.
The nuclear doctrine of no first use is a clear policy of nuclear restraint. It signifies that nuclear weapons will only be used in response to a nuclear attack, serving as a deterrent rather than an aggressive tool. This commitment aims to minimize the risk of nuclear escalation and demonstrates a responsible approach to maintaining international security. By adopting this posture, the nation ensures its safety without provoking an arms race, projecting the image of a stable and predictable nuclear-armed state that values global peace and stability.

178. (A) The approach to the border dispute and China's relationship with Pakistan.
A fundamental point of divergence with China involves the long-standing border dispute and China's close strategic partnership with Pakistan. These issues create significant friction and impact regional security dynamics. While both nations cooperate in multilateral forums, these bilateral and strategic challenges remain major obstacles to fully stable relations. Managing this complex dynamic requires a delicate balance between promoting economic engagement and addressing deep-seated territorial and security concerns. The relationship is characterized by this mix of cooperation and persistent competition in the broader region.

179. (C) A comprehensive defence and security pact.
While the relationship with the European Union is a multifaceted strategic partnership covering trade, climate change, and democratic values, it remains relatively underdeveloped in the area of comprehensive defense and security pacts. Most cooperation centers on economic integration and addressing global challenges through multilateral diplomacy. While there is dialogue on security issues like counter-terrorism, it has not reached the level of formal military alliances or integrated command structures. Instead, both partners prioritize a rules-based order and sustainable development as the core pillars of their strategic engagement.

180. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Active engagement with diverse regional and multilateral organizations like ASEAN, BRICS, and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is

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a central part of a sophisticated foreign policy strategy. This approach allows for navigating a multipolar world by building various strategic partnerships and participating in diverse power centers. It enables the pursuit of national interests across different strategic theaters and enhances global influence. This multi-alignment strategy is essential for a rising power to maintain strategic autonomy while contributing to global governance and addressing contemporary international challenges.

181. (C) A more proactive, result-oriented, and security-conscious approach.
The transition to the Act East policy signified a shift toward a more proactive and result-oriented strategy in regional diplomacy. While the earlier Look East policy focused primarily on economic and cultural ties, the current framework incorporates a stronger emphasis on security and connectivity. This evolution aims to produce tangible outcomes through concrete infrastructure projects and strategic partnerships across the Indo-Pacific. By adopting this more vigorous approach, the nation seeks to integrate itself more deeply into the region and play a more influential role in shaping Asian strategic dynamics.

182. (B) Bangladesh and Myanmar
Managing the flow of migrants and refugees is a major contemporary challenge, particularly in relations with neighbors like Bangladesh and Myanmar. These movements, often driven by political instability or conflict, can strain domestic resources and lead to social and security concerns. Addressing these issues requires complex diplomatic efforts to manage borders and cooperate on humanitarian solutions. This challenge directly impacts bilateral ties and regional stability, highlighting how internal crises in nearby nations can create significant external strategic and domestic pressures that require sophisticated and collaborative diplomatic management.

183. (D) The principle of 'Panchsheel' continues to be a reference point in India's diplomacy.
Foreign policy has evolved significantly, yet certain foundational principles remain constant. The principle of Panchsheel, emphasizing peaceful coexistence and mutual respect, continues to serve as a vital reference point in diplomatic conduct. While strategies have transitioned from non-alignment toward multi-alignment and strategic partnerships, these core values provide historical consistency. Furthermore, although the country is not a member of groups like the G-7, it remains deeply engaged in various other international forums. These persistent principles help maintain a distinct identity in a rapidly changing global landscape.

184. (A) The use of diplomacy to achieve goals of economic growth and social welfare.
A developmental state perspective prioritizes the use of foreign policy as a strategic tool to achieve internal socio-economic goals. This involves creating an international environment that is favorable for economic growth, attracts foreign investment, and facilitates access to global markets and technology. By focusing on these objectives, diplomacy directly contributes to improving the living standards of the population and ensuring sustainable national development. This approach ensures that international engagement remains aligned with the essential needs and developmental priorities of the country in the modern global economy.

185. (A) (a), (b) and (c) only
Engagement with international regimes involves clear strategic goals and advocacy for specific principles. This includes the consistent demand for reforms in the United Nations Security Council to reflect contemporary global realities. Similarly, at the World Trade Organisation, coalitional efforts focus on protecting agricultural interests and food security. There is also a strong demand for increasing the representation and voting power of emerging economies in the International Monetary Fund. These actions reflect a proactive role in shaping global governance and ensuring that the developmental needs of the Global South are effectively addressed.

186. (A) The cause of Palestinian statehood.
Continuity in foreign policy is exemplified by the consistent and long-standing support for the cause of Palestinian statehood. This position reflects a stable moral and political outlook that has been maintained through different administrations. It demonstrates an adherence to foundational principles regarding national self-determination

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primarily driven by critical factors like national energy security.

161. (B) Russia
Continuity in foreign policy is exemplified by the long-standing and stable relationship with Russia, often described as a time-tested friend. This partnership is built on decades of cooperation, particularly in the critical sectors of defense, space exploration, and nuclear energy. Despite significant changes in the global order, the bond remains strong and has evolved into a special and privileged strategic partnership. This historical friendship provides a reliable strategic anchor and reflects a commitment to maintaining long-term bilateral ties based on mutual trust and shared strategic interests.

162. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The primary purpose of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is to foster economic and social cooperation, not to act as a military alliance. However, the organization's progress has been significantly limited by deep-seated political tensions and mistrust between member states. Persistent bilateral disputes, especially between the two largest members, often stall collective initiatives and prevent meaningful regional integration. As a result, the potential for an integrated South Asian community remains unfulfilled, as political considerations frequently overshadow the shared developmental needs of the nations in the region.

163. (C) Multi-alignment or strategic balancing.
Participating in diverse organizations like the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation and the Quad simultaneously is a clear example of multi-alignment or strategic balancing. This strategy involves engaging with multiple power centers and potentially rival blocs to maximize strategic autonomy. By maintaining presence in different forums, the nation can pursue its interests across various strategic theaters and avoid exclusive dependence on any single alliance. This flexible approach allows for more effective navigation of the complex and competitive landscape of a multipolar and rapidly changing modern international system.

164. (D) A demand for historical responsibility and equity, with developed nations taking the lead.
In global climate negotiations, the stance taken is based on the principle of equity and historical responsibility. The demand is that developed nations, who have contributed the most to historical greenhouse gas emissions, should take the lead in reduction efforts. Furthermore, they are expected to provide financial assistance and technology to help developing states adapt. This approach ensures that global climate action is fair and does not unfairly restrict the economic growth of nations still working to achieve basic developmental goals for their citizens.

165. (C) Look West Policy.
Protecting the welfare of the vast diaspora in the Gulf region is a major component of the Look West policy. This region is critical because millions of citizens work there, contributing significant remittances to the national economy. The policy aims to strengthen diplomatic ties, ensure the security of these workers, and enhance economic cooperation with West Asian nations. By looking west, the nation addresses the needs of its citizens abroad while also securing energy supplies and attracting investment from this strategically and economically important region.

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166. (B) Create an international environment conducive to India's economic growth and development.
The identity of a developmental state means that foreign policy is used as a tool to achieve internal socio-economic goals. This involves creating a stable and supportive international environment that facilitates economic growth, attracts investment, and provides access to global markets and technology. By prioritizing these developmental objectives, the nation seeks to improve the living standards of its population and ensure long-term prosperity. This approach bridges domestic needs with international engagement, ensuring that foreign relations directly contribute to national development and sustainable progress.

167. (D) Right to pre-emptive strike.
Panchsheel consists of five foundational principles for peaceful coexistence, including mutual respect for territorial integrity, non-aggression, and non-interference in internal

establishing a robust strategic partnership with the United States. This shift represents a significant adaptation to the post-Cold War world, where strategic and economic convergence takes precedence over traditional ideological barriers. The new partnership includes deep cooperation in technology, security, and commerce. This evolution demonstrates a more pragmatic and flexible approach to global diplomacy, allowing the nation to pursue its interests more effectively through stronger engagement with one of the world's major global powers.

194. (A) Avoid entanglement in the Cold War rivalry.
The historical background of the Non-Aligned Movement is defined by the desire of newly independent nations to avoid being drawn into the bipolar rivalry of the Cold War. These states sought to maintain their autonomy and focus on their own developmental goals without becoming entangled in the ideological conflicts of the superpowers. By remaining non-aligned, they could pursue an independent foreign policy path and advocate for world peace. This approach reflected a commitment to national sovereignty and the right of every nation to determine its own future.

195. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
Various foreign policy actions are directly linked to specific identities and contemporary challenges. Demanding United Nations Security Council reform is an expression of the rising power identity. Advocacy for quota reform at the International Monetary Fund reflects the status as an emerging political economy. The launch of the International Solar Alliance is a strategic response to the challenge of environmental security. Finally, a focus on sea lanes in the Indian Ocean addresses the critical issue of maritime security. These diverse initiatives together represent a sophisticated and multifaceted global strategy.

196. (D) Energy security and the large Indian diaspora.
Engagement with the Gulf Cooperation Council countries is primarily driven by critical factors like national energy security and the welfare of a large expatriate community. The region is a primary source of oil and gas imports, which are essential for domestic industrial growth. Furthermore, the presence of millions of citizens working in these countries makes their safety and prosperity a top diplomatic priority. By strengthening these relationships, the nation secures its energy needs and ensures stable remittance flows, while also enhancing its strategic and economic presence in West Asia.

197. (C) Smaller neighbouring countries.
The Gujral Doctrine is a diplomatic approach that focuses specifically on improving relations with smaller neighboring countries in South Asia. It advocates for gestures of unilateral goodwill and concessions where the larger regional power does not demand immediate reciprocity. This policy aims to build trust, foster stability, and overcome historical baggage through cooperation and accommodation. By prioritizing a peaceful neighborhood, the doctrine seeks to create an environment conducive to collective regional progress, reflecting a sophisticated and influential soft-power strategy toward regional diplomacy and integration.

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198. (B) The least developed countries (LDCs) and developing nations.
In negotiations at the World Trade Organisation, coalitional efforts are often led to champion the interests of the least developed and other developing nations. This involves advocating for more equitable trade rules and protecting essential sectors like agriculture and food security from unfavorable international regulations. By working together with these countries, the nation amplifies its collective bargaining power and ensures that the developmental needs of the Global South are effectively represented. This collaborative approach is essential for promoting a more balanced and fair international global trading system for all.

199. (D) Bangladesh, Pakistan, and China.
The challenge of managing transboundary water resources is a significant aspect of bilateral relations with neighbors like Bangladesh, Pakistan, and China. Shared river systems require complex diplomatic negotiations and formal agreements to ensure fair distribution and avoid conflict. Disputes often arise over the construction of infrastructure projects, such as dams, that can affect water flow downstream. Because water is vital for agriculture, energy, and human livelihoods, hydro-diplomacy remains

collective regional economic and social progress can be achieved, reflecting an influential soft-power strategy.

213. (C) Developmental state.
Advocating for the interests of farmers and the right to maintain food security programs at the World Trade Organisation is a clear expression of the developmental state identity. This perspective prioritizes internal socio-economic goals, ensuring that global trade rules do not unfairly disadvantage the domestic population. By taking this stance, the nation seeks to protect the livelihoods of millions of small-scale farmers and ensure stable food supplies. This approach ensures that international engagement remains aligned with the essential developmental priorities and basic human welfare needs of the country's citizens.

214. (B) Diversify its energy sources and suppliers through diplomatic means.
The contemporary challenge of energy security prompts a strategy of diversifying energy sources and suppliers through active diplomatic engagement. Because a large portion of energy needs are met through imports, it is essential to build relationships with various energy-producing nations to secure reliable and affordable supplies. This approach helps reduce vulnerability to price shocks and supply disruptions in global markets. Ensuring sustainable and stable energy is fundamental for maintaining industrial productivity and achieving long-term developmental goals, making it a key focus of modern national and international economic policy.

215. (D) To increase engagement with the countries of West Asia/Middle East.
The core idea behind the Look West policy is to significantly increase diplomatic and economic engagement with the countries of West Asia and the Middle East. This region is of paramount importance due to its role as a primary source of energy and the large number of citizens residing and working there. The policy aims to strengthen security cooperation, attract investment, and ensure the welfare of the diaspora. By looking west, the nation secures its essential energy needs and strengthens its strategic presence in a vital and economically important part of the world.

216. (A) A multipolar world of emerging economies.
Participation in the BRICS forum is a primary example of engagement with a multipolar world featuring major emerging economies. This platform allows these nations to collaborate on reforming global financial and political governance and to promote their collective interests. By working together, they seek to create a more equitable international order and provide alternatives to traditional, Western-dominated systems. This cooperation enhances the influence of emerging powers in shaping international policies and ensures that their specific developmental needs are more effectively represented and addressed in global governance.

217. (C) India and China have resolved all their border disputes.
While strategic partnerships with the United States and Russia are strong and multifaceted, the relationship with China remains complex and is marked by significant unresolved challenges. For instance, the long-standing border dispute continues to be a primary source of friction and strategic competition. Managing this relationship requires a delicate balance between promoting economic engagement and addressing deep-seated territorial and security concerns. In contrast, cooperation in defense remains a key pillar of the time-tested relationship with Russia, reflecting a different dynamic of long-term strategic and diplomatic stability.

218. (A) Panchsheel.
Continuity in foreign policy is best seen in the unwavering adherence to the principles of Panchsheel, which have guided diplomatic conduct since their inception. These five principles emphasize mutual respect for territorial integrity, non-aggression, and non-interference in internal affairs. They provide a moral and strategic framework for peaceful coexistence and have remained a consistent reference point despite significant changes in the global order. By following these principles, the nation maintains its distinct identity and a commitment to national sovereignty and the peaceful resolution of international disputes.

219. (D) Geographical location and resources.
Geographical location and the availability of natural resources are primary determinants that

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This asserts that while all nations have a duty to protect the environment, developed countries bear a greater historical responsibility for emissions. Therefore, advanced nations should take the lead in reduction efforts and provide financial and technological support to help developing states adapt. This approach ensures that global climate action is equitable and does not unfairly restrict the economic growth of nations still working to achieve basic developmental goals.

207. (A) Piracy and terrorism at sea.
Maritime security in the Indian Ocean Region focuses on combatting threats like piracy and sea-borne terrorism that can disrupt vital trade and energy routes. Safeguarding these sea lanes of communication is essential for protecting national economic interests and maintaining regional stability. By acting as a net security provider, the nation aims to ensure a safe and stable maritime environment. This proactive role enhances strategic presence and projects the image of a capable and responsible naval power, which is fundamental for national prosperity and overall regional and international security.

208. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
As a rising power, there is an increasing expectation for a greater contribution to global security and international governance. This role is vividly reflected in active participation in various United Nations peacekeeping operations and a consistent aspiration for a permanent seat on the Security Council. By taking on these responsibilities, the nation demonstrates its commitment to international peace and its ability to act as a major player in world affairs. This transition is supported by growing comprehensive national power and a desire to help shape global rules.

209. (B) Providing a platform for newly independent nations to maintain their autonomy during the Cold War.
Historically, the Non-Aligned Movement was essential for providing a collective platform for newly independent nations to maintain their autonomy during the Cold War. It allowed these states to avoid being drawn into the bipolar rivalry between the superpowers and instead focus on their own developmental goals. By choosing non-alignment, they could preserve their sovereignty and pursue an independent foreign policy while advocating for world peace and anti-imperialism. This approach reflected a commitment to the right of every nation to determine its own political and economic path.

210. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The relationship with China is deeply complex, characterized by a mix of both cooperation and significant strategic conflict. While both nations coordinate their stances in multilateral forums like BRICS and the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation, they remain divided by an unresolved border dispute and strategic competition in the region. Managing this relationship requires a sophisticated balance between promoting economic engagement and addressing persistent security and territorial concerns. This duality means that diplomatic efforts must navigate between areas of common interest and deep-seated bilateral challenges to effectively manage this bond.

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211. (C) ASEAN
Engagement with the Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a fundamental pillar and a central focus of the Act East policy. This initiative seeks to deepen economic and strategic ties with Southeast Asian nations to foster regional integration and stability across the Indo-Pacific. By strengthening these relationships, the nation enhances its presence in the region and promotes a rules-based international order. This proactive diplomacy incorporates culture, commerce, and connectivity to produce tangible outcomes, reflecting the vital importance of this regional bloc for national strategic interests and overall regional prosperity.

212. (D) The Gujral Doctrine
The Gujral Doctrine is a significant principle in neighborhood policy based on the idea of non-reciprocal accommodation. It suggests that as the largest nation in South Asia, India should offer gestures of goodwill and concessions to its smaller neighbors without expecting immediate returns. This approach aims to build regional trust, foster stability, and overcome historical baggage through cooperation and generosity. By prioritizing a peaceful neighborhood, the doctrine seeks to create an environment where

and justice in international affairs. While specific tactical strategies and other partnerships may evolve, these persistent positions provide a sense of historical identity and consistency in how the nation engages with major international political issues and advocates for its core values globally.

187. (D) Growing convergence of strategic interests.
The post-Cold War relationship with the United States has been characterized by a significant and growing convergence of strategic interests. This shift has moved the two nations from historical estrangement toward a robust and multifaceted strategic partnership. Cooperation now covers critical areas like technology, security, counter-terrorism, and maritime safety in the Indo-Pacific. This evolution reflects a more pragmatic approach to global diplomacy, where both nations work together to address common challenges and pursue shared objectives in an increasingly complex and interconnected international political and economic environment.

188. (B) United States
The Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is a regional organization that includes several major Eurasian powers like China, Russia, and India. It focuses on addressing regional security challenges such as terrorism and extremism, while also promoting economic and connectivity cooperation. The United States is not a member of this specific forum. Participation in this organization allows the nation to engage directly with key regional players and protect its strategic interests in Eurasia, which is essential for maintaining regional stability and pursuing a balanced and multifaceted global foreign policy.

189. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Look West policy is a strategic initiative designed to intensify engagement with the nations of the Middle East and the Gulf. This region is critical due to its role as a primary source of energy and the large number of citizens residing there. The policy aims to strengthen economic ties, enhance security cooperation, and ensure the welfare of the diaspora. By looking west, the nation secures its essential energy needs and strengthens its presence in a strategically and economically important part of the world, reflecting a pragmatic and interest-driven approach.

190. (A) (iii), (iv), (i), (ii)
The chronological establishment of international organizations shows how the nation has expanded its multilateral engagement over time. The process began with the formation of the Non-Aligned Movement in 1961. This was followed by the creation of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations in 1967. Much later, the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation was established in 1985. Finally, the first BRIC summit was held in 2009, marking the formalization of cooperation among major emerging economies. This progression reflects a growing and more diverse presence in global and regional governance.

191. (A) Both state and non-state actors abroad.
Cyber security is a critical challenge because national information infrastructure is vulnerable to sophisticated threats from various external actors. This includes both state-sponsored hackers and non-state entities that target digital systems and economic assets. Protecting these systems is vital for maintaining national sovereignty and economic stability in an increasingly digital world. Addressing this challenge requires robust domestic defenses and active international cooperation to establish norms and joint defense mechanisms. Ensuring a secure cyberspace is essential for protecting national interests and maintaining public trust in the modern interconnected era.

192. (B) A strong assertion of strategic autonomy.
The postcolonial identity is vividly reflected in a strong and consistent assertion of strategic autonomy. This principle ensures that foreign policy decisions are made independently of external pressures or the influence of more powerful states. This approach is rooted in the historical struggle for independence and a desire to maintain national sovereignty. By pursuing strategic autonomy, the nation preserves its right to choose its own political and economic path, allowing it to navigate a complex international landscape and build diverse partnerships that best serve its own national interests.

193. (B) The shift from a principled distance to a strategic partnership with the USA.
A major change in foreign policy is the transition from maintaining a principled distance toward

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shape a country's foreign policy and strategic priorities. A nation's proximity to key neighbors and its access to vital resources like energy and minerals directly influence its diplomatic and economic engagement with the world. These physical and economic realities create a set of permanent interests that guide strategic decision-making over time. Understanding these factors is essential for developing a foreign policy that effectively protects national security, ensures economic stability, and leverages opportunities in the global landscape.

220. (D) All of the above
Foreign policy is shaped by a multifaceted set of perspectives that together define the national identity and strategic outlook. The postcolonial perspective emphasizes sovereignty, while the rising power status leads to seeking a larger global role. The developmental perspective ensures that internal socio-economic goals remain a priority, and the emerging political economy identity focuses on integrating with the global economy for national benefit. These diverse perspectives work together to create a comprehensive strategy that addresses contemporary challenges while pursuing long-term national interests in a complex and competitive international system.

221. (C) South-South cooperation.
The modern relevance of the Non-Aligned Movement is often linked to its role as a vital forum for South-South cooperation. It provides a collective platform for developing nations to coordinate their stances on global issues like sustainable development, climate change, and economic inequality. By fostering solidarity among states in the Global South, the movement helps amplify their voices in international governance. This cooperation is essential for promoting the interests of developing countries and advocating for a more equitable global order where their specific concerns are effectively represented.

222. (D) Nuclear Policy.
The concept of credible minimum deterrence is a fundamental pillar of nuclear policy, signifying that the nuclear arsenal is designed purely to prevent aggression. It implies maintaining a sufficient and reliable capability to ensure that any nuclear threat would be met with an unacceptable retaliatory strike. This approach avoids an aggressive arms race by focusing on what is necessary for defense rather than seeking numerical superiority. It reinforces the identity of a responsible state that uses its nuclear capabilities exclusively for national safety and to maintain strategic stability.

223. (A) Africa.
Engagement with the African Union and regional blocs like the Southern African Development Community highlights a strategic foreign policy outreach across the African continent. This outreach is built on the principles of South-South cooperation, mutual developmental goals, and capacity building. By fostering these relationships, the nation builds long-term partnerships that enhance its diplomatic presence and economic influence in a rapidly emerging part of the world. This engagement is essential for securing support for global goals and addressing shared challenges through collaborative and multifaceted international diplomacy.

224. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The transition from the Look East policy to the Act East policy represents an evolution toward a more proactive and comprehensive regional strategy. While the earlier Look East policy was primarily economic in its focus, the current Act East framework incorporates a significant strategic and security dimension. This shift reflects a commitment to deeper integration with the Indo-Pacific through concrete infrastructure projects and defense partnerships. By adopting this more vigorous approach, the nation seeks to produce tangible outcomes that enhance regional stability and promote long-term economic growth for all partners.

225. (B) Reform and expansion of the Security Council.
A primary negotiation strategy at the United Nations involves a consistent call for comprehensive reform and expansion of the Security Council. This objective seeks to ensure that global governance structures reflect the modern distribution of power and influence. By demanding a permanent seat, the nation asserts its role as a significant global actor and demands a more inclusive and representative international system. This pursuit is based on the principle

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that the current structure must be updated to remain effective and legitimate in addressing contemporary international security and peace.

226. (A) The Cold War.
Contemporary foreign policy must address several modern challenges, including safeguarding maritime routes, protecting digital infrastructure from cyber attacks, and combatting international terrorism. These issues require complex multilateral cooperation and strategic planning to ensure national safety. In contrast, the Cold War was a historical period of bipolar rivalry that ended with the dissolution of the Soviet Union. While it profoundly shaped previous decades, it is no longer a contemporary challenge. Instead, the focus has shifted toward navigating a multipolar world and addressing systemic risks in a new global strategic environment.

227. (C) Strategic autonomy.
The postcolonial identity manifests in foreign policy through a strong and consistent belief in the principle of strategic autonomy. This ensures that the nation preserves its right to make independent decisions based on its own national interests, free from the influence or pressure of external powers. This perspective is rooted in the historical struggle for independence and a desire to maintain national sovereignty. By pursuing strategic autonomy, the nation can build diverse global partnerships and navigate a complex international landscape in a way that best serves its own long-term developmental and security goals.

228. (D) Pragmatic and economically focused.
The shift toward a liberalized economy since 1991 has been a major determinant in making foreign policy more pragmatic and economically focused. Diplomacy is increasingly used as a tool to attract foreign investment, secure access to technology, and open new markets for domestic goods. This approach moves beyond traditional ideological barriers and prioritizes practical outcomes that sustain national growth. By integrating more deeply into the global economy, the nation seeks to enhance its prosperity and influence, ensuring that international engagement directly contributes to achieving essential developmental and socio-economic objectives.

229. (C) The nations of the Persian Gulf and West Asia.
The Look West policy in the national context refers to a renewed diplomatic and economic focus on strengthening relations with the nations of the Persian Gulf and West Asia. This region is critical due to its role as a primary source of energy and the large number of citizens residing there. The policy aims to deepen economic ties, attract investment, and ensure the welfare of the diaspora. By looking west, the nation secures its essential energy needs and strengthens its presence in a strategically and economically important part of the world.

230. (C) (a), (b), (c), (d) and (e)
Several common misconceptions exist regarding foreign policy and its specific principles. For instance, the Gujral Doctrine is designed for immediate neighbors, not superpowers. The Look East policy preceded the more proactive Act East policy. Furthermore, the nation is not a signatory to the NPT and is not a member of ASEAN, though it is a close partner. Relationships with neighbors like China are complex and involve significant conflict, such as the border dispute. Together, these points illustrate that foreign policy is defined by specific, nuanced strategies tailored to different regions and challenges.

231. (D) Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC).
The stance on climate change, emphasizing common but differentiated responsibilities, is a key part of the negotiation strategy within the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change framework. This principle acknowledges that while all nations must act, developed countries bear a greater historical responsibility and should take the lead. By championing this approach, the nation seeks to ensure that global climate action is equitable and does not unfairly burden developing states. This strategy aims to balance environmental protection with the essential economic growth and developmental needs of nations in the Global South.

232. (A) To advocate for the reform of global governance and financial institutions.
A fundamental objective of engagement with BRICS is to advocate for the comprehensive reform of global governance and international

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financial institutions. By collaborating with other major emerging economies, the nation seeks to create a more equitable and representative international order. This includes developing alternative institutions like the New Development Bank to provide new sources of developmental funding. This cooperation enhances the collective influence of emerging powers and ensures that their specific developmental needs and perspectives are more effectively represented and addressed in international political and economic decision-making.

233. (C) Its growing economy and its quest for a permanent seat in the UNSC.
The rising power aspect of national identity is most clearly demonstrated by a rapidly growing economy and a consistent quest for a permanent seat on the United Nations Security Council. These factors reflect an ambition to play a larger role in global governance and contribute more effectively to international peace and security. This demand is based on significant contributions to global initiatives and growing comprehensive national power. By seeking this position, the nation asserts that global structures should be reformed to better reflect the modern distribution of economic and political influence.

234. (A) Intelligence sharing and counter-terrorism cooperation with other countries.
International terrorism is a contemporary challenge that impacts foreign policy by necessitating closer cooperation and intelligence sharing with other nations. This involves participating in global forums to develop joint counter-terrorism strategies, disrupt extremist financing, and enhance border security. By engaging internationally, the nation seeks to create a consensus against cross-border attacks and isolate those who provide support to extremist groups. This proactive diplomatic effort is essential for protecting national security and ensuring regional stability, as terrorism remains a direct and persistent threat to domestic safety and economic development.

235. (A) (iii), (i), (ii), (iv)
The chronological formulation of various doctrines and policies reflects the evolving nature of foreign policy. The process began with the Panchsheel Agreement in 1954, which established five principles for peaceful coexistence. Much later, the Look East Policy was initiated in the early 1990s to strengthen ties with Southeast Asia. This was followed by the formulation of the Gujral Doctrine in 1996 to improve regional relations. Finally, the launch of the Act East Policy in 2014 marked a more proactive and security-conscious approach toward the broader Indo-Pacific region.

236. (B) USSR/Russia
The continuity of a strong strategic partnership, especially in the critical sector of defense, is a hallmark of the relationship with the Soviet Union and later Russia. For decades, this partnership has provided a reliable source of sophisticated military technology and advanced defense equipment. This stable friendship has evolved into a special and privileged strategic partnership, which also includes cooperation in space exploration and nuclear energy. Maintaining this time-tested bond reflects a commitment to long-term bilateral ties based on mutual trust and shared strategic interests, despite significant changes in the global order.

237. (C) Central Asia.
Engagement with the Shanghai Cooperation Organisation is significant for policy toward Central Asia, as it provides a primary platform for addressing regional security and connectivity. This forum allows for direct cooperation with major Eurasian powers on challenges like terrorism, extremism, and economic development. By participating in this organization, the nation can protect its strategic interests in a region that is vital for energy security and has a significant impact on regional stability. This involvement reflects a broader strategy to maintain a balanced and multifaceted presence in the Eurasian heartland.

238. (C) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Nuclear policy is not based on a doctrine of first strike; instead, it maintains a strict commitment to no first use and credible minimum deterrence. These core tenets ensure that the nuclear arsenal is viewed solely as a tool for defense and retaliation, rather than aggression. By adopting this restrained posture, the nation ensures its safety without being provocative, projecting the image of a responsible and stable nuclear-armed

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285. (C) the ASEAN relationship is explicitly linked to a regional geographical vision (Indo-Pacific), while the EU relationship is framed more globally.
While both relationships are multifaceted, they have different strategic orientations. The connection with Southeast Asia is deeply tied to a specific regional geographic strategy aimed at the eastern neighborhood. In contrast, the partnership with Europe is described in broader terms, focusing on global governance, international norms, and wide-ranging economic cooperation that transcends a single specific geographic theater or regional vision.

286. (D) India should offer unilateral concessions to its smaller neighbours to build trust.
This diplomatic approach suggests that as the largest nation in the region, there is a responsibility to be generous toward smaller neighbors without demanding immediate reciprocity. The goal is to foster goodwill and reduce suspicion, creating a more stable and cooperative environment. This non-reciprocal policy is intended to build lasting trust and pave the way for better regional integration.

287. (C) often limited by political tensions.
While established as the primary forum for regional cooperation, the organization has faced significant hurdles. Disagreements and friction between certain member states have frequently stalled progress and prevented the group from reaching its full potential. These political difficulties have made it challenging to implement cooperative regional programs effectively, highlighting the impact of bilateral disputes on the broader goal of integration.

288. (B) a more dynamic and action-oriented engagement with the eastern neighbourhood.
The transition in policy names reflects an increase in intensity and a broader scope of interaction with Southeast and East Asia. It signifies a move from merely observing or initiating ties to taking proactive steps in connectivity and security cooperation. This shift underscores the region's growing importance and a desire to be more deeply involved in economic and strategic developments.

289. (D) becoming multi-directional, encompassing its extended neighbourhood on all sides.
The simultaneous focus on eastern, western, and immediate neighbors indicates a comprehensive 360-degree approach to foreign policy. It shows that the nation's interests are not confined to a single direction but span across the entire periphery. This strategy aims to build strong relationships with various regions, enhancing security and economic ties in all directions to create a peaceful and supportive environment.

290. (A) South Asia.
This specific initiative was designed to improve relations with countries located in the immediate geographic vicinity. By focusing on the smaller nations within the subcontinent, the policy sought to address the unique dynamics of the local neighborhood. It aimed to transform the region into a zone of cooperation and trust, leveraging the nation's size to offer concessions for collective regional stability.

291. (C) Championing equity and special treatment for developing countries.
Negotiation strategies are rooted in the belief that international rules should account for different levels of development. By advocating for fairness and special treatment, the nation seeks to ensure that global trade and financial systems do not disadvantage poorer states. This role as a leading voice for the developing world emphasizes the need for an inclusive approach to governance.

292. (A) defending its food security programs and resisting non-tariff barriers.
Protecting the interests of the domestic agricultural sector is a top priority in international trade talks. This involves safeguarding public stockholding programs that are essential for food security. Additionally, there is a strong resistance to including non-trade issues like labor or environmental standards in trade rules, as these can be used as disguised protectionist measures that unfairly limit market access.

293. (D) advocate for quota and governance reforms to enhance the voice of developing countries.
The goal is to modernize the institution's decision-making structure to reflect the current global economic landscape. By pushing for reforms in voting shares and quotas, the nation

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systems and make global financial governance more democratic, representative, and responsive to contemporary global realities.

245. (D) The World Trade Organisation (WTO)
The identity as an emerging political economy most directly influences the strategy within the World Trade Organisation. This perspective leads to a foreign policy that prioritize economic integration, attracts foreign investment, and seeks favorable trade terms to sustain domestic growth. At the WTO, this involves advocating for the interests of developing nations and protecting essential sectors like agriculture and food security. By navigating these complex trade rules, the nation seeks to enhance its prosperity and ensure that global trade agreements support its long-term developmental and socio-economic objectives.

246. (B) Japan
The BRICS grouping consists of five major emerging economies: Brazil, Russia, India, China, and South Africa. These nations collaborate to coordinate their stances on global issues and advocate for the reform of the international financial and political architecture. Japan, while a major world power and economic leader, is an established industrialized nation and is not a member of this specific forum. BRICS provides a vital platform for its members to promote economic cooperation and foster growth through initiatives like the New Development Bank, representing the collective influence of major emerging powers.

247. (D) Rising power that seeks a stable and predictable environment for its growth.
Advocacy for a rules-based international order is a clear expression of a rising power identity that values stability and predictability. Such an order provides a secure environment for economic growth and ensures that international interactions are governed by established norms rather than pure power dynamics. By supporting these rules, the nation seeks to protect its interests and contribute effectively to global governance. This pursuit reflects an aspiration to be a responsible major player in world affairs, helping to shape the rules of the international system while ensuring a peaceful global landscape.

248. (A) (a), (b), (c) and (d) only
Foreign policy is shaped by several key principles and determinants, including the foundational principles of Panchsheel and the pursuit of strategic autonomy through non-alignment. Geographic reality and the imperatives of economic development also play critical roles in defining strategic goals and external engagement. However, the nation does not follow a policy of mandatory military alliances with superpowers, prioritizing instead its independence and flexibility. Together, these factors provide a comprehensive framework for navigating the global landscape and pursuing national interests in a way that respects sovereignty and promotes long-term national prosperity.

249. (C) A vast amount of its trade and energy supplies are sea-borne.
Maritime security is of paramount importance primarily because a vast majority of international trade and essential energy supplies are transported via sea routes. Ensuring the safety of these sea lanes of communication from threats like piracy and maritime terrorism is vital for protecting the national economy and maintaining stability. By acting as a net security provider in the Indian Ocean, the nation safeguards its strategic and economic interests. This proactive naval role also enhances regional presence and projects the image of a capable and responsible power in a strategically critical maritime environment.

250. (A) An emerging political economy seeking to create alternative global governance structures.
The role in the New Development Bank, co-founded by the BRICS nations, vividly reflects the identity of an emerging political economy. By building this institution, the country seeks to create alternative sources of funding for infrastructure and sustainable development projects, reducing reliance on Western-dominated financial systems. This initiative represents a strategic desire to reform global financial governance and ensure that the needs of major emerging economies are more effectively addressed. This cooperation enhances the collective influence of these powers in shaping the future of international economic and developmental policies.

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268. (A) To possess just enough nuclear capability to discourage an adversary from launching a first strike.
This policy emphasizes the possession of a survivable and sufficient nuclear force intended solely for prevention. The goal is to ensure that any potential aggressor realizes the cost of a strike would be unacceptably high. It avoids the pursuit of a massive expansion of weapons, focusing instead on a qualitative ability to maintain a reliable and effective deterrent against threats.

269. (C) employing nuclear weapons solely in retaliation to a nuclear attack.
This principle is a central part of the strategic posture, ensuring that nuclear weapons are viewed strictly as tools of retaliation. The commitment states that such weapons will only be deployed if the nation is first subjected to a nuclear strike by an adversary. This helps maintain a level of predictability and responsibility, aiming to prevent the escalation of conflicts.

270. (D) a policy of ambiguity to a declared doctrine of deterrence and retaliation.
The trajectory of nuclear strategy shows a transition from a purely peaceful focus to a pragmatic realization of security needs. Initially opposing nuclear weapons, the nation moved through a stage of unacknowledged capability before formally adopting a clear defensive doctrine. This evolution reflects an attempt to combine the pursuit of national security with a continued commitment to international non-proliferation goals.

271. (C) A relationship of estrangement and divergence.
Despite both being democratic nations, the two states often found themselves on opposite sides of major geopolitical issues. Suspicion and a lack of common strategic goals defined their interactions for decades. This period of distance was marked by a preference for different global alignments and varying views on regional security, which prevented the development of a closer, more cooperative partnership.

272. (B) crucial diplomatic and military support.
The agreement with the Soviet Union served as a vital pillar of national security and foreign policy during a critical period. It provided essential assistance that bolstered the country's position in regional conflicts and global diplomacy. This robust partnership was based on shared strategic interests and provided a reliable source of equipment and political backing when facing significant external pressures.

273. (D) It has remained strong in key sectors like defence and energy.
While the ideological ties of the past have faded, the strategic partnership with the successor state has endured. Cooperation continues to be vital in specialized areas such as space technology and military hardware. This ongoing engagement, described as a privileged partnership, demonstrates how long-term strategic interests can maintain a strong bond even as the global political landscape undergoes significant changes.

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274. (A) converging interests in security and geopolitics post-Cold War.
The dramatic improvement in relations was motivated by shared concerns over modern threats and regional stability. Both nations found common ground in areas like counter-terrorism, maritime safety, and the management of shifting power dynamics in Asia. This alignment of interests has transformed a historically distant relationship into a deep and multifaceted cooperation that spans across economic, political, and security domains.

275. (C) a multi-aligned foreign policy.
By maintaining and deepening relationships with multiple major powers simultaneously, the state demonstrates a sophisticated approach to international relations. This strategy avoids being tied to a single bloc and allows for the pursuit of national interests through diverse partnerships. It reflects a pragmatic engagement with a multipolar world where cooperation with different actors is necessary for security, energy, and economic growth.

276. (A) advocate for the reform of global governance and financial institutions.
This grouping allows major emerging economies to coordinate their efforts toward creating a more balanced international order. A key focus is on modernizing post-World War II structures to better represent the current economic reality.

flexibly to meet contemporary challenges. This pragmatic approach ensures that timeless values remain effective in a world defined by shifting geopolitical landscapes, economic requirements, and national capabilities, allowing for both consistency and adaptation.

260. (A) the evolution of foreign policy through the adaptation of core values to new circumstances.
Foreign policy is a continuous journey of modifying established doctrines to suit current realities. This process does not involve abandoning traditional values but rather applying them in innovative ways to address modern issues. It signifies an ability to remain grounded in foundational principles while being agile enough to navigate the complexities of a changing international order through proactive diplomacy.

261. (D) The desire of newly independent nations to avoid superpower rivalry during the Cold War.
The movement arose from the need of recently decolonized countries to protect their sovereignty. By refusing to join either the Western or Eastern blocs, these nations sought a third path in international relations. This strategy allowed them to maintain strategic independence and avoid being drawn into the ideological conflicts and military tensions that dominated the world during the Cold War.

262. (B) Maintaining strategic autonomy and focusing on development.
In its early years, the movement prioritized the ability of member states to make independent decisions without external pressure. The focus was on addressing common challenges related to nation-building and economic progress. By promoting peaceful coexistence and avoiding superpower entanglement, these nations aimed to concentrate their resources and attention on domestic developmental needs and the preservation of territorial integrity.

263. (C) the end of the Cold War and the dissolution of the Soviet bloc.
The primary reason for non-alignment was the existence of two competing ideological and military camps. Once the bipolar structure dissolved, the specific need to remain neutral between these blocs vanished. This shift led to significant debates regarding the relevance of the movement in a unipolar or multipolar world, forcing it to rethink its goals and international role.

264. (D) a platform to articulate the collective concerns of developing nations on global issues.
Today, the movement serves as a vital forum for the Global South to voice shared perspectives on international challenges. It addresses issues such as reforming global governance, promoting sustainable development, and fighting terrorism. By acting as a collective voice, it helps developing nations resist modern forms of exploitation and ensures their interests are represented in discussions concerning the world.

265. (A) It has transformed from a stance against Cold War blocs to a collective voice for the Global South.
The movement has successfully adapted from its historical roots in anti-colonialism and neutrality to a more modern function. It now operates as a broad platform for emerging economies to coordinate on diverse global issues. This transition reflects a shift from purely political non-alignment to a strategy focused on the shared economic and security concerns of the developing world.

266. (B) Credible Minimum Deterrence and No First Use.
After declaring its status as a nuclear-weapon state, the nation established a clear framework for responsible stewardship. This involves maintaining just enough capability to prevent an attack while promising never to be the first to initiate such a strike. These principles aim to balance the requirements of national security with a commitment to maintaining global stability and avoiding unnecessary escalations.

267. (B) officially declared itself a nuclear-weapon state, ending its policy of ambiguity.
The tests marked a decisive end to a period where nuclear capability was demonstrated but not formally acknowledged for military use. By declaring itself a nuclear state, the nation shifted toward a more pragmatic acceptance of nuclear weapons as a source of strategic power. This move allowed for the articulation of a formal doctrine that guides the management of its arsenal.

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251. (B) Strategic autonomy
India's history as a postcolonial state makes it value independence from external pressures. It avoids joining power blocs and prioritizes the freedom to make sovereign decisions. This commitment to maintaining a unique path in global affairs ensures that national interests remain paramount while upholding territorial integrity and sovereignty against interference from dominant global powers or political alliances.

252. (A) achieve economic advancement and address domestic poverty.
The focus on development frames foreign policy as a tool for internal growth. It seeks to acquire foreign capital, modern technology, and market access. By engaging with the global economy, the state aims to overcome challenges like poverty and underdevelopment. This approach ensures that diplomatic relations serve the essential objective of improving the socio-economic conditions of the domestic population.

253. (C) a rising power.
As the nation grows in influence, it moves beyond merely following established international rules to actively creating them. This transition reflects an ambition to hold a permanent seat on the UN Security Council. This status signifies a departure from being a passive participant and emphasizes a leadership role in shaping global governance to better reflect contemporary geopolitical realities.

254. (D) The challenge of balancing the historical pursuit of autonomy with the modern necessity of global economic integration.
There is a complex relationship between the traditional desire for strategic independence and the current requirement for deep global engagement. While the state values autonomy, the push for economic liberalization necessitates integration into international trade and supply chains. Managing these competing priorities involves navigating the space between protecting sovereign decision-making and reaping the benefits of global economic connectivity.

255. (C) Actively negotiating favourable terms in global trade and investment agreements.
The shift towards economic liberalization makes proactive participation in world trade essential. Securing advantageous conditions for investment and market access is a logical priority for a state seeking to integrate into global supply chains. This strategy ensures that foreign policy supports the national economic agenda by fostering partnerships that provide the necessary capital and technology for sustained growth.

256. (B) Panchsheel
Certain foundational values provide a stable ideological framework for foreign policy across different eras. These include the Five Principles of Peaceful Coexistence, which emphasize mutual respect and non-interference. Rooted in civilizational values and the anti-colonial legacy, these principles ensure a consistent approach to global relations, maintaining a peaceful and equitable world order regardless of changes in political leadership.

257. (D) The changing global geopolitical landscape.
Foreign policy is influenced by external factors that dictate the context of its application. Unlike fixed principles, these variables include geography, national capabilities, and the shifting dynamics of global politics. Adapting to these factors allows the state to remain relevant and effective. Understanding these external conditions is crucial for making pragmatic decisions that protect national interests while navigating the environment.

258. (A) the end of the Cold War and economic liberalisation post-1991.
The post-1991 period marked a major transition from a state-centric, non-aligned approach to economic diplomacy. The collapse of the bipolar world order forced a pragmatic adaptation of long-held principles. By embracing liberalization, the nation reoriented its focus toward forging diverse strategic partnerships. This shift reflects a response to new global realities, emphasizing economic growth and flexible international engagement.

259. (C) Enduring principles are pragmatically applied and adapted in response to evolving determinants.
The framework of foreign policy is not static but involves a constant interaction between fixed values and changing circumstances. While core principles provide stability, they are applied

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By pushing for reforms in international financial organizations, these nations aim to ensure that the voices and interests of developing countries are effectively integrated into decision-making.

277. (D) engaging with Central Asia and addressing regional security issues like terrorism.
Membership in this organization provides a critical platform for strategic outreach to the Eurasian region. It is particularly important for tackling non-traditional security threats, such as cross-border terrorism, which affect regional stability. Additionally, it facilitates closer interaction with Central Asian republics, helping to enhance connectivity and promote shared security interests in a part of the world vital to security.

278. (B) managing relations with China and Pakistan, with whom it has outstanding disputes.
Participating in the organization requires a careful diplomatic balancing act. The state must collaborate on shared regional goals while simultaneously dealing with territorial and geopolitical tensions with certain other member nations. Navigating these complex bilateral frictions within a multilateral setting is a significant challenge, requiring the ability to find common ground on security issues despite deep-seated historical and political disagreements.

279. (C) The pragmatic use of different multilateral platforms to advance diverse national interests.
Engagement with these diverse groupings reflects a strategic approach to a multipolar world. Each forum provides a unique opportunity to address different sets of priorities, ranging from global economic reform to regional security. This multi-platform strategy allows the nation to build varied networks of cooperation, ensuring that its economic, political, and security objectives are pursued through the most appropriate channels.

280. (D) normative and political-economic.
The organization functions as a forum to promote new standards for global interaction and economic fairness. Its goals are centered on shifting the power balance in international governance and advocating for a more democratic system. This involves challenging existing norms and structures to create a global environment that is more equitable and reflective of the rising influence of major emerging economies.

281. (A) shared democratic values, multilateralism, and economic partnership.
The partnership is built on a strong commitment to democratic principles and a common interest in a rules-based international order. High levels of trade and investment form a solid economic base, while cooperation on modern challenges like climate change adds further depth. This multifaceted bond creates a network of like-minded partners working together in an increasingly complex and interconnected landscape.

282. (B) It has expanded from a primarily economic focus to a comprehensive strategic one.
Originally centered on trade and economic ties, the policy toward Southeast Asia has grown to include political, security, and cultural dimensions. This more dynamic approach reflects a deeper commitment to the region and a desire to play a more active role in the regional architecture. It signifies a strategic shift toward building a robust and multi-dimensional partnership with neighbors.

283. (B) the Indo-Pacific region.
Southeast Asian nations are positioned at the heart of the strategic framework for this vast maritime area. The goal is to promote a regional order that is free, open, and inclusive. By strengthening ties with this regional bloc, the nation enhances its influence and contributes to the stability and prosperity of a region increasingly central to its economic interests.

284. (A) building a network of like-minded partners in a complex world.
Interacting with European nations allows for the creation of a stable set of alliances based on shared values. In a global environment characterized by shifting powers and non-traditional threats, having strong ties with partners who support multilateralism and democracy is vital. This relationship helps secure interests in trade, security, and technology while reinforcing a common approach to managing global challenges.

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state. This approach seeks to deter potential nuclear threats while supporting the long-term goal of universal and non-discriminatory global nuclear disarmament.

239. (A) Political disputes and mistrust between member states.
The most significant challenge to the effectiveness of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation is the prevalence of deep-seated political disputes and mistrust between member states. These bilateral conflicts, especially between the two largest members, often stall collective initiatives and prevent meaningful regional integration. Persistent friction prevents the organization from achieving its goals of economic and social progress. As a result, political considerations frequently overshadow shared developmental needs, limiting the ability of the organization to foster a truly integrated and cooperative regional community in the South Asian subcontinent.

240. (D) All of the above
Engagement with the world involves a sophisticated mix of relationships with major powers and international organizations. This includes an evolving strategic partnership with the United States and a complex, multifaceted relationship with China that involves both cooperation and competition. Simultaneously, the historical friendship with Russia remains strong, particularly in defense. Furthermore, participation in the BRICS grouping reflects a commitment to coordinate with other major emerging economies. Together, these diverse engagements represent a comprehensive foreign policy strategy designed to navigate a multipolar world and pursue national interests across different strategic theaters.

241. (A) It involves the sharing of trans-boundary rivers with neighbouring countries.
Water resources become a foreign policy challenge when they involve the management and sharing of trans-boundary rivers with neighboring states. Shared river systems require complex diplomatic negotiations and formal agreements to ensure fair distribution and manage environmental impacts. Disputes often arise over infrastructure projects, such as dams, that can affect the flow of water downstream. Because water is vital for agriculture, energy, and human livelihoods, hydro-diplomacy is a critical component of regional security and maintaining stable and cooperative relations with strategically important neighboring countries in South Asia.

242. (A) African Union.
The India-Africa Forum Summit is a primary example of diplomatic engagement with the nations of the African Union. This platform allows for the building of solidarity through South-South cooperation, focusing on mutual developmental goals and capacity building. By fostering these relationships, the nation aims to enhance its influence and present a unified voice for the Global South in international forums. This collaborative approach is essential for achieving strategic objectives, securing support for global reforms, and promoting a more equitable and representative international governance structure through long-term partnerships with African nations.

243. (C) Inject more dynamism, pro-activeness and a security dimension into the policy.
The primary reason for transforming the Look East policy into the Act East policy was to inject more dynamism and a strong security dimension into regional engagement. While the earlier policy focused on economic and cultural ties, the current Act East framework is more proactive and result-oriented. It seeks to integrate the nation more deeply into the Indo-Pacific through concrete infrastructure projects and strategic defense partnerships. This shift reflects a commitment to play a more influential role in regional affairs and to produce practical benefits that enhance regional stability.

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244. (D) Increase the representation of emerging economies to reflect global economic realities.
At the International Monetary Fund, the primary negotiation strategy for quota reform aims to increase the representation of emerging economies. The goal is to ensure that the governance of global financial institutions reflects the modern distribution of economic power. By advocating for these changes, the nation seeks to ensure that the voices and developmental needs of emerging powers are more effectively considered. This pursuit is part of a broader strategy to reform international economic

aims to increase the representation of emerging economies. This effort is intended to make the organization more democratic and ensure that the perspectives of the developing world are considered in international financial policy.

294. (B) It has transformed from the position of a borrower to an emerging power advocating for governance changes.
The nation's relationship with international financial institutions has shifted alongside its economic growth. No longer just a recipient of funds, it now acts as an influential participant that demands structural changes. This transition from a dependent borrower to a proactive advocate for systemic reform highlights its rising economic status and its commitment to making global financial governance more inclusive.

295. (C) function as protectionist non-tariff barriers imposed by developed countries.
There is a concern that such requirements could be used by advanced economies to restrict imports from developing nations. By arguing that these issues should be handled in other forums, the nation seeks to prevent the creation of new obstacles to trade. This stance is based on the belief that such linkages can undermine competitive advantages and act as tools.

296. (D) To secure vital sea lanes for trade and energy imports in the Indian Ocean.
Protecting the sea routes used for international commerce is essential for national economic stability. The Indian Ocean is a critical corridor for the transport of energy resources and traded goods. Ensuring these paths remain open and safe from threats like piracy and terrorism is a high priority, as any disruption would have a significant negative impact on energy supplies.

297. (A) a net importer of energy resources.
The heavy reliance on external sources for oil and gas makes the nation vulnerable to global market fluctuations and supply chain disruptions. This dependence requires a foreign policy that focuses on building stable relationships with energy-producing countries. Diversifying sources and investing in renewable energy partnerships are key strategies used to mitigate the risks associated with being a major global buyer.

298. (B) The proposal for a Comprehensive Convention on International Terrorism (CCIT).
To address the persistent threat of global terrorism, the nation has long advocated for a unified legal framework. This proposed international treaty aims to provide a common definition of terrorism and enhance global cooperation in fighting it. By championing this initiative at the United Nations, the goal is to create a legally binding consensus that forces action against terrorist groups.

299. (B) Undersea volcanic activity.
While various challenges like piracy, maritime terrorism, and the influence of outside powers are recognized as significant security concerns, natural geological events are not listed among the strategic priorities mentioned in the text. The focus is on man-made threats that can be addressed through naval power, international cooperation, and diplomatic engagement to protect the country's interests in the sea lanes.

300. (A) actively seek international cooperation and build global consensus.
Issues like cyber security and international terrorism are borderless and cannot be solved by a single nation acting alone. Successfully managing these non-traditional threats requires working with other states to share information and develop common strategies. This approach emphasizes that global collaboration and the creation of shared norms are essential for building a resilient defense and ensuring security globally.

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through various measures like questions, discussions, and no-confidence motions.
3. It has the power to amend the Constitution.
4. It acts as a constituent body and an ordinary legislative body.
5. It does not have any financial powers as they are vested with the Finance Ministry.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 5

80. The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court of India extends to:
(A) All civil and criminal cases.
(B) Disputes between the Government of India and one or more States.
(C) Advising the President on questions of law.
(D) Appeals from High Courts.

81. A 'hung assembly' or 'hung legislature' refers to a situation where:
(A) The legislature is dissolved before its full term.
(B) No single political party or coalition has a clear majority.
(C) The Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly have a disagreement.
(D) The Governor refuses to give assent to a bill.

82. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Indian federalism is often described as 'quasi-federal'.
Statement II: The Constitution contains strong centralizing tendencies, such as the emergency provisions and the all-India services.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

83. The introduction of Electronic Voting Machines (EVMs) is an example of:
(A) A rule change in the conduct of elections.
(B) An electoral reform to ensure fairness and efficiency.
(C) A constitutional amendment.
(D) A reform suggested by the Inter-State Council.

84. What is the primary objective of local government institutions in India?
(A) To centralize power at the district level.
(B) To act as agencies of the state government for revenue collection.
(C) To enable democratic decentralization and local self-governance.
(D) To reduce the workload of Members of Parliament.

85. Which of the following bodies is not a Constitutional Body?
(A) National Commission for Scheduled Tribes
(B) Comptroller and Auditor General
(C) National Commission for Human Rights
(D) Union Public Service Commission

86. The concept of 'constitutional morality' is most appropriately associated with:
(A) The literal text of the constitutional provisions.
(B) Upholding the spirit and core principles of the Constitution beyond its literal text.
(C) The moral beliefs of the members of the Constituent Assembly.
(D) The social morality prevalent at the time of the Constitution's adoption.

87. Which of the following pairs is incorrectly matched?
(A) Right to Equality : Articles 14-18
(B) Right against Exploitation : Articles 23-24
(C) Right to Freedom of Religion : Articles 25-28
(D) Right to Constitutional Remedies : Article 31

88. The power of the President to issue an ordinance is a:
(A) Legislative power
(B) Executive power
(C) Judicial power
(D) Financial power

89. A no-confidence motion against the Union Government can be moved in:
(A) The Rajya Sabha only
(B) The Lok Sabha only
(C) Either House of Parliament
(D) A joint session of Parliament

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Q. Directive Principles of State Policy
R. Parliamentary System
S. Federal Scheme

List II: (Source)
1. United Kingdom
2. Ireland
3. USA
4. Government of India Act, 1935

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3

10. Which one of the following is NOT explicitly mentioned in the Preamble to the Constitution of India?
(A) Religious Freedom
(B) Liberty of thought
(C) Economic Justice
(D) Equality of status

11. Read the following statements about the Preamble of the Indian Constitution:
1. It is not a part of the Constitution and therefore not legally enforceable.
2. The term 'Socialist' was added by the 42nd Amendment Act, 1976.
3. It specifies the objectives which the Constitution seeks to establish and promote.
4. It can be amended, subject to the basic structure of the Constitution.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

12. Which Fundamental Right is described by Dr. B.R. Ambedkar as the 'heart and soul' of the Constitution?
(A) Right to Equality
(B) Right to Constitutional Remedies
(C) Right to Freedom
(D) Right to Freedom of Religion

13. Which of the following statements about the Directive Principles of State Policy is true?
(A) They are automatically enforced by the courts if violated by the state.
(B) They aim to establish a political democracy in the country.
(C) They are fundamental in the governance of the country.
(D) They are negative obligations on the state.

14. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Fundamental Rights are not absolute but qualified.
Reason (R): The state can impose reasonable restrictions on the enjoyment of Fundamental Rights.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

15. The concept of 'Checks and Balances' in the Indian constitutional framework primarily aims to:
(A) Prevent any one organ of the government from becoming too powerful.
(B) Ensure the absolute supremacy of the Parliament.
(C) Give the judiciary final say in all legislative matters.
(D) Strengthen the powers of the central government over states.

16. What is the most appropriate definition of 'Constitutionalism'?
(A) A system with a written constitution.
(B) A government that is limited by the constitution.
(C) A system where the judiciary interprets the constitution.
(D) A government formed according to the constitution.

17. The 'Basic Structure' doctrine was propounded by the Supreme Court in which of the following landmark cases?
(A) Golaknath v. State of Punjab
(B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(C) Minerva Mills v. Union of India
(D) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India

18. Which of the following is NOT considered a part of the 'Basic Structure' of the Indian Constitution?

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Union.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

38. The Inter-State Council was established under which Article of the Constitution to facilitate intergovernmental coordination?
(A) Article 262
(B) Article 263
(C) Article 280
(D) Article 356

39. Who has the authority to conduct elections for the offices of President and Vice-President of India?
(A) The Parliament
(B) The Supreme Court
(C) A special commission appointed by the Prime Minister
(D) The Election Commission of India

40. The power to decide an election petition is vested in the:
(A) High Court
(B) Parliament
(C) Election Commission
(D) President

41. Which committee is NOT associated with Electoral Reforms in India?
(A) Dinesh Goswami Committee
(B) Tarkunde Committee
(C) Sarkaria Commission
(D) Indrajit Gupta Committee

42. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act is related to:
(A) Panchayati Raj Institutions
(B) Municipalities
(C) Electoral Reforms
(D) Official Languages

43. Which of the following is not a function of the Gram Sabha in the Panchayati Raj system?
(A) Approving the annual budget of the Gram Panchayat.
(B) Identifying beneficiaries for various government schemes.
(C) Performing social audits of works, schemes, and projects.
(D) Conducting direct elections for the office of the Sarpanch.

44. The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India can be removed from office in the same manner as:
(A) The President of India
(B) A Judge of the Supreme Court
(C) The Prime Minister of India
(D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha

45. Which Constitutional body is mandated to investigate all matters relating to the safeguards provided for the Scheduled Castes?
(A) National Commission for Human Rights
(B) National Commission for Minorities
(C) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
(D) National Commission for Backward Classes

46. The National Commission for Women was set up as a statutory body in which year?
(A) 1990
(B) 1993
(C) 1995
(D) 1992

47. The National Commission for Minorities was constituted under the:
(A) National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992
(B) Constitution of India
(C) Protection of Human Rights Act, 1993
(D) A Presidential Order

48. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Union Parliament in India has the power to legislate on any item in the State List in the national interest.
Statement II: Such a resolution must be passed by the Lok Sabha by a two-thirds majority.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

49. Arrange the following Prime Ministers of India in chronological order of their first term in office:

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(D) Committee on Public Undertakings

27. The power of the Supreme Court to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders is known as:
(A) Judicial Activism
(B) Judicial Supremacy
(C) Judicial Discretion
(D) Judicial Review

28. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Rajya Sabha is a permanent house and is not subject to dissolution.
Statement II: One-third of its members retire every second year.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

29. Public Interest Litigation (PIL) is a form of:
(A) Judicial Review
(B) Judicial Restraint
(C) Judicial Activism
(D) Judicial Legislation

30. The salaries and allowances of the Judges of the Supreme Court are charged upon the:
(A) Contingency Fund of India
(B) Public Accounts of India
(C) Finance Commission grants
(D) Consolidated Fund of India

31. Which of the following statements regarding Judicial Reforms in India is incorrect?
(A) The Supreme Court upheld the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).
(B) Establishment of fast-track courts to deal with long-pending judicial cases.
(C) Introduction of the e-Courts project for ICT enablement of judicial courts.
(D) Promoting Alternative Dispute Resolution mechanisms such as the Lok Adalats.

32. The Governor of a state holds office during the pleasure of:
(A) The Chief Minister of the state
(B) The President of India
(C) The State Legislature
(D) The Parliament

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33. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Chief Minister is the real executive head of the state government.
Reason (R): The Governor acts on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers headed by the Chief Minister, except in matters where he/she can exercise discretion.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

34. Which of the following is a discretionary power of the Governor?
(A) Reserving a bill for the consideration of the President.
(B) Appointing the Chief Minister.
(C) Dissolving the State Legislative Assembly.
(D) Appointing advocate general of the state.

35. The concept of a 'strong Centre' in the Indian federal framework is borrowed from the constitution of which country?
(A) USA
(B) Australia
(C) Canada
(D) Switzerland

36. Asymmetrical federalism in India is reflected in:
(A) The uniform application of laws to all states.
(B) The equal representation of all states in the Rajya Sabha.
(C) The President's rule being applicable to all states equally.
(D) Special provisions for certain states like those under Article 371.

37. Read the following statements regarding federalism in India:
1. The Constitution describes India as a 'Union of States'.
2. The Parliament can unilaterally alter the boundaries of states.
3. There is a dual polity with a clear division of powers.
4. The states have a right to secede from the

CHAPTER 07
Political Institutions in India

1. Which of the following is considered a significant colonial heritage that influenced the making of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The system of universal adult franchise
(B) The Government of India Act, 1935
(C) The concept of a sovereign republic
(D) The establishment of a secular state

2. Read the given statements regarding the Indian National Movement's contribution to the Constitution and select the correct option.
Statement I: The demand for a Constituent Assembly elected on the basis of adult franchise was a central theme of the national movement.
Statement II: The Nehru Report of 1928 was an early attempt by Indians to draft a constitutional framework for India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

3. Who among the following was the Chairman of the Drafting Committee of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Jawaharlal Nehru
(B) Rajendra Prasad
(C) B.R. Ambedkar
(D) Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel

4. Which of the following statements about the composition of the Constituent Assembly is incorrect?
(A) The members were chosen by indirect election by the members of the Provincial Legislative Assemblies.
(B) The scheme of election was based on the Cabinet Mission Plan.
(C) The Assembly included representatives of all sections of Indian Society.
(D) Representatives of the Princely States were directly elected by the people.

5. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Constituent Assembly of India was a one-party body in an essentially one-party country.
Reason (R): The Assembly was the Congress and the Congress was India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

6. The ideological moorings of the Indian Constituent Assembly were most influenced by which of the following?
(A) Socialist and communist revolutions
(B) Liberal democratic traditions and socialist ideals
(C) Fascist and authoritarian principles
(D) Theocratic and monarchical systems

7. The "Objectives Resolution" moved by Jawaharlal Nehru in the Constituent Assembly is reflected in which part of the present Constitution?
(A) The Fundamental Rights
(B) The Directive Principles of State Policy
(C) The provisions on emergency
(D) The Preamble

8. Which concept, central to the Philosophy of the Constitution, is embodied in the Preamble's opening words, "WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA"?
(A) Popular Sovereignty
(B) Parliamentary Sovereignty
(C) Judicial Supremacy
(D) Federal Supremacy

9. Match List-I (Feature of the Constitution) with List-II (Source) and select the correct option.
List I: (Feature of the Constitution)
P. Fundamental Rights

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1. Lal Bahadur Shastri
2. Jawaharlal Nehru
3. Indira Gandhi
4. Morarji Desai

(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 2, 1, 4, 3

50. Match List-I (Constitutional Body) with List-II (Relevant Article) and select the correct option.
List I: (Constitutional Body)
P. Election Commission of India
Q. Comptroller and Auditor General
R. National Commission for Scheduled Castes
S. Finance Commission
List II: (Relevant Article)
1. Article 148
2. Article 280
3. Article 324
4. Article 338

(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

51. Read the following statements about Constitutional Amendments in India:
1. An amendment can be initiated only by the introduction of a Bill in either House of Parliament.
2. The Bill can be introduced either by a minister or by a private member.
3. The President must give his assent to the Bill and cannot withhold or return the Bill.
4. For amending the federal provisions, it must also be ratified by the legislatures of half of the states by a simple majority.
5. The Supreme Court cannot declare any constitutional amendment void.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4 and 5

52. The idea of a Constituent Assembly for India was first put forward by:
(A) Mahatma Gandhi
(B) Jawaharlal Nehru
(C) The Indian National Congress in 1935
(D) M. N. Roy

53. Which one of the following is not a key feature of the Indian Constitution as envisioned by the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Republican form of government
(B) Federal system with a unitary bias
(C) Presidential form of government
(D) Parliamentary form of government

54. The constitutional debates in the Constituent Assembly were primarily characterized by:
(A) Unanimity and lack of dissent
(B) Principle of accommodation and consensus
(C) Domination by a single ideological viewpoint
(D) Frequent walkouts and boycotts

55. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Directive Principles of State Policy are non-justiciable.
Reason (R): The makers of the Constitution believed that the moral force behind these principles would ensure that the state implements them.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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56. The phrase 'equality before law' in Article 14 of the Indian Constitution is of which origin?
(A) American
(B) British
(C) Irish
(D) French

57. Which of the following Directive Principles is based on Gandhian ideals?
(A) To secure a uniform civil code.
(B) To secure living wage for workers.
(C) To protect and improve the environment.
(D) To organize village panchayats.

58. The power of the Parliament to amend the Constitution is itself limited by the doctrine of:
(A) Basic Structure
(B) Separation of Powers

(C) Judicial Review
(D) Parliamentary Sovereignty

59. The President of India can be impeached for:
(A) Proved misbehaviour or incapacity
(B) Committing a criminal offence
(C) Acting against the advice of the Prime Minister
(D) Violation of the Constitution

60. Which of the following is NOT a device of Parliamentary proceedings?
(A) Question Hour
(B) Ordinance
(C) Zero Hour
(D) Adjournment Motion

61. The Estimates Committee of the Parliament consists of:
(A) 30 members from Lok Sabha only
(B) 22 members from both Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha
(C) 15 members from Lok Sabha and 7 from Rajya Sabha
(D) 30 members from Rajya Sabha only

62. A Judge of a High Court can be transferred to another High Court by the:
(A) Chief Justice of India, in consultation with the Chief Justice of the High Court.
(B) President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
(C) Governor of the concerned state.
(D) Parliament, by a special resolution.

63. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Judicial Activism has been a significant force for social change in India.
Statement II: Through Public Interest Litigation, the judiciary has addressed issues of human rights, environment, and corruption.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

64. Which of the following correctly describes the composition of a State Legislature?
(A) It consists of the Governor and the Legislative Assembly.
(B) It consists of the Governor, the Legislative Assembly, and the Legislative Council.
(C) It consists of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, and Legislative Council (where it exists).
(D) It consists of only the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council.

65. The residuary powers of legislation under the Indian Constitution are vested with:
(A) The President
(B) The States
(C) The Union Parliament
(D) The Supreme Court

66. Read the following statements and select the correct option:
1. The Indian federation is not the result of an agreement among the states.
2. The states have no right to secede from the federation.
3. The Constitution provides for a dual citizenship.
4. There are three lists in the Seventh Schedule for distribution of powers.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4
(B) 1, 2 and 3
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

67. The Model Code of Conduct comes into effect:
(A) From the date of notification of elections.
(B) From the date the Election Commission announces the election schedule.
(C) From the date of filing of nominations.
(D) 15 days before the date of polling.

68. The State Election Commission conducts, controls and supervises municipal elections under:
(A) Article 243K
(B) Article 243ZA
(C) Article 324
(D) Article 243ZD

69. The CAG's audit reports on the accounts of the Union are submitted to:
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Parliament directly
(C) The President, who causes them to be laid

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before Parliament
(D) The Public Accounts Committee

70. The tenure of the Chairman of the National Human Rights Commission is:
(A) 5 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
(B) 3 years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
(C) 6 years or until the age of 65 years, whichever is earlier.
(D) 5 years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.

71. The contribution of the Indian National Movement to constitution-making is best exemplified by:
(A) The direct adoption of the British parliamentary model.
(B) The inclusion of principles of liberty, equality, and self-governance fought for during the freedom struggle.
(C) The rejection of all colonial administrative structures.
(D) The establishment of a presidential system as demanded by many leaders.

72. Who among the following was the Constitutional Advisor to the Constituent Assembly?
(A) B.R. Ambedkar
(B) K.M. Munshi
(C) B.N. Rau
(D) T.T. Krishnamachari

73. The philosophy of the Indian Constitution is a blend of:
(A) Parliamentary Sovereignty and Judicial Supremacy.
(B) American individualism and Soviet collectivism.
(C) Gandhian socialism and Nehruvian secularism.
(D) Liberal idealism and social justice.

74. The Right to Property was removed from the list of Fundamental Rights by which amendment?
(A) 42nd Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 52nd Amendment
(D) 61st Amendment

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75. Match List-I (Type of Writ) with List-II (Meaning) and select the correct option.
List I: (Type of Writ)
P. Habeas Corpus
Q. Mandamus
R. Certiorari
S. Quo Warranto
List II: (Meaning)
1. To command
2. To have the body of
3. By what authority
4. To be certified
(A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2

76. The concept of 'Procedure established by law' in the Indian Constitution was widened to include principles of natural justice, akin to 'Due process of law', in which landmark case?
(A) A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras
(B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
(C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
(D) Indira Sawhney v. Union of India

77. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The President of India is the head of the State but not the head of the government.
Reason (R): India has adopted a parliamentary system of government where the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers are the real executive.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

78. A 'Money Bill' can be introduced:
(A) In either House of Parliament
(B) Only in the Rajya Sabha
(C) Only in the Lok Sabha
(D) In a joint sitting of both Houses

79. Read the following statements regarding the role and functioning of the Union Parliament:
1. It is the supreme legislative body of India.
2. It exercises control over the executive

(A) Right to acquire and hold property
(B) Supremacy of the Constitution
(C) Federal Character
(D) Judicial Review

19. Which Constitutional Amendment is often referred to as the 'Mini-Constitution'?
(A) 24th Amendment
(B) 44th Amendment
(C) 42nd Amendment
(D) 73rd Amendment

20. Arrange the following landmark judgments of the Supreme Court in chronological order:
1. Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
2. Golaknath v. State of Punjab
3. Minerva Mills v. Union of India
4. A.K. Gopalan v. State of Madras

Which of the following codes represents the correct order?
(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 2, 4, 1, 3
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

21. The President of India is elected by an electoral college consisting of:
(A) All nominated and elected members of Parliament and State Assemblies.
(B) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and Legislative Councils.
(C) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.
(D) All members of the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha excluding State Assemblies.

22. The executive power of the Union is formally vested in:
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The President
(C) The Council of Ministers
(D) The Parliament

23. Read the following statements about the Prime Minister of India:
1. The Constitution does not contain any specific procedure for the selection and appointment of the Prime Minister.
2. The Prime Minister must be a member of the Lok Sabha only.
3. The term of the Prime Minister is not fixed and he holds office during the pleasure of the President.
4. The Prime Minister is the chairman of the Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog), National Development Council, and National Integration Council.
5. The death or resignation of the Prime Minister automatically brings about the dissolution of the Council of Ministers.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 1, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2, 4 and 5

24. What does the principle of 'collective responsibility' of the Council of Ministers imply?
(A) The entire Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
(B) Each minister is responsible for their department, not for the cabinet decisions.
(C) The entire Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the President.
(D) The Prime Minister alone is responsible to the Parliament.

25. Match List-I (Parliamentary Term) with List-II (Meaning) and select the correct option.
List I: (Parliamentary Term)
P. Quorum
Q. Prorogation
R. Adjournment
S. Question Hour
List II: (Meaning)
1. The first hour of a sitting of Parliament
2. Termination of a session of the House
3. The minimum number of members required to be present
4. Suspension of a sitting for a specified time
(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

26. Which of the following Parliamentary Committees is concerned with the regularity and economy of expenditure?
(A) Public Accounts Committee
(B) Committee on Privileges
(C) Estimates Committee

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90. Arrange the following steps in the life cycle of an Ordinary Bill in the Union Parliament in their correct order:
1. Second Reading (Clause by clause consideration)
2. Assent of the President
3. Introduction of the Bill in a House
4. Third Reading (Passing of the Bill)
5. Report Stage

(A) 3, 5, 1, 4, 2
(B) 3, 1, 5, 4, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 5, 2
(D) 1, 3, 5, 4, 2

91. The advisory jurisdiction of the Supreme Court under Article 143 can be sought by:
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Parliament
(C) The President
(D) Any High Court

92. The relationship between the Governor and the Chief Minister of a state is most analogous to the relationship between:
(A) The President and the Prime Minister
(B) The President and the Speaker of Lok Sabha
(C) The Prime Minister and the Cabinet Secretary
(D) The Chief Justice of India and other judges of the Supreme Court

93. The primary role of Intergovernmental Coordination Mechanisms like the Zonal Councils is to:
(A) Adjudicate disputes between states.
(B) Promote cooperation and coordination between states and between the centre and states.
(C) Legislate on matters of common interest.
(D) Supervise the administration of Union Territories.

94. The system of 'proportional representation by means of single transferable vote' is used in the election of all the following, EXCEPT:
(A) The President
(B) The Vice-President
(C) Members of the Rajya Sabha
(D) Members of the Lok Sabha

95. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes was established as a separate body by which Constitutional Amendment?
(A) 87th Amendment
(B) 89th Amendment
(C) 91st Amendment
(D) 93rd Amendment

96. Which part of the Constitution deals with Local Government Institutions (Panchayats)?
(A) Part IX
(B) Part IX-A
(C) Part X
(D) Part XI

97. The Simon Commission was boycotted by Indians because:
(A) It proposed the partition of India.
(B) It did not include any Indian member.
(C) It recommended a dominion status for India.
(D) It was appointed without the consent of Indian leaders.

98. The Constituent Assembly adopted the National Flag of India on:
(A) 26 January 1950
(B) 24 January 1950
(C) 15 August 1947
(D) 22 July 1947

99. Read the following with respect to the Union Executive:
1. President
2. Vice-President
3. Prime Minister
4. Council of Ministers
5. Attorney-General for India

Which of the above constitute the Union Executive?
(A) 1, 3 and 4 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

100. Match List-I (Parliamentary Committee) with List-II (Function) and select the correct option.
List I: (Parliamentary Committee)
P. Public Accounts Committee
Q. Estimates Committee
R. Committee on Public Undertakings

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based on village republics. This was ultimately reconciled by including provisions for:
(A) A strong, centralized Union.
(B) A separate chapter on Fundamental Duties.
(C) A Directive Principle to organize village panchayats.
(D) The establishment of All-India Services.

120. Arrange the following constitutional amendments in chronological order:
1. 42nd Amendment (Mini-Constitution)
2. 73rd Amendment (Panchayati Raj)
3. 1st Amendment (Land Reforms)
4. 61st Amendment (Reducing voting age)
(A) 3, 1, 4, 2
(B) 1, 3, 4, 2
(C) 3, 4, 1, 2
(D) 4, 1, 3, 2

121. Read the following statements and select the correct option regarding Constitutionalism in India:
1. A written Constitution
2. The doctrine of Basic Structure
3. The provision of Judicial Review
4. The principle of Checks and Balances
5. Regular periodic elections
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

122. The term 'Cabinet' in the context of the Union government is mentioned in which Article of the Constitution?
(A) Article 74
(B) Article 75
(C) Article 352
(D) It is not mentioned in the Constitution, only in the Rules of Business.

123. Which Parliamentary Committee is often described as a 'twin-sister' of the Public Accounts Committee?
(A) Committee on Public Undertakings
(B) Estimates Committee
(C) Committee on Government Assurances
(D) Business Advisory Committee

124. The concept of 'Judicial Reform' in India includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Increasing the retirement age of judges to reduce vacancies.
(B) Establishing a National Judicial Appointments Commission to replace the collegium system.
(C) Promoting the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR).
(D) Allowing Parliament to overrule the final judgments of the Supreme Court.

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125. Match List-I (Concept) with List-II (Description) and select the correct option.
List I: (Concept)
P. Asymmetrical Federalism
Q. Strong Centre Framework
R. Inter-State Council
S. Checks and Balances
List II: (Description)
1. Mechanism for intergovernmental coordination
2. Special constitutional status for some units
3. Prevention of arbitrary power in any single organ
4. Residuary powers with the Union
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(D) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3

126. The main purpose of including Directive Principles of State Policy in the Indian Constitution is to:
(A) Establish political democracy.
(B) Establish social and economic democracy.
(C) Provide a check on the arbitrary actions of the executive.
(D) Provide a framework for fundamental laws of the land.

127. Which of the following statements is correct regarding the relationship between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles?
(A) Directive Principles are superior to Fundamental Rights.
(B) Fundamental Rights are superior to Directive Principles in all cases.
(C) There is no relationship between the two.
(D) The present position is that there is a balance between them, with Fundamental

local level.
(D) They possess supreme legislative powers within their jurisdiction.

110. The concept of 'social change' as an objective of the Indian Constitution is most strongly reflected in:
(A) The Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
(B) The provisions relating to the Union Executive.
(C) The structure of the Union Parliament.
(D) The powers of the Election Commission.

111. Read the following provisions of the Constitution:
1. Preamble
2. Fundamental Rights
3. Directive Principles of State Policy
4. Fundamental Duties
Which of the above reflect the philosophy and ideals of the Constitution?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

112. The Indian Parliament is not a sovereign body in the same sense as the British Parliament because:
(A) It can only legislate on subjects in the Union List.
(B) Its laws are subject to judicial review by the Supreme Court.
(C) The President can refuse assent to any bill.
(D) The Rajya Sabha can block legislation passed by the Lok Sabha.

113. The pardonning power of the President under Article 72 does NOT extend to:
(A) Punishments or sentences by a Court Martial.
(B) Punishments for an offence against any law relating to a matter to which the executive power of the Union extends.
(C) Sentences of death.
(D) Punishments or sentences by a state court under state law, where a similar power is not available to the Governor.

114. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Council of Ministers in the states is collectively responsible to the State Legislative Assembly.
Statement II: A 'no-confidence motion' passed by the Legislative Council can force the state government to resign.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

115. The 'strong centre' framework in Indian federalism is evident from which of the following provisions?
(A) Appointment of the Governor by the President
(B) Independent judiciary
(C) Bicameralism at the Centre
(D) Written Constitution

116. 'NOTA' (None of the Above) option on the ballot is a part of:
(A) Electoral law reform
(B) A constitutional provision
(C) A Supreme Court directive
(D) A recommendation by the Law Commission

117. Who is the chairperson of the Inter-State Council?
(A) The President
(B) The Prime Minister
(C) The Home Minister
(D) The Chief Justice of India

118. The National Commission for Human Rights (NHRC) is a multi-member body. Who among the following is NOT an ex-officio member of the Commission?
(A) Chairperson, National Commission for Minorities
(B) Chairperson, National Commission for Women
(C) Chairperson, National Commission for Scheduled Castes
(D) Chairperson, Law Commission of India

119. A key debate in the Constituent Assembly was regarding the nature of the state, with some members advocating for a Gandhian model

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(D) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1

156. The most appropriate interpretation of National Unity as a goal of the Indian Constitution is:
(A) Imposing a uniform culture and language across the country.
(B) Unity in diversity, respecting regional and cultural pluralism within a strong national framework.
(C) A complete centralization of power, abolishing the states.
(D) The right of states to secede if they are not satisfied with the Union.

157. Which of the following is an incorrect pair?
(A) Union Executive - Headed by the President
(B) Union Legislature - Also known as Parliament
(C) Judiciary - Headed by the Attorney General
(D) State Executive - Headed by the Governor

158. The 'Zero Hour' in the Indian Parliament refers to:
(A) The first hour of the sitting.
(B) The time immediately following the Question Hour.
(C) The last hour of the day's sitting.
(D) A session held without any fixed agenda.

159. The power to legislate on a matter in the State List for a temporary period, if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution to that effect, is an example of:
(A) The unitary feature of the Indian Constitution.
(B) The federal feature of the Indian Constitution.
(C) The doctrine of separation of powers.
(D) The supremacy of the Rajya Sabha over the Lok Sabha.

160. What is the Delimitation Commission responsible for?
(A) Preparing the electoral rolls before every election.
(B) Fixing the boundaries of constituencies for Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections.
(C) Deciding the polling dates for elections.
(D) Allotting symbols to political parties.

161. The 11th Schedule of the Constitution, added by the 73rd Amendment, lists:
(A) The subjects under the jurisdiction of Municipalities.
(B) The languages recognized by the Constitution.
(C) The subjects under the jurisdiction of Panchayats.
(D) The provisions as to the administration and control of Scheduled Areas.

162. The National Commission for Women (NCW) is empowered to:
(A) Adjudicate and pass binding judgments in cases of women's rights violations.
(B) Investigate and examine matters relating to safeguards for women and recommend remedial measures.
(C) Arrest individuals accused of crimes against women.
(D) Legislate on matters concerning women's safety.

163. The colonial heritage of 'rule of law' was incorporated into the Indian Constitution, but with a significant difference. What was this difference?
(A) The Indian Constitution made the rule of law subject to the principles of social and economic justice.
(B) The Indian version rejected the idea of equality before the law.
(C) The Indian rule of law does not apply to government officials.
(D) The Indian version is based on presidential decrees, not parliamentary law.

164. Read the following statements about the Constituent Assembly debates:
1. Debates on the Uniform Civil Code were contentious.
2. The nature of federalism, whether it should be centralized or decentralized, was a major point of discussion.
3. The inclusion of Fundamental Rights was unanimously agreed upon without any debate.
4. The system of separate electorates was rejected in favour of joint electorates with reserved seats.

Which of the above statements are correct?

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Rights being generally superior but some Directive Principles can take precedence.

128. What does "Basic Structure Debate" refer to?
(A) A debate on the architectural design of the Parliament building.
(B) The ongoing judicial and political discourse on the unamendable core features of the Constitution.
(C) A discussion in the Constituent Assembly on the fundamental framework of the government.
(D) The process of debating a Constitutional Amendment Bill in Parliament.

129. The President can be removed by a process of impeachment. The ground for impeachment is:
(A) Proved misbehaviour
(B) Incapacity
(C) Violation of the Constitution
(D) Unsoundness of mind

130. Read the following statements about Parliamentary Committees:
1. They are a feature of the Westminster system of government.
2. They enable detailed scrutiny of legislation and government spending.
3. The reports of these committees are binding on the government.
4. They are constituted only with members of the ruling party.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2
(B) 2 and 3
(C) 1, 2 and 4
(D) 3 and 4

131. The power of Judicial Review in India is:
(A) Explicitly mentioned in Article 13.
(B) Implicit in various provisions of the Constitution, particularly Articles 13, 32, and 226.
(C) A power borrowed from the unwritten British Constitution.
(D) Absolute and cannot be curtailed by Parliament.

132. The ordinance-making power of the Governor of a state is co-extensive with the legislative power of the:
(A) Parliament
(B) State Legislature
(C) Union Government
(D) President

133. Which of the following is an example of an extra-constitutional body for intergovernmental coordination?
(A) Inter-State Council
(B) NITI Aayog
(C) Finance Commission
(D) Zonal Councils

134. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Election Commission of India is a multi-member body.
Reason (R): The Constitution specifies that the Election Commission shall consist of the Chief Election Commissioner and such number of other Election Commissioners, if any, as the President may from time to time fix.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

135. The concept of 'social audit' in the context of local government refers to:
(A) Auditing of accounts by the Comptroller and Auditor General.
(B) A process of reviewing official records and performance by the people, especially beneficiaries.
(C) An internal audit conducted by the state finance department.
(D) A performance review conducted by the Zila Parishad.

136. Which of the following Constitutional/ Statutory bodies is responsible for reviewing the safeguards for linguistic minorities?
(A) National Commission for Minorities
(B) Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities
(C) National Human Rights Commission
(D) Central Institute of Indian Languages

137. The 'Principle of Harmonious Construction' was propounded by the Supreme Court to:

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S. Business Advisory Committee

List II: (Function)

1. Examines reports and accounts of public undertakings
2. Examines appropriations and finance accounts of the Union Government
3. Recommends the time that should be allocated for the discussion of government business
4. Examines estimates to report what economies can be effected

(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

101. The 'Objectives Resolution' moved in the Constituent Assembly declared the firm and solemn resolve to proclaim India as:
(A) A Sovereign Democratic Republic
(B) A Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic
(C) An Independent Sovereign Republic
(D) A Federal Democratic Republic

102. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Preamble is a part of the Constitution and can be amended.
Statement II: The Preamble is not justiciable, which means its provisions are not enforceable in courts of law.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

103. Which of the following is NOT a Fundamental Right?
(A) Right to form associations or unions
(B) Right to assemble peaceably and without arms
(C) Right to move freely throughout the territory of India
(D) Right to strike

104. The 44th Amendment Act, 1978, made a significant change concerning the Proclamation of National Emergency by substituting 'internal disturbance' with:
(A) Armed rebellion
(B) Civil war
(C) Breakdown of constitutional machinery
(D) Financial instability

105. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Rajya Sabha has been given special powers that are not available to the Lok Sabha.
Reason (R): It can authorise the Parliament to create new All-India Services and to legislate on a state subject.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

106. The concept of 'Judicial Activism' originated and developed in which country?
(A) India
(B) United Kingdom
(C) USA
(D) Canada

107. The creation of a new state or alteration of boundaries of existing states in India is a power vested in:
(A) The President, by an executive order.
(B) The Parliament, by a simple majority.
(C) The Parliament, by a special majority.
(D) The concerned State Legislature, with the approval of Parliament.

NODIA

108. Which body is often called the 'watchdog of public finance' in India?
(A) The Finance Commission
(B) The Comptroller and Auditor General
(C) The Public Accounts Committee
(D) The Ministry of Finance

109. Which of the following statements about the functioning of Local Government Institutions is most accurate?
(A) They are fully autonomous and independent of state government control.
(B) Their functioning is often hampered by a lack of funds, functions, and functionaries.
(C) They have been successful in completely eradicating poverty and inequality at the

(A) Ensuring that promises in manifestos are financially viable and not corrupt practices, as per the Model Code of Conduct.
(B) Forcing the party to implement its promise.
(C) Deregistering the party for making a false promise.
(D) Filing a case against the party for cheating the voters.

147. A major reform needed for the effective functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions is the 'devolution of 3 Fs'. What do the '3 Fs' stand for?
(A) Funds, Functions, and Functionaries
(B) Finance, Field staff, and Freedom
(C) Formation, Functioning, and Feedback
(D) Federalism, Finance, and Fraternity

148. The reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) are examined by which parliamentary committee?
(A) Estimates Committee
(B) Committee on Public Undertakings
(C) Public Accounts Committee
(D) Committee on Government Assurances

149. The National Commission for Scheduled Castes has the powers of a:
(A) Criminal court
(B) Civil court
(C) High Court
(D) Special Tribunal

150. Arrange the sequence of events leading to the adoption of the Indian Constitution in their correct order:
1. Moving of the Objectives Resolution.
2. First meeting of the Constituent Assembly.
3. Appointment of the Drafting Committee.
4. Adoption and enactment of the Constitution.
(A) 2, 1, 3, 4
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 3, 1, 4
(D) 3, 2, 1, 4

151. Read the following statements about the ideological moorings of the Constituent Assembly:
1. There was a strong emphasis on principles of liberal democracy.
2. Socialist ideals influenced the inclusion of Directive Principles.
3. Gandhian principles are reflected in the provisions for Panchayats and cottage industries.
4. The idea of a strong, interventionist state for social transformation was accepted.
5. The model of a theocratic state was seriously debated and rejected.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

152. Which of the following is not a federal feature of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Division of powers
(B) Written Constitution
(C) Supremacy of the Constitution
(D) Single citizenship

153. A bill is deemed to be a 'Money Bill' if it contains provisions dealing with:
(A) The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
(B) The formation of a new state.
(C) The amendment of the Constitution.
(D) The creation of a new All-India Service.

154. The concept of 'curative petition' was evolved by the Supreme Court of India in the context of:
(A) Judicial Review
(B) Judicial Activism
(C) Its inherent powers to prevent abuse of its process
(D) Its advisory jurisdiction

155. Match List-I (Commission/Committee) with List-II (Subject) and select the correct option.
List I: (Commission/Committee)
P. Sarkaria Commission
Q. M.M. Punchhi Commission
R. Dinesh Goswami Committee
S. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
List II: (Subject)
1. Electoral Reforms
2. Centre-State Relations
3. Panchayati Raj
4. Centre-State Relations
(A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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(A) Balance the powers between the Centre and the States.
(B) Avoid a conflict between two provisions of the Constitution or a statute.
(C) Reconcile the differences between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles.
(D) Interpret international treaties in line with domestic laws.

138. The composition of the Constituent Assembly was based on the proposals of:
(A) The Cripps Mission
(B) The Cabinet Mission Plan
(C) The Mountbatten Plan
(D) The Wavell Plan

139. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Preamble is the key to the minds of the makers of the Constitution.
Statement II: The Preamble embodies the basic philosophy and fundamental values on which the Constitution is based.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

140. Which of the following rights was recognized as part of Article 21 (Right to Life and Personal Liberty) by a Supreme Court judgement, leading to its decriminalization?
(A) Right to form associations
(B) Right to Information
(C) Right to Privacy
(D) Right to Education

141. The idea of national unity in a diverse country like India is a core tenet of constitutionalism. Which of the following constitutional features does NOT directly promote national unity?
(A) A single Constitution for the Union and the states
(B) Single citizenship
(C) All-India Services
(D) The provision for Legislative Councils in some states

142. If the Prime Minister of India belongs to the Rajya Sabha, then:
(A) He is prohibited from participating in the proceedings of the Lok Sabha.
(B) He is required to be elected to the Lok Sabha within six months.
(C) He is disqualified from voting in a no-confidence motion.
(D) He is restricted to making official statements only in the Rajya Sabha.

143. What is a 'Guillotine' in parliamentary procedure?
(A) A device to end the Question Hour prematurely.
(B) The Speaker's power to expel a member for unruly behaviour.
(C) The process of putting all outstanding demands for grants to vote at the end of the allotted time.
(D) A motion to adjourn the debate on a bill.

144. Which of the following is NOT a function of the Chief Minister?
(A) He advises the Governor on the appointment of ministers.
(B) He presides over the meetings of the state cabinet.
(C) He communicates all decisions of the council of ministers to the Speaker.
(D) He is the principal channel of communication between the Governor and the council of ministers.

145. An emerging trend in Indian federalism is the rise of 'cooperative federalism'. Which of the following best represents this trend?
(A) The frequent use of Article 356 by the Centre.
(B) States demanding more financial autonomy from the Centre.
(C) The Centre and States working together through mechanisms like the GST Council.
(D) The creation of new All-India Services without consulting the states.

NODIA

146. Read the following case-based scenario and answer the question that follows.
A political party promises in its election manifesto that it will distribute free laptops to all students if it wins the election. After winning, it fails to do so.
The Election Commission of India's role in this scenario is primarily concerned with:

(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 1, 2 and 4
(C) 2, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 3 and 4

165. The Preamble was amended only once, by the 42nd Constitutional Amendment Act, 1976. Which three words were added?
(A) Socialist, Secular, Republic
(B) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
(C) Sovereign, Socialist, Secular
(D) Justice, Liberty, Equality

166. A new law passed by a state legislature is found by the High Court to be violating a Fundamental Right. This action by the High Court is an exercise of its power of:
(A) Judicial Activism
(B) Judicial Review
(C) Advisory Jurisdiction
(D) Original Jurisdiction

167. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The President of India is an integral part of the Parliament.
Reason (R): A bill passed by both the Houses of Parliament cannot become law without the President's assent.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

168. The primary function of the Pro-tem Speaker of the Lok Sabha is to:
(A) Fulfill all the duties including presiding, administering oaths, and conducting elections.
(B) Conduct the election of the Speaker.
(C) Administer the oath to the newly elected members.
(D) Preside over the first sitting of the new Lok Sabha.

169. What is the 'collegium system' in the context of the Indian judiciary?
(A) A system for resolving inter-state water disputes.
(B) A system through which appointments and transfers of judges are decided by a forum of senior judges.
(C) A committee of Parliament that oversees judicial functioning.
(D) A system for providing legal aid to the poor.

170. Which Article of the Constitution gives the Governor the power to grant pardons and to suspend, remit or commute sentences in certain cases?
(A) Article 72
(B) Article 161
(C) Article 163
(D) Article 164

171. Which statement best describes the emerging trend of 'competitive federalism' in India?
(A) States competing with the Centre for more legislative power.
(B) States competing with each other for investments, funds, and to rank higher on development indices.
(C) A system where the Centre and States are in some instances.
(D) Political parties competing to form governments in different states.

172. The use of Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail (VVPAT) system was introduced to:
(A) Increase the speed of counting votes.
(B) Enhance the transparency and verifiability of the electronic voting process.
(C) Replace the need for an Election Commission.
(D) Allow for online voting from home.

NODIA

173. The 74th Constitutional Amendment Act deals with:
(A) Panchayats
(B) Municipalities
(C) Co-operative Societies
(D) Land Reforms

174. The jurisdiction of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) extends to:
(A) The Union government only.
(B) The State governments only.
(C) Both the Union and State governments.
(D) Only government companies and corporations.

175. The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) performs all of the following functions EXCEPT:
(A) Inquiring into specific complaints with respect to the deprivation of rights of STs.
(B) Granting Scheduled Tribe status to new communities.
(C) Participating and advising on the planning process of socio-economic development of the STs.
(D) Submitting reports to the President upon the working of safeguards for STs.

176. The concept of 'constitutionalism' implies:
(A) Rule by the majority.
(B) Supremacy of the armed forces.
(C) Government with limited powers.
(D) A government without a written constitution.

177. The 'Basic Structure' doctrine is a judicial innovation that acts as a check on the Parliament's power to:
(A) Enact ordinary laws.
(B) Amend the Constitution under Article 368.
(C) Control the executive.
(D) Impeach the President.

178. A joint sitting of the two Houses of Parliament can be convened to resolve a deadlock over:
(A) A Money Bill
(B) A Constitutional Amendment Bill
(C) An Ordinary Bill
(D) Impeachment of the President

179. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Supreme Court's power of judicial review is wider than that of the American Supreme Court.
Statement II: The Indian Constitution provides for 'procedure established by law' whereas the American Constitution provides for 'due process of law'.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

180. The State Legislature can make laws on subjects listed in:
(A) The State List only.
(B) The Concurrent List only.
(C) The State List and the Concurrent List.
(D) The State List, Concurrent List, and Residuary List.

181. What is the primary role of Zonal Councils in the Indian federal system?
(A) To act as legislative bodies for a group of states.
(B) To act as advisory bodies for promoting inter-state cooperation.
(C) To adjudicate disputes between states.
(D) To oversee the implementation of central schemes in the states.

182. Which of the following is NOT a recognized National Political Party by the Election Commission of India?
(A) The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
(B) The Indian National Congress (INC)
(C) The All India Trinamool Congress (AITC)
(D) A regional party failing to meet national criteria.

183. One-third of the seats in Panchayats and Municipalities are reserved for:
(A) Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes
(B) Other Backward Classes
(C) Women
(D) Minorities

184. The chairman of the National Human Rights Commission must be a:
(A) Former Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.
(B) Former Chief Justice of a High Court.
(C) Retired Attorney General of India.
(D) Prominent human rights activist.

185. The idea of adding a chapter on Fundamental Duties to the Constitution was inspired by the Constitution of the former:
(A) USSR
(B) USA
(C) Ireland
(D) Germany

186. Read the following statements about the powers of the President of India:
1. Appointment of the Prime Minister and

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other ministers.
2. Appointment of the Attorney General of India.
3. Summoning a session of the Parliament.
4. Appointing the Chief Election Commissioner.
5. Granting pardons.

Which of the above are part of his executive powers?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) All of the above

187. The structure of the Union Parliament consists of:
(A) The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
(B) The President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha
(C) The Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers
(D) The Cabinet Secretariat, the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha

188. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): Judicial activism has sometimes been criticized for violating the principle of separation of powers.
Reason (R): In some instances, the judiciary has been perceived as entering into the domain of the legislature or the executive by making policy decisions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

189. A state's Legislative Council (Vidhan Parishad):
(A) Can be created or abolished by the Parliament on the recommendation of the State Legislative Assembly.
(B) Is a mandatory second house in all large states.
(C) Has powers equal to the Legislative Assembly in passing money bills.
(D) Has members who are all directly elected by the people.

190. Which of the following constitutional provisions does NOT support the 'strong centre' framework of Indian federalism?
(A) Article 356 (President's Rule)
(B) The provision for State List in the Seventh Schedule
(C) All-India Services (Article 312)
(D) The appointment of the Governor by the President

191. Who decides on the disqualification of a Member of Parliament on the grounds of defection under the Tenth Schedule?
(A) The President of India
(B) The Election Commission of India
(C) The Presiding Officer of the House
(D) The Supreme Court of India

NODIA

192. Which of the following bodies is a statutory body but not a constitutional body?
(A) Election Commission
(B) Finance Commission
(C) National Commission for Women
(D) National Commission for Scheduled Castes

193. The philosophy of 'social justice' is explicitly mentioned in which part of the Constitution?
(A) The Preamble
(B) Article 17
(C) The Fourth Schedule
(D) The Fundamental Duties

194. The 'pocket veto' is a power available to:
(A) The Governor of a state
(B) The President of India
(C) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(D) The Prime Minister of India

195. Which of the following is NOT a constitutionally mandated committee of the Parliament?
(A) Public Accounts Committee
(B) Estimates Committee
(C) Committee on Public Undertakings
(D) Business Advisory Committee

196. If the Supreme Court declares a law passed by the Parliament as unconstitutional, it is an example of:
(A) Judicial Supremacy
(B) Parliamentary Sovereignty
(C) Separation of Powers

(B) The introduction of EVMs.
(C) The delimitation of constituencies.
(D) The registration of political parties.

216. The concept of a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj was recommended by the:
(A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
(B) Ashok Mehta Committee
(C) G.V.K. Rao Committee
(D) L.M. Singhvi Committee

217. The Comptroller and Auditor General's role is often described as being more of an 'Auditor General' than a 'Comptroller' because:
(A) He only audits the accounts and does not control the issue of money from the exchequer.
(B) He controls the entire financial system of the country.
(C) He is part of the executive and not an independent body.
(D) His reports are not taken seriously by the Parliament.

218. The National Commission for Minorities has been constituted to look after the interests of communities notified as minorities by the:
(A) Constitution of India
(B) Parliament
(C) President
(D) Central Government

219. Read the given assertion and reason and select the correct option.
Assertion (A): The Indian Constitution is a 'living document'.
Reason (R): The Constitution can be amended to adapt to the changing needs and aspirations of society, subject to the Basic Structure doctrine.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

220. The final interpreter and guardian of the Indian Constitution is the:
(A) Parliament
(B) President
(C) Supreme Court
(D) Prime Minister

221. Which one of the following is NOT a feature of the Indian parliamentary system?
(A) Majority party rule
(B) Collective responsibility
(C) Leadership of the Prime Minister
(D) A single, non-collegiate executive

222. Which of the following is the correct pair?
(A) Article 352 - President's Rule in States
(B) Article 360 - Financial Emergency
(C) Article 356 - National Emergency
(D) Article 368 - Fundamental Duties

223. The role of Inter-State Council and other such mechanisms is crucial for maintaining:
(A) Cooperative Federalism
(B) Confrontational Federalism
(C) Parliamentary Supremacy
(D) Judicial Activism

224. Which of the following is a function of the Election Commission of India?
(A) Preparing electoral rolls.
(B) Granting recognition to political parties.
(C) Conducting elections for Parliament, State Legislatures, and the offices of President and Vice-President.
(D) All of the above.

225. Match List-I (Body) with List-II (Nature) and select the correct option.
List I: (Body)
P. NITI Aayog
Q. Finance Commission
R. National Commission for Women
S. National Commission for SCs
List II: (Nature)
1. Constitutional Body
2. Statutory Body
3. Executive Resolution Body (Extra-Constitutional)
4. Constitutional Body
(A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

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Parliament within six weeks of its reassembly.
(C) It can only be used for matters in the State List.
(D) An ordinance cannot be issued when Parliament is in session.

206. In the event of a disagreement between the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha over an ordinary bill, the deadlock is resolved by:
(A) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(B) The President of India
(C) A joint sitting of both Houses
(D) The bill lapsing automatically

207. A case is filed directly in the Supreme Court concerning a violation of a citizen's Fundamental Rights. This falls under the Supreme Court's:
(A) Advisory Jurisdiction
(B) Appellate Jurisdiction
(C) Original Jurisdiction
(D) Writ Jurisdiction

208. The Chief Minister of a state is a member of which of the following?
(A) The Inter-State Council
(B) The National Development Council
(C) The Governing Council of NITI Aayog
(D) All of the above

209. The Indian federal system, despite its strong central bias, allows for state autonomy. Which of the following is the best example of this autonomy?
(A) The power of states to legislate on matters in the State List.
(B) The ability of states to have their own separate Constitutions.
(C) The right of states to conduct foreign relations independently.
(D) The power of states to reject central laws passed by Parliament.

210. Which committee recommended the inclusion of Fundamental Duties in the Constitution?
(A) Sarkaria Committee
(B) Swaran Singh Committee
(C) Ashok Mehta Committee
(D) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

211. Which of the following NOT a qualification to be appointed as a Governor of a state?
(A) He should be a registered citizen of the Republic of India.
(B) He should have completed the minimum age of 35 years.
(C) He should not be a member of any House of Parliament or Legislature.
(D) He must belong to the state he is being appointed to.

212. Read the following statements about the Attorney General of India:
1. He is the highest law officer in the country.
2. He is appointed by the President.
3. He must have the same qualifications as are required for a judge of the Supreme Court.
4. He has the right to speak and take part in the proceedings of both Houses of Parliament.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 3 and 4
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

213. The role of the judiciary as a guardian of the Constitution is most effectively demonstrated through its power of:
(A) Judicial legislation
(B) Judicial review
(C) Judicial appointment
(D) Judicial administration

214. The Constitution of India provides for an integrated judicial system. This means:
(A) The Supreme Court and the High Courts have equal powers.
(B) The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal and its decisions are binding on all other courts.
(C) The states have their own independent judicial systems separate from the Union judiciary.
(D) The judges of the High Courts cannot be transferred outside their state.

NODIA

215. The 'spoils system' is a term often associated with elections. What electoral reform in India seeks to counter a similar phenomenon?
(A) The Model Code of Conduct's restrictions on promises by the ruling party.

of the Constitution. This principle is actualized through several key mechanisms and is oriented towards achieving the goals of democracy, social change, and national unity. A critical mechanism for upholding constitutionalism is the system of Checks and Balances, which distributes power among the three organs of government—the executive, legislature, and judiciary—preventing the concentration of power in any single branch. The power of Constitutional Amendments, while allowing the constitution to adapt to changing times, is not absolute. This limitation became profoundly evident during the Basic Structure Debate. The judiciary, through a series of landmark judgments, established the 'basic structure' doctrine, which posits that Parliament's power to amend the constitution does not extend to altering its fundamental framework or core identity. This doctrine serves as an ultimate check on legislative power, ensuring that amendments do not subvert the constitution's essential features, such as democracy, secularism, and the rule of law. Thus, constitutionalism in India is a dynamic interplay between the provisions for change and the judicial insistence on preserving the constitution's fundamental soul.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the core meaning of "Constitutionalism in India" as explained in the passage?
(A) The absolute and unlimited power of the Parliament.
(B) A system of government with limited powers under a supreme constitution.
(C) The complete separation of powers with no overlap.
(D) The achievement of social change through executive orders only.

267. The system of Checks and Balances, as described in the text, primarily aims to:
(A) Ensure the judiciary has supremacy over the other two organs.
(B) Prevent the concentration of governmental power in a single branch.
(C) Promote national unity through a strong central government.
(D) Facilitate rapid constitutional amendments.

268. What is the main significance of the 'Basic Structure Debate' as presented in the passage?
(A) It led to the establishment of a judicial doctrine limiting Parliament's amendment power.
(B) It expanded the Parliament's power to amend any part of the constitution.
(C) It resolved all conflicts between the executive and the legislature.
(D) It defined social change as the primary goal of the constitution.

269. Based on the passage, the 'basic structure' doctrine acts as a check on the power of which organ of government?
(A) The Judiciary.
(B) The Executive.
(C) The Legislature.
(D) The Election Commission.

270. The passage suggests that the relationship between Constitutional Amendments and the Basic Structure doctrine is one of:
(A) Mutual reinforcement, where both expand parliamentary power.
(B) Irrelevance, as the two concepts are unrelated.
(C) Complementation, where the doctrine defines the procedure for amendment.
(D) Opposition, where the doctrine limits the scope of amendment.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Union Executive in India is structured around the principles of a parliamentary system of government, where a distinction is made between the nominal and the real executive. The President of India serves as the constitutional head of state, representing the nation and acting as a symbol of its unity. However, the executive powers are formally vested in the President, they are, in practice, exercised by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. The Prime Minister is the real executive authority, functioning as the head of government. The Prime Minister, along with the Council of Ministers (CoM), is drawn from the legislature and is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha, the lower house of Parliament. This principle of collective responsibility is the bedrock of the parliamentary system, ensuring

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226. The constitutional debates reveal that the makers of the Constitution opted for a parliamentary system over a presidential system because:
(A) They were more familiar with the parliamentary system due to their colonial experience.
(B) It provided for a more responsible government.
(C) They wanted to avoid conflicts between the executive and the legislature.
(D) All of the above reasons.

227. The Right to Equality under Article 14 is available to:
(A) Citizens of India only.
(B) All persons within the territory of India, including non-citizens.
(C) Natural persons only.
(D) Legal persons like corporations only.

228. Which Constitutional Amendment Act gave constitutional status and protection to the co-operative societies?
(A) 93rd Amendment
(B) 95th Amendment
(C) 97th Amendment
(D) 101st Amendment

229. If the office of the President falls vacant, the Vice-President acts as President. If the Vice-President's office is also vacant, who acts as President?
(A) The Prime Minister
(B) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha
(C) The Chief Justice of India
(D) The seniormost Governor

230. A 'starred question' in Parliament requires:
(A) A written answer
(B) An oral answer, followed by supplementary questions
(C) An answer in the next session
(D) An answer from the Prime Minister directly

231. The term 'judicial overreach' is used when:
(A) The judiciary successfully upholds the rule of law.
(B) The judiciary is perceived to be encroaching upon the powers of the legislature or executive.
(C) The Supreme Court overturns a decision of a High Court.
(D) A judge delivers a particularly long and complex judgment.

NODIA

232. The Governor nominates members to the Legislative Council from persons having special knowledge or practical experience in:
(A) Literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.
(B) Law, medicine, engineering and journalism.
(C) Industry, agriculture, trade and commerce.
(D) Only social service and literature.

233. The division of subjects for legislative purposes between the Union and the States is enumerated in which Schedule of the Constitution?
(A) Fifth Schedule
(B) Sixth Schedule
(C) Seventh Schedule
(D) Eighth Schedule

234. The Anti-Defection Law is contained in which Schedule of the Constitution?
(A) Eighth Schedule
(B) Ninth Schedule
(C) Tenth Schedule
(D) Eleventh Schedule

235. The concept of 'creamy layer' is associated with:
(A) Reservation for Scheduled Castes
(B) Reservation for Scheduled Tribes
(C) Reservation for Other Backward Classes
(D) Reservation for Economically Weaker Sections

236. The Chairman and members of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes are appointed by the:
(A) President
(B) Prime Minister
(C) Minister of Tribal Affairs
(D) A committee headed by the Chief Justice of India

237. The phrase "WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA" in the Preamble signifies that the ultimate source of all authority under the Constitution is:
(A) The Parliament
(B) The President
(C) The Supreme Court
(D) The people of India

254. Which of the following concepts is presented in the text as an outcome of the Indian National Movement's constitutional vision?
(A) The establishment of separate electorates for minorities.
(B) The principle of judicial review.
(C) The continuation of the civil services structure.
(D) The demand for fundamental rights and a parliamentary system.

255. The passage describes the relationship between the colonial legacy and the INM's contribution as one of:
(A) Complete and total opposition.
(B) Uncritical acceptance and imitation.
(C) Selective adaptation and philosophical infusion.
(D) Mutual disregard and independence.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Constituent Assembly of India, the body tasked with framing the constitution, was a uniquely constituted entity reflecting the complexities of the time. Its composition was determined by a scheme of indirect elections, with members being elected by the provincial legislative assemblies. This method ensured representation for a wide spectrum of communities and interests, including different religious groups and regions, although it was not based on universal adult suffrage. The ideological moorings of the Assembly were notably diverse, creating a vibrant intellectual environment for deliberation. Dominant streams of thought included liberal-democratic principles inherited from the West, socialist ideals advocating for economic justice and state intervention, and Gandhian principles emphasizing decentralization and village autonomy. These varied ideological underpinnings fueled the extensive and meticulous Constitutional Debates that took place over nearly three years. Key issues such as the nature of federalism, the scope of fundamental rights, the inclusion of directive principles, and the rights of minorities were passionately debated. The process was not one of imposition but of argumentation, accommodation, and consensus-building, where different ideological perspectives were reconciled to produce a document that aimed to be both pragmatic and aspirational for the newly independent nation.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. How was the composition of the Constituent Assembly primarily determined?
(A) Through direct elections based on universal adult suffrage.
(B) Through indirect elections by members of provincial legislative assemblies.
(C) Through nominations by the British government and princely states.
(D) Through a consensus among leaders of the Indian National Movement.

257. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as one of the dominant ideological moorings of the Constituent Assembly?
(A) Liberal-democratic principles.
(B) Gandhian principles of decentralization.
(C) Socialist ideals of economic justice.
(D) Monarchical and authoritarian ideals.

258. The passage suggests that the Constitutional Debates were characterized by:
(A) A process of argumentation, accommodation, and consensus.
(B) The swift imposition of a pre-decided draft.
(C) The complete dominance of a single ideological viewpoint.
(D) A general lack of interest in the rights of minorities.

259. What can be inferred about the nature of the Constituent Assembly from the description of its "ideological moorings" and "debates"?
(A) It was a homogenous body with a singular vision.
(B) It was a deeply divided body unable to reach conclusions.
(C) It was a representative and deliberative forum accommodating diverse views.
(D) It was primarily focused on economic issues to the exclusion of political ones.

260. According to the text, the extensive debates in the Constituent Assembly led to:
(A) A constitution that was both pragmatic and aspirational.
(B) The exclusion of Gandhian principles from

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248. The National Human Rights Commission (NHRC) can take suo motu cognizance of a violation of human rights. What does 'suo motu' mean?
(A) After receiving a formal complaint.
(B) On its own initiative.
(C) On the direction of the Supreme Court.
(D) Only after a media report.

249. The constitutional debate on language was one of the most divisive. The compromise reached was:
(A) Making English the sole official language.
(B) Adopting a three-language formula for the entire country immediately.
(C) Adopting Hindi as the official language of the Union and allowing the use of English for a specified period.
(D) Declaring all major regional languages as national languages.

250. The ultimate objective of the checks and balances system in the Indian Constitution is to:
(A) Uphold the principle of Constitutionalism and prevent tyranny.
(B) Ensure the smooth functioning of the government.
(C) Make the judiciary the most powerful organ.
(D) Facilitate the easy amendment of the Constitution.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The making of the Indian Constitution was a dual process, deeply influenced by the heritage of colonialism while simultaneously being shaped by the Indian National Movement's prolonged struggle for independence. The colonial legacy provided a structural and administrative blueprint, particularly through instruments like the Government of India Acts, which established legislative bodies and a framework of governance, albeit under British authority. This pre-existing institutional scaffolding was not merely discarded but selectively adapted by the constitution-makers. Concurrently, the Indian National Movement (INM) was not just a force of opposition but a crucible for constitutional ideas. Decades of political mobilization, resolutions passed at annual sessions, and committee reports like the Nehru Report (1928) articulated a nascent vision for a future Indian polity. This vision emphasized principles such as universal adult franchise, fundamental rights, and a parliamentary system of government. The contribution of the INM was therefore profound; it infused the mechanical structure inherited from colonialism with a nationalistic and democratic philosophy. The final document thus represented a synthesis, a creative reconciliation of borrowed institutional forms with indigenous political aspirations forged during the freedom struggle, aiming to transform a colonial state into a sovereign, democratic republic.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what was the primary contribution of the colonial heritage to the making of the Indian Constitution?
(A) The philosophical ideals of liberty and equality.
(B) A pre-existing structural and administrative framework.
(C) The model for a strong, centralized executive power.
(D) The principle of universal adult franchise.

252. The passage suggests that the Indian National Movement's contribution was primarily in which domain?
(A) Infusing the constitution with a nationalistic and democratic philosophy.
(B) Providing a ready-made written constitution for adoption.
(C) Supplying experienced administrators to run the new state.
(D) Establishing a judicial system based on common law.

253. What does the passage imply by stating the Constitution was a "synthesis"?
(A) It was a complete rejection of all colonial institutions.
(B) It was a direct copy of the British parliamentary system.
(C) It was a blend of adapted colonial structures and nationalist ideals.
(D) It was a mixture of socialist and capitalist economic policies.

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(D) Checks and Balances

197. The adaptation of asymmetrical federal provisions in India is primarily to:
(A) Accommodate the specific needs and circumstances of certain regions and social groups.
(B) Ensure that all states have equal power and autonomy.
(C) Weaken the authority of the central government.
(D) Prepare states for eventual secession from the Union.

198. The provision for a Contingency Fund of India allows the executive to obtain funds without prior parliamentary authorization in case of:
(A) Routine government expenditure.
(B) Planned developmental projects.
(C) Unforeseen and urgent expenditure.
(D) Paying salaries to government employees.

199. The "First Past the Post" electoral system, used for Lok Sabha elections, is criticized for:
(A) Being too complicated for voters to understand.
(B) Taking too long to count the votes.
(C) Being too expensive to conduct.
(D) Often resulting in a discrepancy between the percentage of votes received and the percentage of seats won.

200. Match List-I (Article) with List-II (Provision) and select the correct option.
List I: (Article)
P. Article 14
Q. Article 21A
R. Article 40
S. Article 51A
List II: (Provision)
1. Directive Principle to organize village panchayats
2. Fundamental Duty
3. Fundamental Right to equality before law
4. Fundamental Right to education
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

201. Read the following features:
1. Federal Scheme
2. Office of Governor
3. Judiciary
4. Emergency Provisions
5. Public Service Commissions
Which of the above were part of the Government of India Act, 1935, and were subsequently adopted into the Constitution of India?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

202. The Constituent Assembly arrived at decisions on the various provisions of the Constitution through a process of:
(A) Majority vote
(B) Consensus
(C) Referendum
(D) Executive order

203. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Fundamental Rights are aimed at promoting the ideal of political democracy.
Statement II: They prevent the establishment of an authoritarian and despotic rule in the country.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, but Statement II is not the correct explanation of Statement I.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

204. The 42nd Amendment of the Constitution is significant because it:
(A) Reduced the powers of the Supreme Court.
(B) Attempted to give primacy to Directive Principles over Fundamental Rights.
(C) Added the term 'Socialist' and 'Secular' to the Preamble.
(D) All of the above.

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205. The ordinance making power of the President is subject to which limitation?
(A) It can only be exercised on the advice of the Chief Justice of India.
(B) An ordinance must be approved by

the final document.
(C) The establishment of a unitary form of government.
(D) The rejection of socialist ideals in favour of pure liberalism.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The philosophy of the Indian Constitution is most eloquently articulated through the triad of the Preamble, the Fundamental Rights (FRs), and the Directive Principles of State Policy (DPSPs). The Preamble serves as the philosophical key, encapsulating the solemn resolve of the people to constitute India into a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic and to secure for all its citizens justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity. While the Preamble outlines the objectives, the FRs and DPSPs provide the primary mechanisms to achieve them. Fundamental Rights, enshrined in Part III, are largely negative obligations on the state, protecting individuals from arbitrary state action. They are justiciable, meaning they are enforceable by courts. In contrast, the Directive Principles, located in Part IV, are non-justiciable positive obligations, representing a set of ideals and instructions for the state to follow in its governance to establish social and economic democracy. They are fundamental in the governance of the country, and it is the duty of the state to apply these principles in making laws. Together, the FRs and DPSPs form the conscience of the constitution, creating a delicate balance between political rights and socio-economic justice, and guiding the nation's path towards a holistic democratic order.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary function of the Preamble as described in the passage?
(A) To provide a detailed list of governmental powers.
(B) To serve as a legally enforceable code of conduct.
(C) To outline the specific structure of the judiciary.
(D) To encapsulate the core objectives and philosophy of the Constitution.

262. The fundamental difference between Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles, as stated in the text, is that:
(A) FRs apply to citizens while DPSPs apply to the state.
(B) FRs are justiciable, whereas DPSPs are non-justiciable.
(C) FRs promote economic democracy, while DPSPs promote political democracy.
(D) FRs are positive obligations, whereas DPSPs are negative obligations.

263. According to the passage, Directive Principles are considered "fundamental in the governance of the country" because they:
(A) can be used to override Fundamental Rights in all cases.
(B) are directly enforceable by any citizen through the Supreme Court.
(C) represent ideals that the state is duty-bound to apply when making laws.
(D) list the penalties for government inaction.

264. The passage characterizes Fundamental Rights primarily as:
(A) Positive instructions for the government to create welfare schemes.
(B) A set of moral guidelines for citizens to follow.
(C) Non-enforceable ideals for a future society.
(D) Justiciable protections against arbitrary state action.

265. What combined purpose do the Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles serve, according to the source?
(A) They form the conscience of the constitution by balancing political and socio-economic goals.
(B) They exclusively define the powers of the Union Government.
(C) They establish the supremacy of the Parliament over the Judiciary.
(D) They provide a framework for conducting international relations.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Constitutionalism in India is a foundational principle that signifies a government of limited powers, operating under the supreme authority

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238. Read the given statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: A Money Bill can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha.
Statement II: The Rajya Sabha has no power to reject or amend a Money Bill.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.

239. The number of members in the Constituent Assembly as per the Cabinet Mission Plan was:
(A) 292
(B) 389
(C) 411
(D) 299

240. Arrange the following parts of the Constitution in the correct sequence as they appear:
1. Fundamental Rights
2. Directive Principles of State Policy
3. The Union and its Territory
4. Citizenship
(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 4, 3, 1, 2
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

241. Read the following statements about the role of the President of India:
1. He is the supreme commander of the defence forces.
2. He can declare war or conclude peace, subject to the approval of Parliament.
3. All international treaties are concluded in his name.
4. He appoints the chiefs of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.
5. He can promulgate ordinances when the Parliament is not in session.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 3, 4 and 5 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

242. The financial emergency (Article 360) can be proclaimed by the President when:
(A) A state fails to comply with the directions of the Centre.
(B) There is a threat to the sovereignty and integrity of India.
(C) The financial stability or credit of India or any part of it is threatened.
(D) The government is unable to present the budget in time.

243. The primary difference between a Constitutional Body and a Statutory Body is that:
(A) A Constitutional Body is more powerful than a Statutory Body.
(B) A Constitutional Body derives its existence directly from the Constitution, while a Statutory Body is created by an Act of Parliament.
(C) Members of Statutory Bodies are not appointed by the President.
(D) Statutory Bodies are temporary, whereas Constitutional Bodies are permanent.

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244. Who is the head of the State Government?
(A) The Chief Minister
(B) The Governor
(C) The Speaker of the Assembly
(D) The Chief Secretary

245. Which of the following statements about Indian federalism is incorrect?
(A) India is described as a 'Union of States'.
(B) It is based on the principle of 'coming together' federalism.
(C) It has a dual polity with a clear division of powers.
(D) The Constitution is the supreme law of the land.

246. Electoral reforms aim to ensure:
(A) Free and fair elections.
(B) Increased voter turnout.
(C) Reduction in the role of money and muscle power.
(D) All of the above.

247. The Gram Sabha consists of:
(A) All the elected members of the Panchayat.
(B) All persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village within the area of the Panchayat.
(C) The Sarpanch and the Ward Panchs.
(D) All adult members of the village.

that the executive is answerable to the elected representatives of the people. The Prime Minister is the pivot around which the entire governmental machinery revolves, acting as the chief advisor to the President and the leader of the Council of Ministers. The relationship between the President, Prime Minister, and CoM is one where the President is generally bound by the aid and advice of the CoM, headed by the Prime Minister, making the latter the most powerful functionary in the Indian political system.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. According to the passage, who holds the real executive authority in the Union Executive?
(A) The President.
(B) The Chief Justice of India.
(C) The Prime Minister.
(D) The Speaker of the Lok Sabha.

272. What is the 'bedrock of the parliamentary system' as described in the source?
(A) The President's power to veto legislation.
(B) The principle of collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha.
(C) The separation of powers between the executive and the legislature.
(D) The direct election of the President by the people.

273. The passage describes the role of the President of India as that of a:
(A) Real executive with discretionary powers.
(B) Hereditary monarch with ceremonial duties.
(C) Powerful functionary who leads the government.
(D) Nominal and constitutional head of state.

274. What does the passage imply about the relationship between the President and the Council of Ministers?
(A) The President is generally required to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers.
(B) The President can freely disregard the advice of the Council of Ministers.
(C) The Council of Ministers is appointed by and responsible to the President alone.
(D) The President and the Council of Ministers have equal executive powers.

275. The text identifies the Prime Minister as the 'pivot' of the governmental machinery because the Prime Minister:
(A) is the commander-in-chief of the armed forces.
(B) holds a lifetime appointment to the office.
(C) heads the Council of Ministers and is the chief advisor to the President.
(D) directly controls the functioning of the judiciary.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Union Parliament of India, the supreme legislative body of the country, is characterized by its bicameral structure, comprising the Lok Sabha (House of the People) and the Rajya Sabha (Council of States). This structure facilitates a second look at legislation and represents the interests of the states at the union level. The role and functioning of the Parliament are multifaceted, extending beyond mere law-making. Its primary role is legislative, involving the deliberation and passing of bills. Another critical function is financial, as it exercises control over the government's finances through the budget process and authorization of expenditure. Furthermore, Parliament performs a vital executive oversight function, holding the government accountable through mechanisms like question hour, motions, and debates. To manage its extensive and complex workload efficiently, Parliament relies heavily on a system of Parliamentary Committees. These committees, often called 'miniature legislatures,' are forums where bills, budgetary grants, and matters of public policy are scrutinized in a detailed, non-partisan, and expert manner. They allow for in-depth examination of issues away from the public glare of the house, thereby enhancing the quality and effectiveness of parliamentary work and reinforcing its accountability function.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What does the bicameral structure of the Union Parliament primarily consist of?
(A) The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha.
(B) The President and the Prime Minister.
(C) The Supreme Court and the High Courts.
(D) The Parliamentary Committees and the Cabinet.

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rights. A system of constitutionalism necessitates that even the highest officials are subject to the rules established.

17. (B) Kesavananda Bharati v. State of Kerala
The basic structure doctrine was established by the Supreme Court to prevent the Parliament from using its amending power to destroy the fundamental identity of the Constitution. This landmark ruling clarified that while the legislature has broad powers to modify the text, it cannot alter core features like democracy, secularism, or judicial review. This principle serves as a critical judicial check, ensuring the long-term stability and integrity of the nation.

18. (A) Right to acquire and hold property
The basic structure of the Constitution includes essential features such as the supremacy of the document, the federal character of the state, and the power of judicial review. These elements are considered unamendable by the Parliament. While property rights were once fundamental, they were later downgraded to a legal right through the forty-fourth amendment. Therefore, the acquisition of property is not protected under the permanent and unalterable basic framework.

19. (C) 42nd Amendment
The forty-second amendment act of 1976 introduced massive changes to various parts of the Constitution, including the Preamble, fundamental rights, and administrative procedures. Because of the vast scope of these revisions, which touched almost every aspect of the document, it is frequently called the mini-constitution. These changes were aimed at asserting parliamentary supremacy and incorporating new social goals, although some were later modified by subsequent legislation to restore balance.

20. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
The evolution of constitutional interpretation in India is marked by several key judicial decisions that redefined the relationship between the state and its citizens. Starting with the early focus on literal interpretation in the 1950s, the judiciary gradually moved toward protecting the core values of the document. These landmark cases addressed issues ranging from the amendability of fundamental rights to the establishment of the basic structure doctrine and judicial review.

21. (C) Elected members of both Houses of Parliament and State Legislative Assemblies.
The President of India is chosen through an indirect election by a specific electoral college. This body comprises only the elected members from the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha, along with elected representatives from the legislative assemblies of the various states. Nominated members are excluded from this process to maintain democratic neutrality. This system ensures that the head of state represents both the central government and the federating units.

22. (B) The President
In the Indian parliamentary system, the formal executive authority of the Union is granted to the President by the Constitution. All executive actions are taken in the name of the President, who serves as the ceremonial head of the state. However, this power is typically exercised on the aid and advice of the Council of Ministers. This distinction establishes the President as a symbolic figurehead while real political power rests elsewhere.

23. (B) 1, 3, 4 and 5
The Prime Minister is the real executive head and leads the Council of Ministers in the governance of the nation. While the Constitution provides for their appointment by the President, it does not specify a detailed selection procedure. The Prime Minister serves at the pleasure of the President, meaning they must maintain the confidence of the Lok Sabha. Their resignation or death results in the immediate dissolution of the entire cabinet.

24. (A) The entire Council of Ministers is collectively responsible to the Lok Sabha.
Collective responsibility is a cornerstone of the parliamentary system, ensuring that the cabinet functions as a single unit. Under this principle, all ministers are jointly accountable to the lower house of Parliament for every decision made by the government. If a no-confidence motion is passed, the entire ministry must resign, regardless of individual portfolios. This ensures that the executive remains continuously answerable to the representatives elected directly by the people.

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(D) The introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL).

284. The ongoing discourse on 'Judicial Reform' primarily addresses which of the following issues?
(A) Enhancing judicial accountability and tackling case backlogs.
(B) Increasing the salaries of judges and court staff.
(C) Expanding the geographical jurisdiction of the Supreme Court.
(D) Limiting the power of Judicial Review.

285. What is the hierarchical structure of the judiciary as mentioned in the passage?
(A) High Courts at the apex, followed by the Supreme Court.
(B) An integrated system with the Supreme Court at the top, followed by High Courts.
(C) A system where Supreme Court and High Courts have parallel and equal powers.
(D) A decentralized structure with no single court at the apex.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Federalism in India is characterized by a unique model that establishes a Strong Centre Framework. Unlike classical federations, the Indian Constitution grants more powers to the Union government relative to the states, enabling the centre to have a dominant role in governance, especially during emergencies. A significant feature of this framework is its use of Asymmetrical Federal Provisions and Adaption. This means that the constitutional relationship between the centre and the states is not uniform across all states. Special provisions and statuses have been accorded to certain states to accommodate their specific historical, cultural, or geographical circumstances, thus departing from a model of strict federal symmetry. To manage the complex inter-state and centre-state relations, the constitution provides for Intergovernmental Coordination Mechanisms. A prime example is the Inter-State Council, a constitutional body created to facilitate coordination, discuss subjects of common interest, and make recommendations for better policy coordination. Over the years, Emerging Trends in Indian federalism show a shift towards greater state assertiveness, competitive and cooperative federalism, and a more pronounced bargaining relationship between the centre and the states, indicating a dynamic and evolving federal polity.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. What is the defining characteristic of the 'Strong Centre Framework' in Indian federalism?
(A) States possess more powers than the Union government.
(B) The Union government is granted more powers relative to the states.
(C) The Union and state governments have perfectly equal powers.
(D) Local governments have supremacy over state governments.

287. The concept of 'Asymmetrical Federal Provisions' implies that:
(A) the centre's relationship with the states is not uniform for all states.
(B) all states have an identical constitutional relationship with the centre.
(C) the judiciary has more power than the legislature in all states.
(D) financial resources are divided equally among all states without exception.

288. According to the passage, what is the primary role of the Inter-State Council?
(A) To adjudicate legal disputes between states as a court.
(B) To act as a legislative body for subjects in the concurrent list.
(C) To facilitate coordination and discuss matters of common interest between governments.
(D) To oversee the conduct of elections in the states.

289. The passage identifies the Inter-State Council as an example of a:
(A) Statutory body created by Parliament.
(B) Judicial body with binding powers.
(C) Temporary committee for specific issues.
(D) Constitutional intergovernmental coordination mechanism.

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277. Which of the following is NOT mentioned in the passage as a primary function of the Parliament?
(A) Legislative function of making laws.
(B) Financial function of controlling government expenditure.
(C) Executive oversight function of ensuring accountability.
(D) Adjudicating constitutional disputes.

278. The passage describes Parliamentary Committees as 'miniature legislatures' because they:
(A) have the power to enact laws independently of the Parliament.
(B) perform detailed scrutiny of legislation and policy matters.
(C) consist of members from both Parliament and the judiciary.
(D) operate as the main forum for political party negotiations.

279. What is the main purpose of Parliamentary Committees as highlighted in the source?
(A) To replace the functions of the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha.
(B) To provide a platform for televising all parliamentary proceedings.
(C) To enable more efficient and in-depth examination of parliamentary business.
(D) To serve as an alternative government in times of emergency.

280. According to the text, how does Parliament exercise its executive oversight function?
(A) By appointing the Prime Minister and Council of Ministers.
(B) By directly managing the day-to-day administration of government departments.
(C) By vetoing the decisions of the Supreme Court.
(D) Through mechanisms like question hour, motions, and debates.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The Indian judiciary operates as an integrated and hierarchical system with the Supreme Court at its apex, followed by the High Courts in the states. A cornerstone of its power is Judicial Review, the authority to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders of both the central and state governments. If found to be in violation of the Constitution, they can be declared null and void. In recent decades, the judiciary's role has expanded through the phenomenon of Judicial Activism. This represents a proactive approach by the courts to protect and enforce the rights of citizens, particularly the disadvantaged, often by stepping into areas traditionally reserved for the executive or legislature. A key instrument of this activism has been the Public Interest Litigation (PIL), which allows any citizen to approach the court on behalf of those who cannot. This expansion of judicial power has, however, sparked a debate on judicial overreach and the need for Judicial Reform. The discourse on reform focuses on enhancing judicial accountability, ensuring transparency in appointments and functioning, and tackling the immense backlog of pending cases to make justice more accessible and efficient for the common citizen.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the power of 'Judicial Review' as defined in the passage?
(A) The power of the judiciary to appoint government officials.
(B) The power to examine the constitutionality of laws and executive actions.
(C) The authority to review and rewrite parliamentary debates.
(D) The authority to oversee the conduct of elections.

282. The passage describes 'Judicial Activism' as:
(A) a passive approach of strictly interpreting legal texts.
(B) a movement by judges to enter into electoral politics.
(C) a proactive judicial approach to protect citizens' rights.
(D) a constitutional provision for daily judicial reporting.

283. According to the text, what is a key instrument that has facilitated Judicial Activism in India?
(A) The regular process of criminal appeal.
(B) The establishment of special executive tribunals.
(C) The parliamentary committee system.

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the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes (NCST) are constitutional bodies tasked with safeguarding the interests and rights of these communities. In contrast, statutory bodies are created by an Act of Parliament and derive their authority from that specific statute. Examples include the National Commission for Human Rights (NHRC), the National Commission for Women (NCW), and the National Commission for Minorities (NCM). While their origin differs, both types of bodies play a crucial watchdog role, investigating grievances, monitoring the implementation of safeguards, and making recommendations to the government to ensure justice and uphold constitutional and legal mandates for their respective domains.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the fundamental difference between a constitutional body and a statutory body as described in the passage?
(A) Constitutional bodies are established by the Constitution, while statutory bodies are created by an Act of Parliament.
(B) Constitutional bodies have judicial powers, while statutory bodies do not.
(C) Constitutional bodies deal with finances, while statutory bodies deal with human rights.
(D) Constitutional bodies are permanent, while statutory bodies are temporary.

297. According to the passage, which of the following is a Constitutional Body?
(A) National Commission for Human Rights.
(B) Comptroller and Auditor General.
(C) National Commission for Women.
(D) National Commission for Minorities.

298. What is the primary function of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) mentioned in the text?
(A) To prosecute cases of corruption in government.
(B) To audit the receipts and expenditures of the government.
(C) To formulate the annual budget for the Union Government.
(D) To safeguard the rights of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.

299. Based on the passage, the National Commission for Women and the National Commission for Human Rights are examples of:
(A) Statutory bodies.
(B) Constitutional bodies.
(C) Executive departments.
(D) Judicial commissions.

300. What common role do all the commissions mentioned in the passage (NCSC, NCST, NHRC, NCW, NCM) share?
(A) Auditing government accounts.
(B) Enacting laws for their respective domains.
(C) Acting as a watchdog to safeguard specific rights and interests.
(D) Appointing officials to government posts.

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33. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In the state executive, the Governor serves as the ceremonial head while the Chief Minister functions as the real executive authority. The Governor is generally required to act according to the advice provided by the council of ministers. Because the Chief Minister leads this council and directs government policy, they hold the actual power of administration. This structure mirrors the parliamentary system at the union level, ensuring accountability to the state legislature.

34. (A) Reserving a bill for the consideration of the President.
While the Governor usually acts on the advice of the council of ministers, the Constitution grants certain discretionary powers for specific situations. One significant power is the ability to reserve a state bill for the President's review, especially if it conflicts with central laws or constitutional provisions. This allows the central government to oversee state legislation in matters of national importance. Such discretion is a key feature of the centralized nature of Indian federalism.

35. (C) Canada
The Indian federal system is characterized by a strong central government, a feature primarily inspired by the Canadian model. While the Constitution divides powers between the Union and the states, the Centre retains authority over residuary subjects and possesses significant emergency powers. This design was chosen to maintain national unity and integrity in a diverse country. By adopting this framework, the makers ensured that the central authority could intervene when necessary for stability.

36. (D) Special provisions for certain states like those under Article 371.
Asymmetrical federalism in India involves granting special status or unique powers to specific states based on their historical, social, or geographical requirements. Provisions like those found in Article 371 allow for tailored administrative arrangements for various regions, such as the North-Eastern states. This flexibility acknowledges the diversity of the country and helps address regional aspirations. By not applying a uniform rule to every unit, the Constitution maintains national stability and accommodates local needs.

37. (B) 1, 2 and 3
The Indian Constitution establishes a dual polity where power is distributed between the Union and the states through specific lists. India is described as a union of states, emphasizing that the federation is indestructible while the units are not. The Parliament has the unique authority to reorganize state boundaries without their consent. However, the states do not have the right to secede, ensuring that the integrity of the nation remains protected.

38. (B) Article 263
To promote coordination and resolve disputes between the Centre and the states, the Constitution provides for the establishment of an Inter-State Council. Under Article 263, the President can create this body to investigate and discuss subjects of common interest. This mechanism is essential for fostering cooperative federalism and ensuring smooth intergovernmental relations. By providing a platform for dialogue, the council helps in the formulation and implementation of policies that affect the entire nation.

39. (D) The Election Commission of India
The Election Commission of India is an independent constitutional body responsible for managing the entire electoral process in the country. Its mandate includes conducting elections for the Parliament, state legislatures, and the prestigious offices of the President and Vice-President. By ensuring these polls are free and fair, the commission upholds the democratic foundation of the nation. Its authority extends to preparing electoral rolls and overseeing the conduct of all participating candidates.

40. (A) High Court
When disputes arise regarding the validity of an election, the matter is addressed through an election petition. The power to hear and decide such petitions is vested in the High Courts of the respective states. This judicial oversight ensures that any electoral malpractices or legal irregularities are properly investigated and rectified. By providing a legal channel for challenging results, the system maintains the

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government derives its power from the people rather than any external or hereditary authority. By starting with these words, the document emphasizes that the Indian state is founded on democratic principles where the citizens remain supreme in the polity.

9. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
The Indian Constitution is often called a borrow-and-adapt document due to its reliance on various global models. Fundamental Rights were inspired by the United States, while Directive Principles of State Policy were adopted from the Irish Constitution. The parliamentary system follows the British model, and the federal scheme is largely based on the Government of India Act of 1935. These elements combined form a robust framework for governance.

10. (A) Religious Freedom
The Preamble serves as a brief introductory statement of the Constitution's guiding principles and core values. It explicitly mentions objectives such as liberty of thought, expression, belief, faith, and worship, alongside economic justice and equality of status. While religious freedom is a protected fundamental right within the main body of the text, the specific phrase regarding religious freedom itself is not included in the Preamble's summary of ideals.

11. (B) 2, 3 and 4
The Preamble is an integral part of the Constitution and can be modified through amendments as long as the basic structure remains intact. The forty-second amendment added the term socialist to reflect the nation's welfare goals. It outlines the core objectives of justice, liberty, and equality that the state must promote. These provisions guide the interpretation of other articles and ensure the government adheres to the fundamental spirit.

12. (B) Right to Constitutional Remedies
The right to constitutional remedies allows citizens to approach the courts for the enforcement of their fundamental rights. This provision is essential because rights without a legal mechanism for protection are meaningless. By empowering individuals to seek judicial intervention against state violations, it ensures the supremacy of the Constitution. For these reasons, the provision is considered the most vital component, acting as a safeguard for all other civil liberties.

13. (C) They are fundamental in the governance of the country.
Directive Principles of State Policy provide a moral and political guide for the government to follow while making laws and policies. Although these principles are not enforceable by courts, the Constitution declares them fundamental to the governance of the nation. Their primary aim is to establish social and economic democracy, ensuring that the state strives to promote the welfare of the people through progressive and inclusive developmental initiatives.

14. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Fundamental rights in India are designed to protect individual liberties while ensuring the collective security and interests of the nation. Consequently, these rights are not absolute and can be restricted by the state under specific conditions. Reasonable restrictions allow the government to balance personal freedom with public order, morality, and national integrity. This qualified nature ensures that the exercise of rights does not harm the larger social fabric or safety.

15. (A) Prevent any one organ of the government from becoming too powerful.
The principle of checks and balances ensures that the legislature, executive, and judiciary operate within their constitutional limits. Each organ has the power to monitor and influence the actions of the others, creating a system of accountability. This design prevents the concentration of power in any single branch, thereby protecting the democratic structure. By maintaining this equilibrium, the framework safeguards the rights of citizens and prevents arbitrary governance.

16. (B) A government that is limited by the constitution.
Constitutionalism refers to the principle that government authority is derived from and limited by a fundamental law. It ensures that the state does not exercise arbitrary power and that its actions remain within defined legal boundaries. This concept emphasizes the importance of the rule of law and the protection of individual

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290. Which of the following is mentioned as an 'Emerging Trend' in Indian federalism?
(A) A decline in the role and importance of state governments.
(B) A movement towards a unitary system of government.
(C) Greater state assertiveness and a bargaining relationship with the centre.
(D) The abolition of all asymmetrical provisions for states.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The integrity of India's democratic framework heavily relies on its Electoral Process, which is managed and supervised by the Election Commission of India (ECI). The ECI is an autonomous constitutional body entrusted with the pivotal responsibility for the Conduct of Elections. Its mandate covers elections to the Parliament, state legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President. The entire process is governed by a comprehensive set of Rules, including the Representation of the People Act, which outlines the procedures for preparing electoral rolls, the conduct of polling, and the declaration of results. A key part of the ECI's role is the enforcement of the Model Code of Conduct, a set of guidelines to ensure free and fair elections. Despite the robustness of the system, the electoral process is subject to continuous evaluation, leading to a persistent demand for Electoral Reforms. These reforms aim to address persistent challenges such as the influence of money and muscle power, the criminalization of politics, and improving the transparency and verifiability of the voting process. The debate over reforms reflects an ongoing effort to strengthen the democratic credentials of the Indian state by refining its most fundamental process.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the primary body responsible for the Conduct of Elections in India, according to the passage?
(A) The Election Commission of India.
(B) The Union Parliament.
(C) The Supreme Court of India.
(D) The Ministry of Home Affairs.

292. The passage describes the Election Commission of India as a(n):
(A) Subordinate office of the Prime Minister.
(B) Temporary committee formed before each election.
(C) Non-governmental organization.
(D) Autonomous constitutional body.

293. Which of the following is NOT within the ECI's mandate for the Conduct of Elections as mentioned in the text?
(A) Elections to the Parliament.
(B) Elections to Local Government Institutions.
(C) Elections to state legislatures.
(D) Elections for the office of the President.

294. The ongoing demand for 'Electoral Reforms' aims to address which of the following challenges?
(A) The tenure of the members of the Election Commission.
(B) The constitutional status of the Election Commission.
(C) The criminalization of politics and the influence of money power.
(D) The design of the ballot paper used in elections.

295. The set of rules and procedures governing the electoral process, as mentioned in the text, includes which key legislation?
(A) The Indian Penal Code.
(B) The Constitution of India itself.
(C) The General Financial Rules.
(D) The Representation of the People Act.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In the Indian system of governance, accountability and the protection of specific rights are reinforced through a network of specialized Constitutional and Statutory Bodies. A distinction exists between these two types of bodies based on their origin. Constitutional bodies are established directly by the provisions of the Constitution, granting them a higher degree of autonomy and stability. A prime example is the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG), whose duty is to audit all receipts and expenditures of the Government of India and the state governments. Similarly, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes (NCSC) and

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25. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Parliamentary proceedings are governed by specific terms that define the timing and conduct of business. A quorum is the minimum attendance required for a sitting, while an adjournment pauses a specific session. Prorogation marks the end of an entire session of the house. Additionally, the first hour of every meeting is dedicated to questions from members to ministers, ensuring executive accountability. These rules help maintain order and efficiency within the legislature.

26. (A) Public Accounts Committee
The Public Accounts Committee is a vital parliamentary body tasked with auditing the expenditure of the government. It examines the reports provided by the Comptroller and Auditor General to ensure that public funds were used legally and for the intended purposes. By scrutinizing financial records and identifying instances of waste or inefficiency, the committee promotes transparency and financial discipline. This oversight mechanism is essential for maintaining parliamentary control over the national exchequer.

27. (D) Judicial Review
Judicial review is the power of the courts to determine the constitutionality of legislative acts and executive orders. If a law or action is found to violate the provisions of the Constitution, the judiciary has the authority to declare it void. This function ensures that the government operates within its legal limits and that fundamental rights are protected. It is a key feature of the checks and balances system in a democracy.

28. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Rajya Sabha serves as a permanent house of Parliament and is never completely dissolved. To maintain continuity and experience, its members have a fixed tenure, with one-third of the body retiring every two years. This staggered system ensures that the house always remains in operation and can represent the interests of the states. The indirect election of its members provides a different perspective from the directly elected lower house.

29. (C) Judicial Activism
Public Interest Litigation is a legal innovation that allows any citizen or organization to approach the court for the protection of public interests. This mechanism is a primary tool of judicial activism, as it enables the courts to address social issues like human rights violations and environmental protection. By relaxing traditional rules of standing, the judiciary can proactively intervene in matters where the executive or legislature may have failed to act effectively.

30. (D) Consolidated Fund of India
The salaries and allowances of Supreme Court judges are paid from the Consolidated Fund of India to ensure judicial independence. Since these expenses are charged upon the fund, they are not subject to a vote in Parliament, preventing political pressure on the judiciary. This financial security allows judges to perform their duties impartially without fear of salary cuts or executive interference. Protecting the financial status of the judiciary is essential for maintaining the rule of law.

31. (A) The Supreme Court upheld the National Judicial Appointments Commission (NJAC).
Judicial reforms in India aim to improve the efficiency and transparency of the legal system through technological updates and alternative dispute resolution. While initiatives like e-courts and Lok Adalats have been promoted, the attempt to change the judicial appointment process through the NJAC was struck down by the Supreme Court. The court ruled that the commission interfered with judicial independence, thereby maintaining the existing collegium system for appointing judges to higher courts.

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32. (B) The President of India
The Governor acts as the constitutional head of a state and is appointed by the President. Unlike elected officials, the Governor does not have a fixed term in practice, as they hold office at the pleasure of the President. This means they can be removed or transferred at any time by the central government. This relationship ensures that the Governor serves as a vital link between the Union and the individual states.

ANSWERS

1. (B) The Government of India Act, 1935
The Government of India Act of 1935 served as a primary blueprint for the Indian Constitution by providing a comprehensive administrative framework. It introduced federal features, the office of the governor, and a distribution of powers between the centre and provinces. Much of the structural design and procedural rules currently followed in the Indian polity are direct inheritances from this significant colonial legislation passed by the British.

2. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Indian National Movement significantly shaped the constitutional framework through early drafting attempts and persistent demands for self-governance. The Nehru Report of 1928 represented a crucial milestone where Indian leaders drafted a constitution for a dominion status. Additionally, the demand for a Constituent Assembly elected via adult franchise became a core objective during the freedom struggle, ensuring the eventual document reflected the people's collective will.

3. (C) B.R. Ambedkar
The Drafting Committee played a pivotal role in scrutinizing the initial draft and preparing the final text of the Indian Constitution. B.R. Ambedkar led this committee as its chairman, earning him the title of the chief architect of the document. Under his guidance, the committee balanced various ideological viewpoints and legal complexities to create a comprehensive framework that ensured social justice and protected fundamental rights for citizens.

4. (D) Representatives of the Princely States were directly elected by the people.
The Constituent Assembly was a partly elected and partly nominated body reflecting a diverse representation of Indian society. While members from British provinces were indirectly elected by provincial assemblies, representatives from the Princely States were nominated by their respective rulers rather than being chosen through direct popular elections. This hybrid method of composition followed the specific guidelines laid out under the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946.

5. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Political scientists often describe the Constituent Assembly as a one-party body because the Indian National Congress held an overwhelming majority of the seats. During the transition to independence, the Congress represented a broad spectrum of political opinions and social groups across the nation. This dominance meant that the internal debates within the party effectively functioned as the primary discussions for the entire country's constitutional future.

6. (B) Liberal democratic traditions and socialist ideals
The Indian Constitution draws heavily from a synthesis of diverse political philosophies to create a unique governance model. It integrates liberal democratic traditions, such as individual freedoms and the rule of law, with socialist ideals aimed at achieving socio-economic equality. This dual focus ensures that the state protects civil liberties while actively working toward the welfare of the people through various progressive policies and legal provisions.

7. (D) The Preamble
Jawaharlal Nehru moved the historic Objectives Resolution in December 1946 to outline the fundamental principles and philosophy guiding the assembly. This resolution defined the nature of the Indian state as an independent sovereign republic and emphasized justice, equality, and liberty for all citizens. The core values and ideals expressed in this document were eventually distilled into the Preamble, which serves as the Constitution's preface and guiding light.

8. (A) Popular Sovereignty
The opening phrase of the Preamble signifies that the ultimate source of constitutional authority is the collective will of the citizens. This concept of popular sovereignty establishes that the

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integrity and transparency of the democratic voting process in India.

41. (C) Sarkaria Commission
Several committees have been formed over the years to suggest improvements to the electoral process, focusing on issues like funding and transparency. Notable examples include the Dinesh Goswami and Tarkunde committees. However, the Sarkaria Commission was primarily established to examine and recommend changes to the relationship between the central government and the states. Therefore, its work is focused on federalism rather than specific reforms to the voting system or election management.

42. (A) Panchayati Raj Institutions
The seventy-third constitutional amendment act of 1992 was a landmark piece of legislation that granted constitutional status to rural local governments. It established a three-tier system of Panchayati Raj, ensuring regular elections and reservation of seats for marginalized groups. By decentralizing power to the village level, the amendment aimed to promote grassroots democracy and local development. This structural change empowered rural communities to participate directly in the decision-making processes affecting them.

43. (D) Conducting direct elections for the office of the Sarpanch.
The Gram Sabha serves as the foundation of the Panchayati Raj system, consisting of all registered voters in a village. Its functions include reviewing the annual budget, identifying beneficiaries for welfare programs, and conducting social audits to ensure transparency. However, the specific method for electing a Sarpanch is determined by state legislation rather than the Gram Sabha itself. While the body provides oversight, the actual conduct of elections is managed by the State Election Commission.

44. (B) A Judge of the Supreme Court
The Comptroller and Auditor General is a crucial constitutional office that ensures financial accountability within the government. To protect the independence of this role, the removal process is made deliberately difficult, mirroring the procedure used for Supreme Court judges. This requires a resolution passed by both houses of Parliament with a special majority on the grounds of proved misbehaviour or incapacity. Such safeguards prevent the executive from removing the officer for political reasons.

45. (C) National Commission for Scheduled Castes
The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body established to protect the interests and rights of these marginalized communities. Its primary mandate is to investigate and monitor all matters relating to the legal and constitutional safeguards provided to them. The commission also inquires into specific complaints regarding the deprivation of rights and advises the government on socio-economic development planning. This oversight ensures that the state fulfills its obligations toward achieving social equality.

46. (D) 1992
The National Commission for Women was established as a statutory body in 1992 to address issues related to women's rights and safety. Its creation was a response to the need for a dedicated organization to review legal safeguards and recommend improvements for women's welfare. The commission has the power to investigate complaints, monitor the implementation of laws, and advise the government on policy matters. It plays a significant role in promoting gender equality across the nation.

47. (A) National Commission for Minorities Act, 1992
The National Commission for Minorities was created as a statutory body through a specific act passed by Parliament in 1992. It was designed to safeguard the interests of religious and linguistic minorities as notified by the central government. The commission's responsibilities include evaluating the progress of minority development and investigating complaints regarding the deprivation of their rights. By providing a formal platform for these communities, the state aims to ensure inclusive growth and religious harmony.

48. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
While the Constitution generally maintains a division of powers, the Union Parliament can legislate on state subjects under exceptional circumstances. For instance, if the Rajya Sabha passes a resolution declaring a matter to be of

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national interest, the central government gains the authority to make laws on it. This resolution must be approved by the upper house with a two-thirds majority. However, the Lok Sabha does not have the power to initiate this specific process alone.

49. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The leadership of India after independence followed a chronological sequence reflecting the evolving political landscape. Jawaharlal Nehru served as the first Prime Minister, followed by Lal Bahadur Shastri. Indira Gandhi then took office, representing a significant period of congress rule. Eventually, the first non-congress government was formed under Morarji Desai in the late 1970s. This progression shows the transition from the founding era to the emergence of political alternatives in the national government.

50. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Several independent bodies are established by the Constitution to ensure the smooth functioning of democracy and administration. The Election Commission is governed by Article 324, while the Comptroller and Auditor General is appointed under Article 148. The Finance Commission is created every five years under Article 280 to manage fiscal relations. Additionally, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes is mandated by Article 338 to protect the rights of these specific communities across the nation.

51. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The process of amending the Constitution is designed to be flexible yet rigorous to protect fundamental principles. Amendments must be initiated in Parliament and require a special majority in both houses. When federal provisions are involved, the approval of at least half the state legislatures is also necessary. The President is constitutionally bound to give assent once these conditions are met. However, the Supreme Court retains the authority to strike down amendments that violate the basic structure.

52. (D) M. N. Roy
The proposal for a dedicated body to draft a constitution for independent India was first articulated by the political thinker M. N. Roy in 1934. This idea was later formally adopted by the Indian National Congress and became a central demand of the national movement. The British government eventually accepted this demand during the 1940s, leading to the creation of the Constituent Assembly. This body was essential for ensuring that the document reflected Indian aspirations.

53. (C) Presidential form of government
The makers of the Indian Constitution envisioned a governance model that combined democratic values with social justice. They opted for a parliamentary system where the executive is accountable to the legislature, rather than a presidential one. The framework also features a republican form of government and a federal structure with a noticeable unitary bias to maintain national unity. These choices were based on historical experience and the need for a responsible and representative administration.

54. (B) Principle of accommodation and consensus
The deliberations within the Constituent Assembly were marked by deep discussions and a commitment to reaching broad agreement on complex issues. Instead of simply following majority rule, the members emphasized the principle of accommodation, allowing different viewpoints to be integrated into the final document. This focus on consensus ensured that the Constitution enjoyed wide legitimacy and addressed the concerns of diverse social, religious, and political groups across the newly independent nation.

55. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Directive Principles of State Policy are guidelines for the government that cannot be enforced through the courts. The framers of the Constitution chose this non-justiciable nature because they believed the moral pressure of public opinion would be sufficient for their implementation. Additionally, the lack of financial resources at the time made it difficult to make these rights legally binding. These principles remain fundamental to governance, guiding the state toward achieving socio-economic justice.

56. (B) British
The concept of equality before the law, which ensures that no individual is above the legal system, is of British origin. It is a negative concept

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that prohibits discrimination and ensures equal subjection of all citizens to the ordinary law of the land. This principle is a key component of the rule of law as articulated by legal theorists. The Indian Constitution adopted this idea to guarantee fairness and prevent arbitrary treatment by the state.

57. (D) To organize village panchayats.
Many of the Directive Principles of State Policy were inspired by the social and economic vision of Mahatma Gandhi. One prominent example is the directive to organize village panchayats and empower them as units of self-government. Gandhi believed that true democracy should begin at the grassroots level in the villages. By including this principle, the Constitution aimed to decentralize power and encourage local participation in the administration and development of rural areas.

58. (A) Basic Structure
While the Parliament has the authority to amend the Constitution, this power is not unlimited. The Supreme Court established that the legislature cannot alter or destroy the core identity of the document. This limitation is known as the basic structure doctrine, which protects essential features like secularism, federalism, and the rule of law. By acting as a constitutional safeguard, this doctrine ensures that the fundamental framework remains intact regardless of the political majority.

59. (D) Violation of the Constitution
The President of India can only be removed from office through a rigorous process of impeachment by the Parliament. The sole ground for this action is the violation of the Constitution, although the document does not specifically define what constitutes such a violation. This high threshold for removal is intended to maintain the dignity and stability of the highest office in the land. The process involves a formal charge and investigation by both houses.

60. (B) Ordinance
Parliamentary proceedings involve various tools like Question Hour, Zero Hour, and motions to ensure executive accountability. These devices allow members to raise issues and scrutinize government actions during active sessions. An ordinance, however, is a legislative power exercised by the President or Governor when the legislature is not in session. It is an emergency measure rather than a regular device of house proceedings. Once the house reassembles, the ordinance must be approved to remain valid.

61. (A) 30 members from Lok Sabha only
The Estimates Committee is a significant financial body of the Parliament that focuses on the economy and efficiency of government spending. It consists of thirty members, all of whom are elected from the Lok Sabha. The Rajya Sabha has no representation in this committee. By scrutinizing the estimates presented in the budget, the committee suggests alternative policies to achieve the same objectives at a lower cost, thereby ensuring better utilization of public funds.

62. (B) President after consultation with the Chief Justice of India.
The transfer of a High Court judge from one court to another is a significant administrative action taken to ensure judicial efficiency and impartiality. This power is vested in the President, who must act after consulting the Chief Justice of India. The process typically involves a recommendation from a collegium of senior judges to maintain the independence of the judiciary. This mechanism ensures that transfers are made based on professional requirements rather than political considerations.

63. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Judicial activism has played a transformative role in Indian society by expanding the scope of legal protection for marginalized groups. Through the mechanism of Public Interest Litigation, the courts have proactively addressed critical issues such as environmental degradation, government corruption, and human rights violations. By stepping beyond their traditional role, the judiciary has ensured that the executive and legislature remain accountable to the constitutional ideals of justice and equality for all citizens.

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94. (D) Members of the Lok Sabha
The system of proportional representation with a single transferable vote is used for specific high-level elections in India to ensure representation of diverse interests. This method applies to the election of the President, the Vice-President, and members of the Rajya Sabha. However, for the Lok Sabha, the country uses a simpler first-past-the-post system, where voters choose individual candidates in single-member constituencies. This ensures a direct and straightforward relationship between the representatives and the citizens in the lower house.

95. (B) 89th Amendment
Originally, a single commission handled the affairs of both Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. To provide more focused attention to the unique challenges faced by tribal communities, the eighty-ninth amendment act of 2003 bifurcated this body. This led to the creation of the National Commission for Scheduled Tribes as a separate constitutional entity. This specialized organization is mandated to oversee the implementation of safeguards and promote the socio-economic development of tribal populations across the various regions of the country.

96. (A) Part IX
Part IX of the Indian Constitution was specifically added to provide a constitutional framework for Panchayati Raj institutions in rural areas. It contains various articles that define the structure, powers, and functions of these local bodies. By granting them constitutional status, the document ensures that elections are held regularly and that marginalized groups have reserved representation. This part is essential for promoting democratic decentralization and empowering rural communities to manage their own local affairs and developmental projects effectively.

97. (B) It did not include any Indian member.
The Simon Commission was appointed by the British government in 1927 to review the functioning of the constitutional system in India. However, it was met with widespread protests and boycotts across the country because it consisted entirely of British members. Indian leaders argued that a body tasked with deciding the future of India must include Indian representatives to be legitimate. The exclusion of local members was seen as a major insult to the aspirations of the people for self-determination.

98. (D) 22 July 1947
The National Flag of India, featuring the tricolour with the Ashoka Chakra, was formally adopted by the Constituent Assembly just weeks before the country achieved independence. This event took place on July 22, 1947, symbolizing the birth of a new sovereign nation. The flag represents the values of courage, peace, and growth that the founders envisioned for the country. Its adoption was a significant moment in the transition from colonial rule to a self-governing republic with its own unique identity.

99. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
The Union Executive in India is a multi-component body responsible for the day-to-day administration of the country. It consists of the President, the Vice-President, the Prime Minister, the Council of Ministers, and the Attorney-General for India. Together, these officials and bodies exercise the executive powers granted by the Constitution. This structure ensures a balance between the ceremonial head of state and the real political leaders who are accountable to the Parliament and the people of the nation.

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100. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Parliamentary committees play a vital role in ensuring that the government remains accountable for its financial and administrative decisions. The Public Accounts Committee scrutinizes expenditure, while the Estimates Committee suggests economies in spending. The Committee on Public Undertakings reviews the performance of government companies, and the Business Advisory Committee manages the legislative schedule. These bodies enable detailed oversight that is not always possible during the regular sessions of the house, promoting transparency and efficiency in governance.

101. (C) An Independent Sovereign Republic
The Objectives Resolution, presented by Jawaharlal Nehru, articulated the primary vision for the future Indian state. It declared the assembly's solemn resolve to establish India as an independent sovereign republic. This document

equality, and the right to self-determination, were directly integrated into the Constitution. The document reflects the collective wisdom and moral commitments forged during decades of resistance against colonial rule. By incorporating these ideals, the framers ensured that the new state would fulfill the promises made during the freedom fight.

72. (C) B.N. Rau
While the Drafting Committee prepared the final text, the initial research and constitutional framework were developed by the Constitutional Advisor. B.N. Rau served in this capacity, playing a critical role in studying various international constitutions and preparing the primary drafts for the assembly. His legal expertise and extensive documentation provided the necessary foundation for the deliberations of the members. His contributions were essential for ensuring the document was legally sound and globally informed.

73. (D) Liberal idealism and social justice.
The philosophy of the Indian Constitution represents a sophisticated blend of various political and social ideals. It combines liberal principles, such as individual rights and political freedoms, with a strong commitment to social justice and the welfare of marginalized groups. This dual approach ensures that the state protects personal liberty while actively working to reduce inequality and poverty. This synthesis creates a unique constitutional identity focused on achieving a more equitable and democratic society.

74. (B) 44th Amendment
Originally, the right to property was one of the fundamental rights guaranteed to Indian citizens. However, it was found to be an obstacle in implementing various land reforms and social welfare projects. Consequently, the forty-fourth amendment act of 1978 removed it from the list of fundamental rights and reclassified it as a legal right under Article 300A. This change allowed the state to acquire property for public purposes while still protecting individuals from arbitrary deprivation.

75. (A) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Writs are powerful legal tools used by the higher courts to protect fundamental rights and oversee government actions. Habeas Corpus ensures that an individual is not illegally detained, while Mandamus commands an official to perform their legal duty. Certiorari allows a higher court to review and quash the orders of a lower body, and Quo Warranto challenges the legal authority of someone holding public office. These mechanisms ensure accountability and protect the rule of law.

76. (C) Maneka Gandhi v. Union of India
In the early years, the judiciary followed a narrow interpretation of the procedure established by law. However, the landmark Maneka Gandhi case expanded this concept to include the principles of natural justice. The Supreme Court ruled that any law depriving a person of life or liberty must not only follow a procedure but that the procedure must be fair, just, and reasonable. This shifted the Indian legal system toward the broader concept of due process of law.

77. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
India's parliamentary system distinguishes between the head of state and the head of the government. The President occupies a ceremonial role as the representative of the nation, while the Prime Minister leads the executive branch and exercises real political power. Since the Council of Ministers is responsible for administration and policy, the President generally acts based on their advice. This arrangement ensures that the governing authority remains accountable to the elected legislature and the people.

78. (C) Only in the Lok Sabha
A Money Bill deals with subjects like taxation and government spending, which are considered critical for administration. According to the Constitution, such bills can only be introduced in the Lok Sabha, the directly elected house of Parliament. The Rajya Sabha has limited powers in this regard and cannot reject or amend the bill, although it can suggest changes. This ensures that the house representing the taxpayers has the primary authority over the national exchequer and financial policy.

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This independent function is vital for protecting the interests of the taxpayers.

109. (B) Their functioning is often hampered by a lack of funds, functions, and functionaries.
While the constitutional amendments provided a framework for local self-governance, the actual performance of Panchayats and Municipalities often faces significant hurdles. These bodies frequently struggle with inadequate financial resources and a lack of clear devolution of powers from the state governments. Additionally, a shortage of trained administrative personnel often limits their ability to implement developmental projects effectively. Addressing these structural challenges is essential for achieving the true potential of democratic decentralization and local empowerment in the various regions.

110. (A) The Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy.
The Indian Constitution is designed to be an instrument for social transformation and the reduction of inequality. This objective is most clearly reflected in the combination of fundamental rights and directive principles. While the rights protect individual liberties and prevent discrimination, the principles guide the state to actively promote the welfare of the people through socio-economic reforms. Together, they create a roadmap for achieving a more just and equitable society, balancing personal freedom with the collective needs of the nation.

111. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The philosophy and core ideals of the Indian Constitution are found across several key sections. The Preamble outlines the broad vision, while the fundamental rights and directive principles provide the specific framework for personal liberty and social justice. Additionally, the fundamental duties remind citizens of their responsibilities toward the nation and society. Together, these provisions form the moral and political foundation of the country, ensuring that governance remains aligned with the values of democracy, equality, and national integrity.

112. (B) Its laws are subject to judicial review by the Supreme Court.
Unlike the British Parliament, which is considered absolutely sovereign, the Indian Parliament operates within the limits defined by a written constitution. Every law passed by the legislature is subject to judicial review, meaning the Supreme Court can declare it unconstitutional if it violates the document's provisions or the basic structure. This ensures that the Parliament does not exercise arbitrary power and that the supremacy of the Constitution is maintained. This legal check is a fundamental feature of the Indian democratic system.

113. (D) Punishments or sentences by a state court under state law, where a similar power is not available to the Governor.
The President's power to grant pardons is extensive and applies to various legal situations, including court-martial sentences and capital punishment. This authority covers offences against central laws and matters falling under the Union's executive power. However, for crimes committed against state laws, the primary power of pardon lies with the Governor. The President's role in state-level cases is generally limited to death sentences, ensuring a clear division of executive authority between the different levels of the federal structure in India.

114. (C) Statement I is true but Statement II is false.
In the state governments, the council of ministers is collectively responsible to the legislative assembly, which is the directly elected house. This means the government must maintain the support of the assembly to stay in power. A no-confidence motion passed by this body results in the resignation of the entire ministry. However, the legislative council, where it exists, does not have the power to remove the government. This ensures that executive accountability is tied to the representatives chosen by the people.

115. (A) Appointment of the Governor by the President
The Indian federal system includes several features that give the central government significant influence over the states, creating a strong centre framework. A prominent example is the appointment of the Governor by the President, which ensures that the Centre has a representative overseeing state administration. This allows the Union to maintain a degree of control and coordination across the various units. Other features, such as emergency powers

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and equality. It goes beyond mere compliance with the written rules and requires all organs of the state to act in a manner that preserves the democratic spirit. This concept is essential for preventing the abuse of power and ensuring that the Constitution remains a living instrument. It guides leaders to act with integrity and respect for institutional processes.

87. (D) Right to Constitutional Remedies : Article 31
Fundamental rights in India are organized into several groups, each covering a specific area of civil liberty. The right to equality is found in Articles 14 to 18, and the right against exploitation is covered by Articles 23 and 24. While religious freedoms are protected under Articles 25 to 28, the crucial right to constitutional remedies is actually provided by Article 32. This provision allows individuals to seek judicial intervention to protect their rights when they are violated by the state.

88. (A) Legislative power
The President possesses the authority to issue ordinances when either house of Parliament is not in session and urgent action is required. This power is legislative in nature because an ordinance has the same force and effect as an act of Parliament. However, it is a temporary measure that must be approved by the legislature within six weeks of its reassembly. This allows the executive to respond to emergencies while still maintaining the principle of legislative oversight in governance.

89. (B) The Lok Sabha only
In a parliamentary democracy, the executive must maintain the confidence of the directly elected house to remain in power. Consequently, a no-confidence motion against the Union government can only be introduced and voted upon in the Lok Sabha. If the motion is passed by a majority of the members, the Prime Minister and the entire Council of Ministers are required to resign. This mechanism ensures that the government remains continuously accountable to the representatives chosen by the people.

90. (B) 3, 1, 5, 4, 2
The legislative process for an ordinary bill involves several detailed stages to ensure thorough scrutiny. It begins with the introduction and is followed by a general discussion. The second reading involves a clause-by-clause consideration, followed by a report stage where committee suggestions are reviewed. After the third reading and passing of the bill, it is sent to the other house. Finally, the bill becomes law once it receives the formal assent of the President, concluding the parliamentary procedure.

91. (C) The President
Under Article 143, the Supreme Court possesses an advisory jurisdiction that allows it to provide legal opinions on matters of public importance. This power can be invoked exclusively by the President when they believe that a question of law or fact has arisen that requires the court's guidance. While the opinion provided by the court is not legally binding on the President, it carries significant weight and helps in making informed decisions on complex constitutional or legal issues facing the nation.

92. (A) The President and the Prime Minister
The structure of governance at the state level mirrors the parliamentary system established at the central level. The Governor serves as the ceremonial head of the state, similar to the role of the President of India. Meanwhile, the Chief Minister acts as the real executive head who leads the administration and policy-making, much like the Prime Minister. This relationship ensures that the real governing power remains with the leaders who are accountable to the elected legislative body in each unit.

93. (B) Promote cooperation and coordination between states and between the centre and states.
Zonal Councils are statutory bodies established to foster a spirit of cooperation among the different regions of India. Their primary role is to provide a common platform where the Centre and the states can discuss and resolve issues of mutual interest, such as border disputes or socio-economic planning. By facilitating dialogue and intergovernmental coordination, these councils help in reducing regional tensions and promoting balanced development. They are essential tools for maintaining the stability and unity of the Indian federal structure.

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64. (C) It consists of the Governor, Legislative Assembly, and Legislative Council (where it exists).
The structure of a state legislature in India varies across different units. Every state has a Governor and a Legislative Assembly, which is the directly elected house. Some states also have a second chamber known as the Legislative Council, which is a permanent body with indirectly elected members. Together, these components form the legislative branch of the state government. This bicameral or unicameral arrangement depends on the specific needs and decisions of the individual state.

65. (C) The Union Parliament
The distribution of legislative powers in India is categorized into three lists: Union, State, and Concurrent. However, any subject that is not mentioned in any of these lists is considered a residuary power. According to the Constitution, the authority to legislate on such subjects is vested exclusively in the Union Parliament. This centralization of residuary powers is a key feature that distinguishes the Indian federal system from others and strengthens the authority of the central government.

66. (A) 1, 2 and 4
The Indian federation is unique because it was not formed by an agreement among sovereign states, but rather by the reorganization of existing units. Consequently, the states do not have the right to secede from the Union, ensuring national integrity. While power is divided through three lists in the Seventh Schedule, the country follows a single citizenship model rather than a dual one. This framework combines federal characteristics with strong centralizing features for stability.

67. (B) From the date the Election Commission announces the election schedule.
The Model Code of Conduct is a set of guidelines issued by the Election Commission to ensure free and fair elections. It becomes effective immediately upon the official announcement of the election schedule. The code regulates the behaviour of political parties and candidates, prohibiting the use of government resources for campaigning and the making of major policy promises that could influence voters. This ensures a level playing field and prevents the abuse of power by the ruling party.

68. (B) Article 243ZA
Local government elections in urban areas are managed by the State Election Commission to ensure democratic representation at the municipal level. Under Article 243ZA, this body is granted the authority to conduct and supervise all elections to the municipalities. This provision mirrors the rules for rural panchayats, establishing a consistent framework for local governance across the country. By granting these powers to an independent state-level commission, the Constitution ensures the integrity of grassroots urban democracy.

69. (C) The President, who causes them to be laid before Parliament
The Comptroller and Auditor General serves as the guardian of the public purse, auditing the financial transactions of both the Union and the states. After completing an audit of the Union accounts, the officer submits the reports to the President. The President is then constitutionally required to present these documents before both houses of Parliament for scrutiny. This procedure ensures that the legislature remains informed about the government's financial performance and can hold it accountable.

70. (B) 3 years or until the age of 70 years, whichever is earlier.
The National Human Rights Commission is a statutory body dedicated to protecting civil liberties across the nation. To ensure the experience and independence of its leadership, the chairperson is appointed for a specific tenure. Currently, the term of office is three years, or until the individual reaches the age of seventy, whichever occurs first. This provision allows retired senior judges to continue serving the public interest while ensuring regular rotation and fresh leadership within the commission.

71. (B) The inclusion of principles of liberty, equality, and self-governance fought for during the freedom struggle.
The Indian National Movement was not just a struggle for independence but also a campaign for specific democratic and social values. These aspirations, including individual liberty, social

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laid the foundation for the values of democracy, justice, and equality that were later expanded in the Constitution. By emphasizing independence and sovereignty, the resolution rejected colonial authority and asserted the right of the Indian people to determine their own political destiny and constitutional framework.

102. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Preamble is an integral part of the Indian Constitution and can be amended through the regular legislative process as long as its basic features remain unchanged. However, its provisions are not justiciable, meaning they cannot be directly enforced in a court of law. Instead, the Preamble serves as a guiding light for interpreting the legal text and understanding the underlying philosophy of the framers. It outlines the broad goals of the state without creating specific legal obligations.

103. (D) Right to strike
Fundamental rights in India guarantee various liberties, such as the freedom to form associations, move freely throughout the country, and assemble peacefully. These protections are essential for a functioning democracy and the individual growth of citizens. However, while the right to form unions is protected, the specific right to strike is not recognized as a fundamental right under the Constitution. Instead, it is governed by various industrial and labor laws that regulate how such actions can be legally conducted by workers.

104. (A) Armed rebellion
The forty-fourth amendment act introduced several safeguards to prevent the misuse of emergency powers by the central government. One significant change was the replacement of the term internal disturbance with armed rebellion as a ground for proclaiming a national emergency. This was done because the previous term was seen as too vague and susceptible to political manipulation. By narrowing the conditions for an emergency, the amendment sought to protect civil liberties and maintain the democratic process during times of crisis.

105. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
As the house representing the federating units, the Rajya Sabha possesses certain exclusive powers that are not shared with the Lok Sabha. Specifically, it can pass a resolution authorizing the Parliament to legislate on subjects in the state list or to create new All-India Services. These powers ensure that the interests of the states are protected and that any expansion of central authority has their consent. This role is crucial for maintaining the federal balance and cooperative spirit in governance.

106. (C) USA
The concept of judicial activism, where courts take a proactive role in protecting rights and addressing social issues, originated and first developed in the United States. This philosophy encourages judges to interpret the law in a way that promotes justice, even if it involves moving beyond traditional legal boundaries. India later adopted and adapted this approach to suit its own socio-political context, leading to innovations like Public Interest Litigation. This global influence has significantly shaped the modern role of the judiciary.

107. (B) The Parliament, by a simple majority.
The Parliament of India holds the unique authority to create new states, change the names of existing ones, or alter their boundaries. This process can be accomplished through a simple majority vote, reflecting the indestructible nature of the Union compared to the units. While the President usually refers the matter to the affected state legislature for its views, the Parliament is not legally bound by those opinions. This power ensures that the political map can be reorganized for administrative convenience or national needs.

108. (B) The Comptroller and Auditor General
The Comptroller and Auditor General is often called the watchdog of public finance because of its role in ensuring that every rupee spent by the government is accounted for. By auditing the accounts of both the Union and the state governments, the office identifies waste, inefficiency, and illegal expenditures. The reports generated by this office are essential for parliamentary oversight and help in maintaining financial discipline within the administration.

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79. (A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The Union Parliament is the highest legislative authority in India and performs various essential functions. It creates laws, monitors the executive through debates and motions, and holds the power to amend the Constitution. Additionally, the Parliament exercises significant control over the nation's finances, as no tax can be levied or money spent without its approval. Its dual role as a legislative and constituent body makes it central to the democratic governance and accountability of the country.

80. (B) Disputes between the Government of India and one or more States.
The original jurisdiction of the Supreme Court allows it to hear certain cases directly without an appeal. This authority primarily covers disputes within the federal structure, such as those between the central government and the states or between different states. By acting as the sole arbiter in such matters, the court maintains the balance of power and ensures the peaceful resolution of intergovernmental conflicts. This function is vital for preserving the integrity of the Indian federal system.

81. (B) No single political party or coalition has a clear majority.
A hung assembly occurs when no single political party or established coalition wins enough seats to form a government on its own after an election. This situation often leads to political uncertainty and the need for new alliances or coalitions to be formed. The Governor plays a crucial role in such cases, using their discretion to invite a leader who is most likely to prove their majority. If no government can be formed, a re-election might be necessary.

82. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Indian federalism is frequently described as quasi-federal because it combines federal features with strong centralizing tendencies. While there is a division of powers, the Constitution grants the Union significant control over the states through emergency provisions and the appointment of governors. The existence of All-India Services further integrates the administrative structure. These features were designed to ensure national unity and stability, allowing the central government to intervene effectively during times of crisis or for national development.

83. (B) An electoral reform to ensure fairness and efficiency.
The introduction of Electronic Voting Machines represented a major shift in how elections are conducted in India. This reform was aimed at making the voting process more efficient, reducing the time required for counting, and minimizing errors and malpractices associated with paper ballots. By utilizing modern technology, the Election Commission has enhanced the transparency and reliability of the democratic process. These machines are designed to protect the secrecy of the vote and ensure a more accurate reflection of public will.

84. (C) To enable democratic decentralization and local self-governance.
Local government institutions, such as Panchayats and Municipalities, were created to bring democracy to the grassroots level. Their primary goal is to ensure that decision-making power is shared with local communities, allowing them to manage their own affairs and development. This process of democratic decentralization makes governance more responsive to the specific needs and aspirations of people in rural and urban areas. By empowering local bodies, the state promotes inclusive growth and active civic participation across the country.

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85. (C) National Commission for Human Rights
Constitutional bodies are established directly by the provisions of the Constitution, while statutory bodies are created through acts passed by Parliament. The National Commission for Human Rights falls into the latter category, having been established by the Protection of Human Rights Act. In contrast, offices like the Comptroller and Auditor General and the Union Public Service Commission are mandated by the constitutional text. These distinctions determine the legal status and procedures for the functioning of these various organizations.

86. (B) Upholding the spirit and core principles of the Constitution beyond its literal text.
Constitutional morality involves an adherence to the fundamental values and norms that underpin the document, such as justice, liberty,

and centralized planning, further emphasize the authority of the central government.

116. (C) A Supreme Court directive
The none of the above option was introduced to the Indian electoral system following a significant directive from the Supreme Court. This change allows voters to express their dissatisfaction with all the candidates contesting in a particular constituency. By providing this choice, the court aimed to increase voter participation and pressure political parties to nominate better candidates. It is a tool for expressing democratic dissent and ensuring that the electoral process reflects the genuine preferences of the voting public.

117. (B) The Prime Minister
The Inter-State Council is a constitutional body established to promote cooperation and resolve conflicts between the Centre and the states. To ensure high-level political commitment, the council is chaired by the Prime Minister. Its members include the chief ministers of all states and union territories with legislatures. This composition allows for direct dialogue between the central leadership and state heads on matters of national importance. The council is essential for fostering a spirit of cooperative federalism.

118. (D) Chairperson, Law Commission of India
The National Human Rights Commission is a multi-member body that includes several ex-officio members representing various marginalized groups. These include the chairpersons of the national commissions for minorities, women, scheduled castes, and scheduled tribes. Their presence ensures that the concerns of these specific sections are integrated into the commission's work. However, the chairperson of the Law Commission is not an ex-officio member of this body. This structure allows the commission to have a broad and inclusive perspective.

119. (C) A Directive Principle to organize village panchayats.
During the drafting process, there was a significant debate between those who favored a centralized state and those who advocated for Gandhian village republics. This conflict was reconciled by including a directive principle that requires the state to organize village panchayats and empower them as units of self-government. While not immediately mandatory, this provision laid the groundwork for the eventual constitutional recognition of local governments. This compromise balanced the need for national unity with the ideal of grassroots democracy.

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120. (A) 3, 1, 4, 2
The Indian Constitution has evolved through numerous amendments that reflect the changing needs of the nation over time. The first amendment addressed early challenges like land reform, while the forty-second introduced wide-ranging changes during a period of political crisis. Later, the sixty-first amendment lowered the voting age to increase youth participation. Finally, the seventy-third amendment granted constitutional status to Panchayati Raj institutions. This sequence demonstrates the document's ability to adapt to new social and political realities.

121. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Constitutionalism in India is upheld through several key features that limit government power and protect democratic values. These include the existence of a written constitution, the power of judicial review, and the doctrine of basic structure. Additionally, the system of checks and balances and the conduct of regular elections ensure that no single organ becomes dominant and that the government remains accountable. Together, these elements form a robust framework that guarantees the rule of law and individual liberties.

122. (C) Article 352
Although the term cabinet is frequently used in political discourse, it was not part of the original constitutional text. It was later inserted into Article 352 through the forty-fourth amendment act of 1978. This was done to ensure that a national emergency can only be proclaimed after a written recommendation from the entire cabinet, rather than just the Prime Minister. This addition provided a significant safeguard against the arbitrary exercise of emergency powers by a single individual leader.

123. (B) Estimates Committee
The Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee are often called twin sisters because they perform complementary

138. (B) The Cabinet Mission Plan
The formation and composition of the Constituent Assembly were based on the recommendations of the Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946. This plan proposed a body consisting of representatives from the British provinces and the Princely States. The members were chosen through a combination of indirect elections and nominations. This specific structure was designed to ensure that the assembly was as representative as possible of the different political and social sections of India at the time.

139. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Preamble is frequently described as the key to the minds of the makers because it summarizes the core values they intended to instill in the document. It embodies the fundamental philosophy of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity on which the Indian state is built. By outlining these broad objectives, the Preamble provides a framework for understanding the more detailed articles that follow. It remains a vital reference point for judicial interpretation and national identity today.

140. (C) Right to Privacy
Through a landmark judgment, the Supreme Court recognized the right to privacy as an essential component of the right to life and personal liberty under Article 21. This decision clarified that individuals have a fundamental right to be left alone and to protect their personal information from arbitrary state interference. This recognition has had wide-ranging implications, including the decriminalization of certain personal choices and the strengthening of data protection laws. It highlights the judiciary's role in expanding rights.

141. (D) The provision for Legislative Councils in some states
The Indian Constitution includes several features designed to promote national unity and prevent regional fragmentation. These include a single constitution for almost all units, the provision for single citizenship, and the existence of All-India Services that integrate the administration. However, the creation of legislative councils in some states is a feature of regional governance rather than a tool for national integration. Such bodies address local legislative needs and represent specific interests within a particular state's own political structure.

142. (C) He is disqualified from voting in a no-confidence motion.
In the Indian parliamentary system, a Prime Minister must be a member of either house. However, since the government is collectively responsible only to the Lok Sabha, certain legislative actions are restricted. If the Prime Minister belongs to the Rajya Sabha, they can participate in all proceedings of the lower house but cannot vote there. Specifically, they are unable to vote on a no-confidence motion, which is an exclusive power of the directly elected members of the Lok Sabha.

143. (C) The process of putting all outstanding demands for grants to vote at the end of the allotted time.
The guillotine is a parliamentary procedure used during the discussion of the annual budget to ensure that the financial business is completed on schedule. When the time allotted for debating various department grants expires, all remaining demands are put to a vote immediately without further discussion. This prevents the government from facing a financial shutdown and ensures that the budget is passed within the constitutional timeframe. It is a common practice in the Lok Sabha to manage time.

144. (C) He communicates all decisions of the council of ministers to the Speaker.
The Chief Minister plays several critical roles as the real head of the state government. They advise the Governor on ministerial appointments, lead cabinet meetings, and act as the primary link between the Governor and the administration. However, the responsibility for communicating cabinet decisions to the Speaker of the assembly does not rest with the Chief Minister. Instead, they are constitutionally required to keep the Governor informed of all administrative and legislative decisions made by the council of ministers.

145. (C) The Centre and States working together through mechanisms like the GST Council.
Cooperative federalism involves the central and state governments working together to solve common problems and implement national

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composed of members from various political parties, ensuring a degree of bipartisan oversight. Although their recommendations are generally not binding on the government, they carry significant moral and political weight in policy discussions.

131. (B) Implicit in various provisions of the Constitution, particularly Articles 13, 32, and 226.
Although the specific term is not explicitly mentioned in a single article, the power of judicial review is embedded throughout the Constitution. Provisions such as Article 13, which allows for striking down inconsistent laws, and Articles 32 and 226, which grant writ powers, form the basis of this authority. This power enables the courts to protect fundamental rights and maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. It is a vital mechanism for ensuring that all government actions remain legal.

132. (B) State Legislature
The Governor of a state possesses the authority to issue ordinances when the state legislature is not in session. This power is co-extensive with the legislative powers of the state assembly, meaning the Governor can make rules on any subject within the state list or concurrent list. Like a central ordinance, this is a temporary measure that must be approved by the legislature once it reassembles. This ensures that the state can respond to urgent administrative needs immediately.

133. (B) NITI Aayog
While several bodies for intergovernmental coordination are established by the Constitution or acts of Parliament, some are created through executive resolutions. NITI Aayog is a prominent example of such an extra-constitutional body. It serves as a policy think tank that involves both the Centre and the states in the developmental process. By promoting cooperative federalism, it helps in the formulation of long-term strategies and fosters coordination without being mandated by a specific constitutional article.

134. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Election Commission of India operates as a multi-member body to ensure collective decision-making in the management of elections. The Constitution provides that the commission shall include the chief election commissioner and any other commissioners as determined by the President. Currently, it consists of three members who share equal powers and responsibilities. This structure helps maintain the independence and impartiality of the electoral process by preventing any single individual from exercising absolute control over polls.

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135. (B) A process of reviewing official records and performance by the people, especially beneficiaries.
Social audit is a democratic tool used to enhance transparency and accountability in local government projects. It involves a public review of official records and expenditures by the local community, particularly those who are intended to benefit from the schemes. This process allows citizens to verify whether funds were spent correctly and if the quality of work meets the required standards. By involving the people directly, social audits help reduce corruption and improve service delivery.

136. (B) Special Officer for Linguistic Minorities
To protect the rights of linguistic minorities, the Constitution provides for the appointment of a dedicated special officer. This official is responsible for investigating all matters relating to the safeguards provided for these communities under the document. The officer submits regular reports to the President, which are then presented to the Parliament and relevant state governments. This mechanism ensures that the linguistic diversity of the country is respected and that specific grievances are addressed at the highest level.

137. (B) Avoid a conflict between two provisions of the Constitution or a statute.
The principle of harmonious construction is a judicial rule used when two or more provisions of a law appear to be in conflict with each other. The court attempts to interpret them in a way that gives effect to both, rather than allowing one to nullify the other. This approach ensures that the entire document or statute remains functional and consistent. By resolving such contradictions, the judiciary maintains the integrity and intended purpose of the legal framework.

their specific states. This feature was adopted to promote national unity and prevent regional fragmentation.

153. (A) The imposition, abolition, remission, alteration or regulation of any tax.
A bill is classified as a Money Bill if it deals exclusively with matters related to taxation, government borrowing, or the consolidated fund. This specific categorization ensures that the Lok Sabha, as the directly elected house, has the final authority over the nation's financial policy. Once a bill is certified as a Money Bill by the Speaker, the Rajya Sabha has limited power to influence it. This ensures that the government can manage essential financial affairs efficiently and without unnecessary delay.

154. (C) Its inherent powers to prevent abuse of its process
The curative petition is a unique judicial innovation evolved by the Supreme Court to prevent a miscarriage of justice and the abuse of its legal processes. It allows the court to reconsider its final judgment even after a review petition has been dismissed. This is an extraordinary remedy used in very rare cases where there is a clear violation of natural justice. It reflects the court's commitment to ensuring that the highest level of fairness is maintained in its decisions.

155. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Several commissions and committees have been formed to address specific areas of governance and reform. The Sarkaria and Punchhi commissions focused on the complex relationship between the Centre and the states. The Dinesh Goswami committee provided recommendations for electoral reforms, while the Balwant Rai Mehta committee suggested the three-tier system of Panchayati Raj. These bodies have played a crucial role in shaping the administrative and political structure of India by providing expert advice on fundamental reforms.

156. (B) Unity in diversity, respecting regional and cultural pluralism within a strong national framework.
National unity in the Indian context is understood as a balance between maintaining a strong central authority and respecting the immense cultural and regional diversity of the country. This concept of unity in diversity ensures that various social groups can preserve their unique identities while remaining integrated into the national fabric. The Constitution provides a framework that accommodates regional aspirations through federalism and special provisions, while still ensuring that the integrity and stability of the nation remain protected.

157. (C) Judiciary - Headed by the Attorney General
The Indian government is structured into three main branches: the executive, the legislature, and the judiciary. The Union executive is formally headed by the President, while the state executive is led by the Governor. The legislature at the central level is known as the Parliament. However, the judiciary is an independent branch with the Supreme Court at its apex, headed by the Chief Justice of India. The Attorney General is the government's chief legal advisor but does not head the judiciary.

158. (B) The time immediately following the Question Hour.
Zero Hour is an informal device in the Indian Parliament that allows members to raise matters of urgent public importance without any prior notice. It typically begins immediately after the conclusion of the Question Hour and continues until the regular business of the day is taken up. Although it is not mentioned in the rules of procedure, it has become a significant feature of parliamentary functioning. This time provides an opportunity for representatives to address immediate national concerns and seek answers.

159. (A) The unitary feature of the Indian Constitution.
Although India is a federation, the Constitution includes several provisions that allow the central government to override state authority in national interest. One such unitary feature is the power of the Rajya Sabha to pass a resolution authorizing the Parliament to legislate on a state subject for a temporary period. This ensures that the Union can take decisive action on critical matters that affect the entire country. Such provisions highlight the centralized nature of the Indian federal structure.

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policies. The establishment of the GST Council is a prime example of this trend, as it provides a platform where both levels of government jointly decide on indirect tax rates. This collaborative approach replaces the traditional competitive relationship with a more integrated one. It ensures that both the Union and the states have a say in critical financial matters.

146. (A) Ensuring that promises in manifestos are financially viable and not corrupt practices, as per the Model Code of Conduct.
The Election Commission monitors political manifestos to ensure that the promises made by parties do not violate the principles of free and fair elections. While parties have the right to propose welfare measures, the commission requires that such promises are accompanied by a broad explanation of how they will be funded. This prevents the use of excessive populist promises that could amount to corrupt practices. The goal is to ensure that voters are provided with realistic and responsible information.

147. (A) Funds, Functions, and Functionaries
For Panchayati Raj institutions to function effectively as units of self-government, they require the devolution of three essential elements. These are the funds to finance local projects, the functions or powers to manage specific subjects, and the functionaries or trained staff to execute administrative tasks. Without these three components, local bodies remain dependent on the state government and cannot fulfill their role in democratic decentralization. Ensuring this devolution is a major goal of rural governance reforms.

148. (C) Public Accounts Committee
The Public Accounts Committee is a vital parliamentary body that examines the audit reports submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General. Its primary function is to ensure that the money granted by Parliament has been spent by the government within the scope of the demand and for the intended purposes. By scrutinizing these reports, the committee identifies financial irregularities and suggests improvements. This process is essential for maintaining parliamentary control over the executive and the public purse.

149. (B) Civil court
The National Commission for Scheduled Castes is granted the powers of a civil court while investigating matters or inquiring into any specific complaints. This includes the authority to summon and enforce the attendance of any person, require the discovery and production of documents, and receive evidence on affidavits. These legal powers allow the commission to conduct thorough investigations into the deprivation of rights and ensure that safeguards for marginalized communities are effectively monitored and enforced across India.

150. (A) 2, 1, 3, 4
The journey toward the adoption of the Indian Constitution followed a clear logical sequence. It began with the first meeting of the Constituent Assembly in December 1946, followed shortly by the moving of the Objectives Resolution. Once the basic goals were defined, the Drafting Committee was appointed to prepare the final text. Finally, after years of deliberation, the document was adopted and enacted. This sequence reflects the organized and deliberative process used to create the nation's fundamental law.

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151. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
The makers of the Constitution drew from various ideological sources to create a document that addressed India's unique needs. They combined liberal democratic principles with socialist welfare goals and Gandhian ideals for local governance. The concept of a strong state was accepted as necessary for achieving rapid social transformation and national unity. Simultaneously, they firmly rejected theocratic models in favor of a secular republic. These diverse influences created a comprehensive framework focused on democracy and social justice.

152. (D) Single citizenship
A federal constitution typically involves a division of powers, a written document, and the supremacy of the constitutional text. While the Indian Constitution incorporates all these features, it also includes several unitary characteristics that are not common in traditional federations. One such example is the provision for single citizenship, which means that individuals are citizens of the nation as a whole rather than

167. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Union Parliament consists of the President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha. Although the President is not a member of either house and does not sit in the sessions, they are an integral part of the legislative process. A bill passed by both houses cannot become a law until it receives the formal assent of the President. This role ensures that the head of state provides a final check on the legislation passed by the representatives.

168. (A) Fulfill all the duties including presiding, administering oaths, and conducting elections.
When a new Lok Sabha is elected, a Pro-tem Speaker is appointed by the President to handle the initial administrative tasks. Their primary role is to preside over the first sitting, administer oaths to the newly elected members, and oversee the election of the permanent Speaker. This ensures that the house can begin its work in an organized manner. Once the permanent Speaker is chosen, the office of the Pro-tem Speaker immediately ceases to exist, having fulfilled its temporary purpose.

169. (B) A system through which appointments and transfers of judges are decided by a forum of senior judges.
The collegium system is a mechanism developed by the Supreme Court to manage the appointment and transfer of judges to the higher judiciary. It consists of the Chief Justice of India and several senior-most judges who provide recommendations to the government. This system was designed to protect the independence of the judiciary from executive interference. While it has been the subject of debate regarding transparency, it remains the current method for ensuring that judicial appointments are made by legal experts.

170. (B) Article 161
The Governor of a state is granted specific executive powers to grant pardons, reprieves, or remissions of punishment under Article 161. This authority applies to individuals convicted of any offence against a law that falls within the executive power of the state. It allows the Governor to provide relief in cases where the legal punishment may be considered too harsh or where new circumstances arise. This power is similar to that of the President but is limited to the state's jurisdiction.

171. (B) States competing with each other for investments, funds, and to rank higher on development indices.
Competitive federalism is a modern trend in India where states vie with one another to attract private investment and improve their economic performance. This competition is often encouraged by the central government through various rankings and development indices. By competing to provide better infrastructure and business environments, states aim to achieve higher growth and better welfare for their citizens. This dynamic encourages innovation and efficiency at the regional level, contributing to the overall development of the entire national economy.

172. (B) Enhance the transparency and verifiability of the electronic voting process.
The Voter Verifiable Paper Audit Trail was introduced as an additional layer of security for the electronic voting process. It provides a physical record of the vote cast by a citizen, allowing them to verify that their choice was correctly recorded by the machine. This system helps in building public trust in the electoral process and provides a means for manual verification if any disputes arise. By enhancing transparency, the commission ensures the integrity and credibility of the democratic elections.

173. (B) Municipalities
The seventy-fourth constitutional amendment act of 1992 provided a formal framework for urban local government institutions across India. It mandated the creation of municipalities and ensured their constitutional status through various provisions for regular elections and reservation of seats. This amendment aimed to empower urban communities to manage their own local affairs, such as town planning and public health. By decentralizing power to the city level, the act promoted a more participatory and responsive form of governance in urban areas.

174. (C) Both the Union and State governments.
The Comptroller and Auditor General is a central official with a mandate that covers the entire

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160. (B) Fixing the boundaries of constituencies for Lok Sabha and State Assembly elections.
The Delimitation Commission is an independent body responsible for redrawing the boundaries of various parliamentary and assembly constituencies based on the latest census data. Its primary goal is to ensure that each constituency has a roughly equal population, thereby upholding the principle of one person, one vote. The decisions of the commission are final and cannot be challenged in any court. This process is essential for maintaining the fairness and representativeness of the democratic electoral system in India.

161. (C) The subjects under the jurisdiction of Panchayats.
The eleventh schedule was added to the Constitution to define the powers and responsibilities of rural local governments. It contains twenty-nine subjects, such as agriculture, health, and education, over which Panchayats have jurisdiction. By listing these areas, the schedule provides a clear roadmap for the devolution of authority from state governments to local bodies. This decentralization aims to promote grassroots development and ensure that local communities can manage the specific services and infrastructure that affect their daily lives.

162. (B) Investigate and examine matters relating to safeguards for women and recommend remedial measures.
The National Commission for Women acts as a dedicated oversight body for the protection of women's rights across India. Its functions include investigating complaints, reviewing the implementation of various laws, and advising the government on policies related to female welfare. By identifying gaps in the legal system and suggesting improvements, the commission helps in promoting gender equality. While it does not have legislative or judicial powers, its recommendations carry significant weight in the formulation of government programs and laws.

163. (A) The Indian Constitution made the rule of law subject to the principles of social and economic justice.
The concept of the rule of law in India was adapted from British heritage but was modified to align with the goals of a welfare state. While it ensures that everyone is equal before the law, the Indian version also emphasizes the achievement of social and economic justice. This means the state can take affirmative action and implement progressive policies to support marginalized groups. This synthesis ensures that legal equality does not ignore the underlying realities of social inequality.

164. (B) 1, 2 and 4
The debates in the Constituent Assembly were comprehensive and covered almost every aspect of the new state's design. Major discussions focused on the controversial uniform civil code, the appropriate balance of power between the Centre and the states, and the best way to ensure representation for minorities. While the idea of protecting rights was general, the specific list and limitations were heavily debated. These deliberations ensured that the final document was a well-considered product of consensus and compromise.

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165. (B) Socialist, Secular, Integrity
The Preamble of the Indian Constitution has been modified only once since its adoption. In 1976, the forty-second amendment act added three significant terms: socialist, secular, and integrity. These additions were intended to explicitly reflect the nation's commitment to social welfare, religious neutrality, and national unity. By incorporating these words, the government aimed to reinforce the guiding principles of the state and provide a clearer ideological framework for governance and judicial interpretation of the various constitutional articles.

166. (B) Judicial Review
When a High Court examines the validity of a state law and finds it to be in violation of fundamental rights, it is exercising its power of judicial review. This authority allows the courts to ensure that all legislative acts remain within the boundaries defined by the Constitution. If a law is found to be unconstitutional, the judiciary has the power to strike it down, thereby protecting the civil liberties of citizens. This function is essential for maintaining the rule of law.

roles in maintaining parliamentary control over government finances. While the former examines the actual expenditure of the state, the latter scrutinizes the estimates for the future to suggest economies and efficiencies. Both committees are essential for ensuring that public funds are used legally and effectively. Their work promotes transparency and accountability in the financial administration of the Union government.

124. (D) Allowing Parliament to overrule the final judgments of the Supreme Court.
Judicial reforms in India are aimed at improving the delivery of justice and ensuring the independence of the courts. Efforts have focused on reducing vacancies, using technology through the e-courts project, and promoting alternative dispute resolution. However, the principle of judicial independence means that the Parliament cannot simply overrule final court judgments. While the legislature can change the law, the judiciary remains the final interpreter of the Constitution, maintaining the essential separation of powers in the country.

125. (A) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The Indian constitutional framework incorporates various concepts to manage a diverse and large nation. Asymmetrical federalism provides special status to certain regions, while the strong centre framework ensures national unity through residuary powers. Mechanisms like the Inter-State Council facilitate coordination between different levels of government. Finally, the principle of checks and balances prevents any single organ from exercising arbitrary power. These elements combined create a stable and flexible system of governance for the entire country.

126. (B) Establish social and economic democracy.
While fundamental rights primarily aim to establish political democracy, the directive principles of state policy focus on achieving social and economic justice. These principles guide the government to create policies that reduce poverty, promote education, and ensure a fair distribution of resources. By striving toward these goals, the state aims to build a society where all citizens have the opportunity for a dignified life. This socio-economic focus is essential for fulfilling the promises of the Preamble.

127. (D) The present position is that there is a balance between them, with Fundamental Rights being generally superior but some Directive Principles can take precedence.
The relationship between fundamental rights and directive principles has evolved through several judicial decisions. Currently, the legal position is that both should be interpreted harmoniously to achieve the Constitution's objectives. While fundamental rights are generally considered superior due to their justiciable nature, the courts have upheld laws that give precedence to certain directive principles for the public good. This balance ensures that individual liberties are protected while the state still pursues essential socio-economic welfare goals.

128. (B) The ongoing judicial and political discourse on the unamendable core features of the Constitution.
The basic structure debate centers on the limits of the Parliament's power to amend the Constitution under Article 368. Through various cases, the Supreme Court established that certain fundamental features, like secularism and democracy, cannot be altered even by a constitutional amendment. this doctrine acts as a critical safeguard against the potential misuse of legislative power to destroy the document's core identity. It remains a central theme in Indian constitutional law and judicial review processes.

129. (C) Violation of the Constitution
The process of impeachment is the only constitutional method for removing the President of India before the completion of their term. This action can only be initiated on the ground of a violation of the Constitution. Because the President represents the highest authority and dignity of the state, the threshold for removal is kept extremely high. The procedure requires a formal charge, an investigation, and a special majority vote in both houses of the Union Parliament.

130. (A) 1 and 2
Parliamentary committees are a key feature of the Westminster system and are essential for the effective functioning of the legislature. They allow for a more detailed and technical scrutiny of bills and government spending than is possible in the full house. These committees are typically

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financial system of the country. This office is responsible for auditing the accounts of both the Union government and all the state governments. This unified audit system ensures that consistent financial standards and accountability are maintained across all levels of the federation. The reports generated for each unit provide essential information to the respective legislatures, helping them monitor the use of public funds effectively.

175. (B) Granting Scheduled Tribe status to new communities.
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is responsible for monitoring legal safeguards, investigating complaints, and advising on socio-economic development for tribal populations. It serves as a vital oversight body that ensures the state fulfills its obligations toward these communities. However, the commission does not have the power to grant Scheduled Tribe status to any community. This authority is vested in the President and the Parliament through a specific constitutional and legal process involving the reorganization of the official lists.

176. (C) Government with limited powers.
Constitutionalism is a fundamental principle which dictates that the authority of the government should be defined and restricted by a constitution. It prevents the exercise of arbitrary power by establishing clear legal boundaries for all state organs. This concept ensures that individual rights are protected and that the rule of law is maintained. By limiting government power, constitutionalism guarantees that even the highest officials remain accountable to the fundamental law, thereby safeguarding the democratic character of the political system.

177. (B) Amend the Constitution under Article 368.
The basic structure doctrine serves as a judicial check on the Parliament's authority to modify the Constitution. It establishes that while the legislature has broad powers to amend the document, it cannot alter those essential features that form its core identity. This principle ensures that the fundamental character of the state remains intact regardless of political changes. By acting as a restraint on Article 368, the doctrine protects the supremacy of the Constitution and the rights of the citizens.

178. (C) An Ordinary Bill
A joint sitting of both houses of Parliament is a mechanism used to resolve a legislative deadlock when the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha cannot agree on a specific bill. This procedure applies only to ordinary bills and not to Money Bills or Constitutional Amendment Bills. The President summons the sitting, which is presided over by the Speaker of the Lok Sabha. Because the lower house has more members, it typically has a greater influence on the final outcome of the vote.

179. (D) Statement I is false but Statement II is true.
The scope of judicial review varies between different democratic systems based on their constitutional traditions. The Indian Constitution originally adopted the phrase procedure established by law, whereas the American system follows the broader due process of law. Consequently, the power of the American Supreme Court is generally considered wider because it can scrutinize the fairness of the law itself more extensively. However, Indian courts have gradually expanded their role by incorporating principles of natural justice into their interpretations of procedural requirements.

180. (C) The State List and the Concurrent List.
The Seventh Schedule of the Constitution divides legislative authority into three specific categories to manage federal relations. A state legislature has the power to make laws on all subjects mentioned in the state list, which covers local matters like police and health. Additionally, it can legislate on subjects in the concurrent list, where both the Centre and the states have authority. However, in case of a conflict over a concurrent subject, the central law typically prevails over the state legislation.

181. (B) To act as advisory bodies for promoting inter-state cooperation.
Zonal Councils are statutory organizations created to promote regional cooperation and resolve common issues among groups of states. Their primary function is to serve as advisory bodies where the Centre and the states can discuss matters such as border disputes, linguistic minorities, and inter-state transport. By providing a forum for dialogue and coordination, these councils help in fostering national integration and

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reducing regional tensions. They are essential for maintaining a harmonious relationship between the various federating units.

182. (D) A regional party failing to meet national criteria.
Political parties in India are categorized as national or state parties by the Election Commission based on their performance in various elections. To be recognized as a national party, a group must meet specific criteria related to the percentage of votes and number of seats won in multiple states. Large entities like the BJP and INC have long held this status. However, smaller regional parties that fail to meet these stringent national thresholds are only recognized as state-level organizations within their respective areas.

183. (C) Women
To ensure gender representation and empowerment at the local level, the Constitution mandates the reservation of seats for women in all Panchayats and Municipalities. At least one-third of the total number of seats, as well as the positions of chairpersons, are reserved for them. This provision has significantly increased the participation of women in grassroots politics and decision-making processes across the country. By providing a formal space for their voices, the state promotes social justice and more inclusive local governance.

184. (A) Former Chief Justice of India or a Judge of the Supreme Court.
The National Human Rights Commission is tasked with the serious responsibility of protecting the civil liberties of all citizens. To ensure the highest level of legal expertise and independence, the chairperson must be a person who has served as the Chief Justice of India or as a Judge of the Supreme Court. This requirement ensures that the leadership of the commission possesses a deep understanding of constitutional law and the judicial experience necessary to handle complex human rights issues.

185. (A) USSR
The chapter on fundamental duties was not part of the original Constitution but was added in 1976 based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee. This idea was inspired by the Constitution of the former USSR, which also included duties for its citizens alongside their rights. These duties serve as a moral obligation for individuals to promote national unity, protect the environment, and respect the laws of the country. They complement fundamental rights by emphasizing the responsibilities of citizens.

186. (B) 1, 2 and 4 only
The executive powers of the President involve the appointment of high-level officials and the management of administrative affairs. This includes appointing the Prime Minister, other ministers, the Attorney General, and the Chief Election Commissioner. While summoning Parliament and granting pardons are also powers of the President, they are categorized as legislative and judicial powers, respectively. This distinction ensures that the various roles of the head of state are clearly defined within the constitutional framework of the Union government and its executive branch.

187. (B) The President, the Lok Sabha, and the Rajya Sabha
The Union Parliament is the supreme legislative body of India and is composed of three distinct parts. It includes the President, the Lok Sabha as the lower house representing the people, and the Rajya Sabha as the upper house representing the states. Although the President does not participate in the regular debates of either house, their assent is essential for any bill to become a law. This tripartite structure ensures that the legislative process involves representation from all levels of the polity.

188. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Judicial activism involves the courts taking a proactive role in addressing social issues and protecting fundamental rights. However, this has sometimes led to criticism that the judiciary is overstepping its boundaries and entering the domain of the legislature or executive. By making policy decisions or directing administrative actions, the courts are perceived by some as violating the principle of separation of powers. This tension is a central theme in debates regarding the appropriate role of the judiciary in a democratic society.

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189. (A) Can be created or abolished by the Parliament on the recommendation of the State Legislative Assembly.
The second house of a state legislature, known as the Legislative Council, is not a mandatory body in every state. It can be established or removed by the Union Parliament if the concerned state's legislative assembly passes a resolution to that effect by a special majority. This flexibility allows each state to decide whether it requires a bicameral system based on its own administrative and political needs. Currently, only a few states in India have chosen to maintain these councils.

190. (B) The provision for State List in the Seventh Schedule
The Indian Constitution features several provisions that strengthen the central government, such as the power to impose President's Rule and the creation of All-India Services. These unitary characteristics ensure that the Centre can maintain national stability. In contrast, the state list in the Seventh Schedule is a federal feature that provides individual states with exclusive authority over specific local subjects. This list ensures a degree of regional autonomy and prevents a total centralization of power, maintaining the federal balance of the country.

191. (C) The Presiding Officer of the House
The Tenth Schedule, commonly known as the Anti-Defection Law, was introduced to prevent political instability caused by members changing their party affiliations. According to this schedule, the authority to decide whether a member has incurred disqualification on the grounds of defection is vested in the presiding officer of the respective house. While this decision was originally final, it is now subject to judicial review by the higher courts to ensure that the presiding officer acts fairly and within the law.

192. (C) National Commission for Women
Constitutional bodies like the Election Commission and Finance Commission are established directly by the provisions of the document. In contrast, statutory bodies are created by an act of Parliament to address specific social or administrative issues. The National Commission for Women is a statutory entity, having been established through a dedicated law in 1990. While it performs essential functions in protecting rights, its existence and powers are derived from legislation rather than a specific article within the Constitution's main text.

193. (A) The Preamble
The philosophy of social justice is a central pillar of the Indian Constitution and is explicitly mentioned in the Preamble. It signifies the state's commitment to building a society where all individuals are treated fairly and have equal access to opportunities, regardless of their social background. This goal guides the interpretation of various articles and the formulation of government policies aimed at reducing inequality. By placing this ideal in the introduction, the framers emphasized its foundational importance to the nation.

194. (B) The President of India
The pocket veto is a unique legislative power available to the President of India when considering a bill passed by Parliament. Unlike the American President who must return a bill within ten days, the Indian Constitution does not specify a timeframe for the President's assent. Consequently, the President can choose to take no action on a bill indefinitely, effectively preventing it from becoming law. This power is used sparingly and represents a significant check on the legislative process by the executive head.

195. (D) Business Advisory Committee
While many parliamentary committees are mandated by the Constitution or established as essential financial bodies, some are created through the rules of the house. The Public Accounts, Estimates, and Public Undertakings committees are key oversight mechanisms mentioned in constitutional or statutory contexts. However, the Business Advisory Committee, which manages the legislative schedule, is a procedural body constituted under the rules of the house. It helps organize the daily activities of the Parliament but is not specifically mandated by the fundamental law.

196. (D) Checks and Balances
When the Supreme Court declares a parliamentary law unconstitutional, it is performing a critical function within the system of checks and balances. This power ensures that the legislature

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various duties such as respecting the national flag and protecting the environment. These duties serve as a reminder of the individual's role in national development.

211. (D) He must belong to the state he is being appointed to.
The Constitution specifies several requirements for an individual to be appointed as a Governor, including being a citizen and at least thirty-five years of age. Additionally, they must not hold any office of profit or be a member of any legislature. While there is a common political convention that the appointee should be from outside the state, this is not a legal or constitutional qualification. This tradition is followed to ensure the Governor's impartiality and neutrality in state politics.

212. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
The Attorney General of India is the primary legal advisor to the Union government and holds the highest law office in the land. Appointed by the President, the individual must meet the same qualifications as a Supreme Court judge. Uniquely, the Attorney General has the right to participate in the proceedings of both houses of Parliament, although they cannot vote. This ensures that the government has expert legal representation and advice during the legislative process and in various court cases.

213. (B) Judicial review
Judicial review is the most powerful tool through which the courts act as the guardian of the Constitution. This authority allows the judiciary to examine the legality of legislative acts and executive decisions, striking them down if they violate the fundamental law. By ensuring that all government actions are consistent with the document's provisions, the courts maintain the supremacy of the Constitution. This function is essential for protecting fundamental rights and preventing the arbitrary exercise of power by the state.

214. (B) The Supreme Court is the highest court of appeal and its decisions are binding on all other courts.
India's integrated judicial system means that there is a single hierarchy of courts that enforces both central and state laws. At the apex is the Supreme Court, whose rulings are legally binding on all other judicial bodies within the country. This structure ensures a uniform interpretation of the law and the Constitution across the entire nation. Unlike some federations with separate state judiciaries, this system promotes national legal consistency and provides a clear and final path for legal appeals.

215. (A) The Model Code of Conduct's restrictions on promises by the ruling party.
The spoils system, where a ruling group uses its power to distribute benefits and influence elections, is countered in India through the Model Code of Conduct. This code prohibits the government from announcing new projects or making major policy promises once elections are officially announced. This prevents the ruling party from using public resources to gain an unfair advantage over its opponents. By enforcing these rules, the Election Commission ensures a level playing field and maintains the integrity of democracy.

216. (A) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was established in 1957 to evaluate the community development program and suggest improvements for rural governance. Its most significant recommendation was the creation of a three-tier Panchayati Raj system consisting of village, block, and district level bodies. The committee emphasized the need for democratic decentralization to involve local people in the developmental process. This model became the foundation for rural self-government in India, leading to the eventual constitutional recognition of these local institutions.

217. (A) He only audits the accounts and does not control the issue of money from the exchequer.
Although the title includes the word comptroller, the role of the officer in India is primarily that of an auditor. Unlike in some other countries where such an official must authorize the release of funds, the Indian officer only reviews the accounts after the money has already been spent. Their reports identify irregularities and waste, but they do not exercise direct control over the initial flow of public funds. This focus on auditing is the reason for the common description of the office.

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interference. By guaranteeing freedoms such as speech, assembly, and equality, these rights prevent the government from becoming authoritarian or despotic. This legal framework ensures that citizens can participate freely in the democratic process and that the rule of law is maintained. Therefore, the existence of these rights is a fundamental safeguard for the democratic character of the nation and its governing institutions.

204. (D) All of the above.
The forty-second amendment was a major attempt to restructure the Indian political system by increasing the power of the central government and the Parliament. It introduced several changes that reduced the scope of judicial review and attempted to make directive principles superior to fundamental rights. Additionally, it added significant terms to the Preamble and introduced new duties for citizens. Because of these vast and controversial changes, the amendment is seen as a pivotal and highly debated moment in constitutional history.

205. (B) An ordinance must be approved by Parliament within six weeks of its reassembly.
The President's power to issue ordinances is designed for emergency situations when the legislature is not in session. To ensure parliamentary oversight, every ordinance must be presented to both houses once they reconvene. It will cease to operate if it is not approved within six weeks of the session's start. This time limit prevents the executive from permanently bypassing the legislative process. It maintains the balance of power and ensures that the government remains accountable to the representatives of the people.

206. (C) A joint sitting of both Houses
When the Lok Sabha and Rajya Sabha cannot agree on an ordinary bill, the Constitution provides for a joint sitting to resolve the deadlock. The President summons both houses to meet and vote together on the legislation. This procedure ensures that critical bills are not indefinitely stalled by the upper house. During the sitting, decisions are made by a simple majority of the total members present. This mechanism is essential for the smooth functioning of the bicameral legislative process in India.

207. (D) Writ Jurisdiction
Article 32 of the Constitution grants citizens the right to approach the Supreme Court directly for the enforcement of their fundamental rights. This is known as the court's writ jurisdiction, allowing it to issue various legal orders to protect individual liberties. This provision is itself a fundamental right, ensuring that the judiciary acts as a primary protector of civil freedoms. By providing this direct access, the Constitution guarantees that no person is left without a remedy against state violations.

208. (D) All of the above
The Chief Minister represents the state in various high-level national bodies that facilitate intergovernmental coordination and planning. This includes membership in the Inter-State Council, the National Development Council, and the Governing Council of NITI Aayog. These platforms allow the state leadership to collaborate with the central government on matters of policy and developmental strategy. Their participation is essential for the success of cooperative federalism and ensuring that regional interests are reflected in national decision-making processes across the country.

209. (A) The power of states to legislate on matters in the State List.
Despite having strong centralizing features, the Indian Constitution provides significant autonomy to the states through the division of powers. Each state legislature has the exclusive authority to make laws on subjects listed in the state list, such as police, public health, and agriculture. This allowed for regional variation in policy and administration, tailored to local needs. This legislative independence is a key feature of Indian federalism, ensuring that the units are not mere administrative agents of the central government.

210. (B) Swaran Singh Committee
The concept of fundamental duties was introduced to the Indian Constitution based on the recommendations of the Swaran Singh Committee in 1976. This body suggested that citizens should have certain moral responsibilities toward the state and society to balance their fundamental rights. The committee's proposals led to the addition of Article 51A, which outlines

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of creating a polity based on representation, individual liberty, and popular sovereignty.

255. (C) Selective adaptation and philosophical infusion
The relationship involved taking the mechanical governance structures inherited from the colonial era and selectively adapting them to fit a new national context. The Indian National Movement then infused these administrative frameworks with a democratic philosophy. This process ensured that the existing institutional scaffolding supported the nationalist goals of achieving a sovereign, democratic, and inclusive Indian republic.

256. (B) Through indirect elections by members of provincial legislative assemblies
The composition of the Constituent Assembly was determined through a scheme of indirect elections. Members were elected by the provincial legislative assemblies rather than through direct universal adult suffrage. This method was designed to ensure representation for a diverse spectrum of communities, regions, and religious groups, reflecting the complex political and social landscape of India during the transition.

257. (D) Monarchical and authoritarian ideals
The Assembly was characterized by diverse ideological streams, including liberal-democratic principles, socialist ideals for economic justice, and Gandhian concepts of decentralization. These frameworks guided the debates and the eventual drafting of the document. Monarchical or authoritarian ideals were not part of the intellectual environment, as the goal was to establish a sovereign and democratic republic for the nation.

258. (A) A process of argumentation, accommodation, and consensus
The Constitutional Debates spanned nearly three years and were defined by a process of rigorous argumentation and consensus-building. Different ideological perspectives were meticulously discussed and reconciled rather than being imposed. This deliberative environment allowed for the accommodation of various views on federalism, rights, and minority protections, resulting in a document that aimed to be pragmatic and aspirational.

259. (C) It was a representative and deliberative forum accommodating diverse views
The Assembly functioned as a vibrant intellectual environment where diverse ideological underpinnings, such as socialism and Gandhianism, were debated. Its composition and the meticulous nature of its proceedings highlight its role as a representative and deliberative forum. Through argumentation and accommodation, it reconciled varied perspectives to produce a constitution that addressed the needs of a diverse and complex nation.

260. (A) A constitution that was both pragmatic and aspirational
The extensive and meticulous debates within the Assembly ensured that the final document was not merely a set of rules but a pragmatic and aspirational framework. By reconciling diverse ideological streams like liberal democracy and socialism, the process created a balanced constitution. It addressed immediate governance needs while setting long-term goals for social justice, individual liberty, and national unity.

261. (D) To encapsulate the core objectives and philosophy of the Constitution
The Preamble serves as the philosophical key to the entire document, articulating the solemn resolve of the people. It outlines the nature of the Indian state as a sovereign, socialist, secular, and democratic republic. By establishing the objectives of justice, liberty, equality, and fraternity, it provides the essential framework and guiding spirit for interpreting the various constitutional provisions.

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262. (B) FRs are justiciable, whereas DPSPs are non-justiciable
Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles differ primarily in their enforceability by the legal system. Fundamental Rights are justiciable, meaning individuals can approach the courts to protect themselves from arbitrary state action. Conversely, Directive Principles are non-justiciable, serving as positive obligations and moral instructions for the state to follow in governance, rather than being directly enforceable by a court of law.

218. (D) Central Government
The National Commission for Minorities is a statutory body created to protect the rights of religious communities that are officially notified as minorities. This notification is issued by the central government based on various social and demographic factors. Currently, six religious groups are recognized at the national level. The commission's mandate is to monitor their progress and address grievances related to the deprivation of their rights. This ensures that minority interests are integrated into the nation's socio-economic development planning and policies.

219. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Indian Constitution is described as a living document because it possesses the inherent flexibility to evolve with the changing needs of society. Through the amendment process defined in Article 368, the Parliament can modify the text to address new challenges and aspirations. However, this power is limited by the basic structure doctrine, which ensures that core values are preserved. This combination of stability and adaptability allows the Constitution to remain relevant and effective over many decades of governance.

220. (C) Supreme Court
The Supreme Court of India is formally recognized as the final interpreter and protector of the Constitution. It possesses the unique authority to define the meaning of constitutional provisions and to ensure that all government actions align with the fundamental law. By exercising its power of judicial review, the court can strike down any act that is found to be unconstitutional. This role is essential for maintaining the rule of law and safeguarding the democratic structure and rights of the citizens.

221. (D) A single, non-collegiate executive
The Indian parliamentary system is characterized by a plural or collegiate executive, where the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers share collective responsibility. This differs from a presidential system, where a single individual holds absolute executive authority. Other key features include the leadership of the Prime Minister and the rule of the majority party in the legislature. This collegiate structure ensures that decisions are made collectively and that the executive remains continuously accountable to the representatives of the people.

222. (B) Article 360 - Financial Emergency
The Constitution provides for three types of emergency situations to handle various crises that may face the nation. Article 352 deals with national emergency, while Article 356 covers the failure of constitutional machinery in the states, often called President's Rule. Article 360 allows for the proclamation of a financial emergency if the country's economic stability is threatened. These provisions grant the central government extraordinary powers to maintain order and national integrity during difficult times or major unforeseen disruptions.

223. (A) Cooperative Federalism
Cooperative federalism is a governing philosophy where the central and state governments work together as partners to achieve national goals. This spirit is maintained through various intergovernmental coordination mechanisms, such as the Inter-State Council and the Zonal Councils. These bodies provide a platform for dialogue, allowing the different levels of government to resolve disputes and coordinate their policies. By fostering collaboration, these mechanisms ensure that the federal system operates smoothly and that regional and national interests are balanced effectively.

224. (D) All of the above.
The Election Commission of India is granted extensive powers to ensure the integrity of the democratic process across the country. Its functions include the preparation of accurate electoral rolls and the recognition and regulation of political parties. Additionally, the commission is responsible for the complete management of elections for the Parliament, state legislatures, and the high offices of the President and Vice-President. By overseeing these activities, the commission ensures that polls remain free, fair, and transparent for all citizens.

225. (A) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
Various organizations in India are classified based on their legal origin and purpose within the governance framework. NITI Aayog is an

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and its citizens. Part I covers the Union and its territory, followed by Part II which details the rules for citizenship. Once the boundaries and members of the state are established, Part III provides the fundamental rights of the individuals. Finally, Part IV outlines the directive principles of state policy. This structure reflects a clear progression from the macro-level state definitions to micro-level individual and social goals.

241. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
The President of India possesses a wide range of executive, legislative, and military powers as the formal head of the state. These include being the supreme commander of the armed forces and the authority to conclude international treaties in the name of the nation. The President also appoints high-level officials and has the power to issue ordinances when Parliament is not in session. Together, these powers ensure that the head of state provides continuity and oversight across various branches of the government.

242. (C) The financial stability or credit of India or any part of it is threatened.
A financial emergency can be declared by the President under Article 360 if there is a serious threat to the economic stability of the country. During such a period, the central government gains extraordinary powers to direct states to observe specific financial discipline, including the reduction of salaries for government employees. Although this provision exists in the Constitution to handle severe economic crises, it has never been invoked in the history of independent India. This ensures national stability during economic turmoil.

243. (B) A Constitutional Body derives its existence directly from the Constitution, while a Statutory Body is created by an Act of Parliament.
The primary distinction between constitutional and statutory bodies lies in their legal origin. Constitutional bodies are established by specific articles within the Constitution itself, making them permanent and difficult to change. In contrast, statutory bodies are created by the Parliament through ordinary legislation to address specific needs. While both perform important functions, constitutional bodies typically enjoy a higher degree of independence and protection from political interference because any changes to their structure require a formal constitutional amendment process.

244. (B) The Governor
The Governor is the ceremonial head of a state government and represents the central authority in the unit. Much like the President at the Union level, the Governor is the formal head of the executive branch in the state. All executive actions are taken in their name, and they appoint the Chief Minister and other high-level officials. While the real political power rests with the elected leadership, the Governor provides constitutional oversight and serves as a vital link between the state and the Union.

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245. (B) It is based on the principle of 'coming together' federalism.
Unlike federations that were formed by independent states voluntarily joining together, the Indian federal system is based on the principle of holding together. This means the country was organized into states for administrative convenience while maintaining a strong central authority. India is described as a union of states, where the units do not have the right to secede. This structure features a clear division of powers and a written constitution, but with a unique centralizing bias that ensures national unity and stability.

246. (D) All of the above.
Electoral reforms in India are a continuous process aimed at strengthening the democratic foundations of the country. These reforms focus on ensuring free and fair polls by reducing the influence of money and muscle power. They also aim to increase voter participation and modernize the voting process through technological innovations like EVMs. By improving transparency and accountability, these reforms ensure that the elections truly reflect the will of the people and maintain public trust in the representative system of governance.

247. (B) All persons registered in the electoral rolls relating to a village within the area of the Panchayat.
The Gram Sabha is the foundational body of the Panchayati Raj system and represents the concept of direct democracy at the village level. It is not

in direct elections. This ensures that the upper house benefits from a wide range of professional and social perspectives.

233. (C) Seventh Schedule
The Seventh Schedule is a critical component of the Indian federal structure as it defines the distribution of powers between the Union and the states. It contains three lists: the Union List, the State List, and the Concurrent List. Each list enumerates the specific subjects over which the respective level of government has legislative authority. This clear division helps prevent jurisdictional conflicts and ensures that both the central and state governments can operate within their defined legal boundaries for effective administration.

234. (C) Tenth Schedule
The Tenth Schedule was added to the Constitution to address the problem of political defections, which often led to government instability. It contains provisions for the disqualification of members of Parliament and state legislatures if they voluntarily leave their party or vote against its directions. This Anti-Defection Law aims to promote political integrity and strengthen the party system in India. By penalizing opportunistic changes of affiliation, the schedule helps maintain the stability of elected governments and the democratic mandate.

235. (C) Reservation for Other Backward Classes
The concept of the creamy layer was developed by the judiciary to ensure that the benefits of reservation are directed toward those who are most in need. It applies specifically to the Other Backward Classes, excluding the relatively wealthy and educated members of these groups from the quota system. By setting income and social criteria for this exclusion, the state aims to promote social justice and prevent the monopolization of benefits by a small elite within the backward classes. This ensures more equitable distribution.

236. (A) President
The National Commission for Scheduled Tribes is a high-level constitutional body responsible for protecting the rights of tribal communities. To ensure its importance and authority, its chairperson and other members are appointed directly by the President of India. This procedure highlights the significant role the commission plays in the national administrative framework. By having the head of state make these appointments, the Constitution ensures that the body operates with a high degree of prestige and independence in fulfilling its mandated duties across the country.

237. (D) The people of India
The phrase WE, THE PEOPLE OF INDIA in the Preamble is a powerful statement about the source of constitutional authority. It establishes that the Constitution was created by and for the citizens, who remain the ultimate sovereign in the republic. This means that all government power is derived from the people and must be exercised for their welfare. By starting the document with these words, the framers emphasized the democratic foundation of the nation and the supremacy of the citizenry.

238. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Constitution grants the Lok Sabha significant control over the nation's finances through specific rules for Money Bills. These bills can only be introduced in the lower house and require its primary approval. While the Rajya Sabha can review and suggest changes, it has no power to amend or reject the bill outright. If the upper house does not return the bill within fourteen days, it is considered passed. This ensures that the directly elected representatives have the final authority over financial policy.

239. (B) 389
The Cabinet Mission Plan of 1946 proposed a specific size and composition for the body tasked with drafting India's constitution. The total membership of the Constituent Assembly was fixed at 389, including representatives from the British provinces and the Princely States. This number was chosen to ensure broad representation across the diverse regions and political groups of the country. Although the number decreased after the partition, the original plan laid the foundation for the most representative body in the nation's history.

240. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
The Indian Constitution is organized in a logical sequence that begins with defining the nation

does not exceed its constitutional authority or violate fundamental rights. By acting as the final arbiter of legal validity, the judiciary prevents any single branch of government from exercising absolute power. This relationship maintains the democratic equilibrium and ensures that all state actions remain subject to the supreme law of the land.

197. (A) Accommodate the specific needs and circumstances of certain regions and social groups.
Asymmetrical federalism in India involves granting different levels of autonomy or special status to specific states and regions. This flexible approach was adopted to address unique historical, geographical, and cultural requirements across the country. By allowing for specialized administrative arrangements, the Constitution helps manage regional aspirations and promotes national stability. This ensures that the diverse needs of various communities are respected while still maintaining the overall integrity and unity of the Indian federal structure within a single document.

198. (C) Unforeseen and urgent expenditure.
The Contingency Fund of India is an imprest placed at the disposal of the President to meet any unforeseen and urgent government expenses. This allows the executive to obtain necessary funds immediately without waiting for the prior approval of Parliament, which is usually required for spending. Once the emergency is addressed, the government must seek post-facto authorization from the legislature to replenish the fund. This mechanism ensures that the state can respond quickly to crises while maintaining long-term financial accountability.

199. (D) Often resulting in a discrepancy between the percentage of votes received and the percentage of seats won.
The first-past-the-post system used in Indian elections is often criticized because it does not provide a proportional reflection of the popular vote. Under this system, the candidate with the most votes in a constituency wins, even if they do not achieve a majority. This can lead to situations where a political party wins a small percentage of the total votes but a large majority of seats, or vice versa. This discrepancy is a common point of debate regarding electoral reforms.

200. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
The Indian Constitution contains various provisions that define the rights and duties of citizens and the responsibilities of the state. Article 14 ensures equality before the law, while Article 21A provides the fundamental right to education for children. Additionally, the directive principles include Article 40, which mandates the organization of village panchayats. Finally, Article 51A outlines the fundamental duties that every citizen should fulfill. These articles combined reflect the comprehensive nature of the document's social and political vision.

201. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
The Government of India Act of 1935 was an extensive piece of legislation that significantly influenced the modern Indian constitutional structure. Many of its features, including the federal scheme, the office of the governor, and the organization of the judiciary, were directly adopted by the Constituent Assembly. Additionally, the act's provisions for emergency powers and public service commissions were integrated into the new document. This continuity helped provide a stable administrative foundation for the newly independent nation during its transition.

202. (B) Consensus
During the drafting process, the members of the Constituent Assembly prioritized the principle of consensus over simple majority voting. They engaged in extensive deliberations and debates to ensure that the provisions of the Constitution were acceptable to all sections of society. This commitment to agreement helped build broad legitimacy for the document and addressed the concerns of diverse religious and political groups. By reaching decisions through consensus, the founders ensured that the Constitution reflected a truly collective national vision.

203. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true, and Statement II is the correct explanation of Statement I.
Fundamental rights are essential for promoting political democracy because they protect individual liberties from arbitrary state

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limited to elected officials but consists of every individual whose name is on the local electoral roll. This inclusive membership ensures that all adult citizens have a platform to participate in the developmental planning and oversight of their community. By involving the people directly, the Gram Sabha promotes transparency and local accountability in governance.

248. (B) On its own initiative.
The National Human Rights Commission possesses the unique power to take suo motu cognizance of human rights violations. This means the commission can start an investigation on its own initiative based on media reports or other information, even if no formal complaint has been filed by a victim. This proactive approach allows the body to address serious issues that might otherwise go unnoticed. By acting independently, the commission ensures that the state is held accountable for protecting the civil liberties of its citizens.

249. (C) Adopting Hindi as the official language of the Union and allowing the use of English for a specified period.
The debate over the national language was one of the most contentious issues in the Constituent Assembly due to India's linguistic diversity. A compromise was eventually reached by declaring Hindi as the official language of the Union, while English was allowed to continue for administrative and official purposes for fifteen years. This period was later extended, creating a dual-language system. This pragmatic approach helped maintain national unity while respecting the regional aspirations and practical needs of the various states and their diverse populations.

250. (A) Uphold the principle of Constitutionalism and prevent tyranny.
The system of checks and balances is designed to ensure that no single branch of government—the legislature, executive, or judiciary—becomes too powerful. By allowing each organ to monitor and limit the others, the Constitution prevents the emergence of authoritarian rule and protects individual liberties. This structural equilibrium is fundamental to the principle of constitutionalism, ensuring that the state operates within the law. By maintaining this balance, the framework safeguards the democratic identity and long-term stability of the nation.

251. (B) A pre-existing structural and administrative framework
The colonial legacy provided a foundational administrative blueprint through instruments like the Government of India Acts. These established legislative bodies and a framework of governance under British authority. Rather than being discarded, this institutional scaffolding was selectively adapted by constitution-makers. It formed the mechanical structure that organized the new state's bureaucracy and basic legislative functions.

252. (A) Infusing the constitution with a nationalistic and democratic philosophy
The Indian National Movement served as a crucible for constitutional ideas through decades of political mobilization and committee reports like the Nehru Report. It articulated a vision emphasizing universal franchise and fundamental rights. This struggle infused the mechanical structures inherited from colonialism with a nationalistic and democratic philosophy, transforming the state into a sovereign republic focused on people's aspirations.

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253. (C) It was a blend of adapted colonial structures and nationalist ideals
Describing the document as a synthesis refers to the creative reconciliation of borrowed institutional forms with indigenous political aspirations. The constitution-makers did not simply copy foreign models or reject colonial history. Instead, they combined the pre-existing administrative scaffolding from the British era with democratic principles forged during the long struggle for independence to create a unique constitutional framework.

254. (D) The demand for fundamental rights and a parliamentary system
The constitutional vision of the national movement was developed through resolutions and documents like the Nehru Report of 1928. These efforts emphasized key democratic principles, including the demand for fundamental rights and a parliamentary system of government. Such ideas were central to the movement's goal

extra-constitutional body created by an executive resolution, while the Finance Commission is a constitutional body mandated by a specific article. The National Commission for Women is a statutory entity established through an act of Parliament. In contrast, the National Commission for Scheduled Castes is a constitutional body. These distinctions determine the legal status and procedures of each organization.

226. (D) All of the above reasons.
The framers of the Constitution chose a parliamentary system for several practical and philosophical reasons. Their long exposure to British colonial governance made the system familiar, reducing the risk of administrative confusion. Additionally, they believed that the parliamentary model provided for a more responsible executive that is continuously accountable to the legislature. By ensuring that the cabinet is part of the legislative body, they also aimed to avoid the frequent conflicts between branches seen in presidential systems.

227. (B) All persons within the territory of India, including non-citizens.
The right to equality before the law, as guaranteed by Article 14, is one of the most fundamental legal protections in the Indian Constitution. Unlike some other rights which are reserved exclusively for citizens, this protection extends to all persons within the country's jurisdiction. This includes both natural individuals and legal entities like corporations, regardless of their nationality. This universal application ensures that the state treats everyone fairly and prevents arbitrary discrimination, maintaining the basic principle of the rule of law.

228. (C) 97th Amendment
The ninety-seventh constitutional amendment act of 2011 was a significant piece of legislation aimed at strengthening the co-operative sector in India. It granted constitutional status and protection to co-operative societies, ensuring their democratic and professional functioning. The amendment introduced a new part to the Constitution and added a directive principle encouraging the formation of such groups. By providing a legal framework for these societies, the state aimed to promote economic development and social justice at the local community level.

229. (C) Chief Justice of India
The Constitution provides a clear line of succession to ensure that the office of the President never remains vacant. If the President is unable to perform their duties or the office falls vacant, the Vice-President takes over the role. In the rare event that both the President and Vice-President's offices are vacant, the Chief Justice of India is authorized to act as the President. This ensures the continuous operation of the highest executive authority in the nation during emergencies.

230. (B) An oral answer, followed by supplementary questions
During the Question Hour in Parliament, members can submit different types of questions to ministers to seek information. A starred question is one that is marked with an asterisk and requires an oral answer on the floor of the house. Because the answer is provided verbally, it allows members to ask follow-up or supplementary questions for further clarification. This process is a vital tool for ensuring executive accountability and allowing representatives to probe deeper into government policies and administrative actions.

231. (B) The judiciary is perceived to be encroaching upon the powers of the legislature or executive.
Judicial overreach is a term used to criticize instances where the courts are seen as exceeding their constitutional authority. This happens when the judiciary makes decisions that fall within the traditional domain of the legislature or the executive, such as formulating policy or directing administrative details. While judicial activism is often seen as positive, overreach is viewed as a violation of the principle of separation of powers. It remains a contentious issue in the relationship between the different branches of government.

232. (A) Literature, science, art, cooperative movement and social service.
In states with a bicameral legislature, the Governor has the power to nominate a certain number of members to the Legislative Council. These individuals must be persons with special knowledge or practical experience in specific fields such as literature, science, art, the cooperative movement, and social service. This provision allows for the inclusion of experts and distinguished citizens who may not participate

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263. (C) represent ideals that the state is duty-bound to apply when making laws
Directive Principles are considered fundamental in the governance of the country because they represent the ideals and instructions for establishing social and economic democracy. Although they are not legally enforceable by courts, the state has a constitutional duty to apply these principles when making laws. They guide the government toward achieving holistic democratic orders and fulfilling the nation's socio-economic goals.

264. (D) Justiciable protections against arbitrary state action
Fundamental Rights are enshrined to protect individuals from arbitrary state interference. They function largely as negative obligations on the state, ensuring that the government does not infringe upon personal liberties. Because they are justiciable, these rights are enforceable by the judiciary, providing a legal mechanism for citizens to safeguard their freedoms and maintain a balance of power.

265. (A) They form the conscience of the constitution by balancing political and socio-economic goals
Together, Fundamental Rights and Directive Principles of State Policy form the conscience of the constitution. They create a delicate balance between individual political rights and the broader requirements of socio-economic justice. This combination ensures that the nation progresses toward a holistic democratic order where individual liberties are protected while the state actively works toward the welfare of all citizens.

266. (B) A system of government with limited powers under a supreme constitution
Constitutionalism signifies a system where the government operates under the supreme authority of a constitution, which defines and limits its powers. This foundational principle ensures that no organ of government has absolute authority. By establishing clear boundaries and rules, constitutionalism protects democracy and the rule of law, ensuring that the state remains accountable to the framework of the nation's highest law.

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267. (B) Prevent the concentration of governmental power in a single branch
The system of checks and balances is a critical mechanism designed to distribute authority among the executive, legislature, and judiciary. By ensuring that no single branch possesses absolute control, this system prevents the dangerous concentration of power. It facilitates a balanced governance model where each organ monitors the others, thereby upholding the principles of constitutionalism and protecting the rights of citizens.

268. (A) It led to the establishment of a judicial doctrine limiting Parliament's amendment power
The basic structure debate led to a landmark judicial doctrine asserting that Parliament's power to amend the constitution is not absolute. The judiciary established that the fundamental framework and core identity of the constitution cannot be altered. This ensures that essential features like secularism and democracy remain protected, serving as an ultimate check on legislative power and preserving the constitution's soul.

269. (C) The Legislature
The basic structure doctrine acts as a significant limitation on the powers of the legislature. While Parliament has the authority to amend the constitution, this judicial principle ensures that such amendments do not subvert its essential features. By protecting the core identity of the document, the judiciary prevents the legislature from overstepping its bounds and altering the fundamental democratic framework of India.

270. (D) Opposition, where the doctrine limits the scope of amendment
The relationship between constitutional amendments and the basic structure doctrine is one of limitation. While the provision for amendments allows the constitution to adapt to changing times, the basic structure doctrine restricts the scope of these changes. It posits that Parliament cannot use its amending power to destroy the fundamental soul or core features of the document, ensuring constitutional stability over time.

2. Mobilisation based on a sense of shared territory and culture
3. Mobilisation based on hierarchical social stratification (varna/jati)
4. Mobilisation based on faith and community

Codes:
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

16. The initial 'Development Planning model' in India heavily relied on the concept of:
(A) Annual Budgets only
(B) Five-Year Plans
(C) Free market determination
(D) World Bank directives

17. Consider the following statements on gender and politics in India.
Statement I: The 73rd and 74th Constitutional Amendments provided for reservation of seats for women in local government bodies.
Statement II: Issues of representation for women in State Legislatures and the Parliament have been completely resolved.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

18. Identify the incorrect pair related to political parties.
(A) Ideology - A party's exclusive focus on winning elections without any guiding principles.
(B) National Party - Has influence and presence across multiple states.
(C) State Party - Also known as a regional party.
(D) Social Basis - The socio-economic and community profile of a party's support base.

19. A key aspect of studying 'States as Political and Economic Units' involves analyzing:
(A) only their cultural festivals.
(B) their relationship with foreign countries, independent of the central government.
(C) their competition and cooperation for resources, investment, and development projects.
(D) only the biographies of their Chief Ministers.

20. Consider the following aspects related to the New Economic Policy (NEP) in India.
1. It marked a significant shift away from the earlier model of a license-permit raj.
2. It aimed to increase the role of the private sector in the economy.
3. It led to India's increased integration with the global economy.
4. It resulted in the immediate eradication of poverty and inequality.
5. It was a policy of complete state withdrawal from all economic sectors.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 4 and 5 only
(D) 3, 4 and 5 only

21. In the context of Civil Society, what is a 'Social Action Group'?
(A) A government agency for implementing welfare schemes.
(B) A subsidiary of a large corporate house for social responsibility.
(C) A group focused on direct action, mobilisation, and advocacy for a specific social or political cause.
(D) A religious organisation focused solely on spiritual activities.

22. What is the cause-and-effect relationship suggested by the term 'Caste Politics'?
(A) Political participation leads to the complete annihilation of caste identity.
(B) Caste identity and solidarity are used as a resource for political mobilisation and securing group interests.
(C) The democratic process in India is completely free from the influence of caste.
(D) All political parties in India have officially renounced the use of caste in their campaigns.

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function and ensures that policies and laws are thoroughly reviewed.

280. (D) Through mechanisms like question hour, motions, and debates
Parliament exercises its critical executive oversight function through specific procedural mechanisms like question hour, motions, and debates. These tools allow elected representatives to question government actions, demand explanations, and hold ministers accountable for their departments' performance. This ongoing scrutiny ensures that the executive remains answerable to the legislature, which is a fundamental requirement of a functional parliamentary democracy.

281. (B) The power to examine the constitutionality of laws and executive actions
Judicial Review is the authority of the courts to examine whether legislative enactments and executive orders comply with the Constitution. This power allows the judiciary to act as a guardian of the supreme law. If a law or government action is found to violate constitutional provisions, the courts can declare it null and void, thereby ensuring that all government powers remain limited.

282. (C) a proactive judicial approach to protect citizens' rights
Judicial activism refers to a proactive approach taken by the courts to protect and enforce the fundamental rights of citizens. It often involves judges stepping into areas traditionally managed by the executive or legislature to address social injustices, particularly for disadvantaged groups. This dynamic role ensures that legal protections are meaningful and accessible, even when other branches of government fail to act.

283. (D) The introduction of Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
Public Interest Litigation (PIL) has been the key instrument facilitating judicial activism in India. This mechanism allows any concerned citizen or organization to approach the court on behalf of those who are unable to do so due to poverty or social disadvantage. PIL has expanded the judiciary's reach, enabling it to address wide-ranging social, environmental, and human rights issues effectively.

284. (A) Enhancing judicial accountability and tackling case backlogs
The discourse on judicial reform focuses on improving the efficiency and transparency of the legal system. Key issues include enhancing judicial accountability, ensuring clear procedures for appointments, and addressing the massive backlog of pending cases. These reforms aim to make justice more accessible and timely for the common citizen, thereby strengthening the public's trust in the integrity of the judicial process.

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285. (B) An integrated system with the Supreme Court at the top, followed by High Courts
The Indian judiciary is organized as an integrated and hierarchical system. At the apex stands the Supreme Court of India, which serves as the final authority on legal and constitutional matters. Below it are the High Courts, which operate at the state level. This unified structure ensures that laws are interpreted consistently across the country and provides a clear path for legal appeals.

286. (B) The Union government is granted more powers relative to the states
The strong centre framework is a defining feature of Indian federalism where the Union government is granted more powers than the states. This design allows the central government to maintain national unity and manage emergencies effectively. While states have their own jurisdictions, the constitutional distribution of power ensures that the Union remains dominant in key areas of national importance.

287. (A) the centre's relationship with the states is not uniform for all states
Asymmetrical federal provisions mean that the constitutional relationship between the central government and individual states is not identical for everyone. Special statuses and provisions are granted to certain states to address their unique historical, cultural, or geographical needs. This flexible approach departs from a model of strict symmetry to accommodate the immense diversity within the Indian union and ensure regional stability.

271. (C) The Prime Minister
In the Indian parliamentary system, the real executive authority is vested in the Prime Minister. While the President serves as the nominal and constitutional head of state, actual governance and the exercise of executive powers are carried out by the Prime Minister and the Council of Ministers. As the head of government, the Prime Minister directs the administration and makes key policy decisions.

272. (B) The principle of collective responsibility of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha
The principle of collective responsibility is the fundamental cornerstone of the parliamentary system. It mandates that the Council of Ministers must act as a single unit and remains answerable to the Lok Sabha, the elected house of Parliament. This mechanism ensures that the executive stays accountable to the people's representatives, as the government can only remain in power with their continued support.

273. (D) Nominal and constitutional head of state
The President of India functions as the nominal and constitutional head of state. Representing the nation and symbolizing its unity, the President holds a position of high dignity rather than direct political power. Although executive powers are formally vested in the office, they are practiced on the advice of the real executive, ensuring the smooth operation of the parliamentary framework of government.

274. (A) The President is generally required to act on the advice of the Council of Ministers
The relationship between the President and the Council of Ministers is defined by the requirement that the former acts on the aid and advice of the latter. This advice is provided by the Council, headed by the Prime Minister. This structure ensures that the real decision-making power remains with the elected representatives, maintaining the democratic nature of the Union Executive branch.

275. (C) heads the Council of Ministers and is the chief advisor to the President
The Prime Minister is the central figure in the governmental machinery because of their role as the leader of the Council of Ministers and the chief advisor to the President. All major administrative decisions revolve around this office. By coordinating the work of various departments and acting as the link between the executive and legislature, the Prime Minister wields the most power.

276. (A) The Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha
The Union Parliament's bicameral structure consists of two distinct houses: the Lok Sabha and the Rajya Sabha. The Lok Sabha represents the people of India directly, while the Rajya Sabha represents the interests of the various states at the union level. This two-house system ensures that legislation is scrutinized from different perspectives, providing a second look at bills before they become law.

277. (D) Adjudicating constitutional disputes
The Parliament performs several vital functions, including the legislative role of making laws and the financial role of controlling the budget. It also exercises executive oversight through various accountability mechanisms like debates and motions. However, the task of adjudicating constitutional disputes is reserved for the judiciary, specifically the Supreme Court and High Courts, rather than the legislative branch of government.

278. (B) perform detailed scrutiny of legislation and policy matters
Parliamentary Committees are referred to as miniature legislatures because they conduct the detailed work of the Parliament in a more specialized setting. They provide a forum for in-depth examination of bills, budgetary grants, and policy matters. By scrutinizing complex issues in a non-partisan and expert manner away from the public house, they enhance the overall quality and efficiency of legislative work.

279. (C) To enable more efficient and in-depth examination of parliamentary business
The primary purpose of the system of Parliamentary Committees is to manage the Parliament's heavy workload by enabling efficient and detailed examination of various matters. Because the full house often lacks the time for exhaustive debate on every bill, these committees provide specialized forums for expert scrutiny. This process reinforces the accountability

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other hand, are created through specific Acts of Parliament. While both serve as watchdogs, constitutional bodies are part of the document's basic framework, whereas statutory bodies derive authority from legislation.

297. (B) Comptroller and Auditor General
The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) is an example of a constitutional body because its office is established directly by the provisions of the Constitution. This status ensures its independence from the executive branch. Unlike statutory commissions created by parliamentary acts, the CAG's authority and duties are permanently enshrined in the nation's supreme law to ensure financial accountability across all levels of government.

298. (B) To audit the receipts and expenditures of the government
The primary function of the Comptroller and Auditor General is to audit all receipts and expenditures of the Government of India and the various state governments. By acting as a financial watchdog, the CAG ensures that public money is spent according to the law and that the government remains accountable for its financial management. This role is essential for transparency and fiscal discipline.

299. (A) Statutory bodies
The National Commission for Women and the National Commission for Human Rights are examples of statutory bodies. They were created by specific Acts of Parliament rather than being established directly by the Constitution. These organizations derive their powers and mandates from their respective statutes, allowing them to focus on protecting the rights and interests of specific groups within a legal framework.

300. (C) Acting as a watchdog to safeguard specific rights and interests
All the commissions mentioned, whether constitutional or statutory, share the common role of acting as a watchdog to safeguard specific rights and interests. They investigate grievances, monitor the implementation of legal safeguards, and provide recommendations to the government. Their collective purpose is to ensure justice and uphold the constitutional and legal mandates that protect vulnerable or marginalized sections of society.

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CHAPTER 08
Political Processes in India

1. Which of the following best defines the 'Development Planning model' adopted by India post-independence?
(A) A purely capitalist model focused on private sector growth.
(B) A mixed economy model with a significant role for state-led planning and public sector undertakings.
(C) A laissez-faire economic system with minimal state intervention.
(D) A fully socialist model with complete state ownership of all means of production.

2. The New Economic Policy of 1991 in India is most commonly associated with which set of reforms?
(A) Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation
(B) Nationalisation, Land Reforms, and Agricultural Subsidies
(C) Import Substitution, License Raj, and Centralised Planning
(D) Democratic Decentralisation, Panchayat Raj, and Community Development

3. Consider the following statements regarding the social and economic implications of globalisation in India.
Statement I: Globalisation has led to the growth of the IT and service sectors, creating new employment opportunities.
Statement II: The benefits of globalisation's economic growth have been distributed equally across all regions and social groups in India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

4. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a primary axis of 'Identity Politics' in the Indian context?
(A) Religion
(B) Caste
(C) Language
(D) Ideological affiliation

5. Consider the following statements about Dalit social movements in India.
1. They seek to challenge and dismantle caste-based hierarchies and discrimination.
2. Their methods exclusively involve non-violent protests and petitions.
3. They aim for social dignity, equality, and political empowerment.
4. These movements are a post-2000 phenomenon only.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) All of the above

6. The term 'Non-Party Social Formations' primarily refers to which type of groups?
(A) Organized factions seeking influence within established national political parties.
(B) Groups operating outside formal party structures to achieve social change.
(C) Advisory committees sponsored by the government for social welfare.
(D) Coalitions formed for electoral purposes by regional state-level parties.

7. What is the most significant political consequence of the 'Regionalisation of Indian Politics'?
(A) A significant decline in voter turnout during state-level legislative assembly elections.
(B) The consolidation of national political parties at the expense of regional interests.
(C) The complete erosion of national identity in

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favor of localized regional identities.
(D) The increased bargaining power of state-level parties in national governance.

8. Identify the correct pair regarding the social basis of political parties.
(A) State party - Seeks to represent and gain power in a specific region.
(B) National party - Focuses exclusively on a single regional or local issue.
(C) National party - Derives its primary support from only one specific community.
(D) State party - Is always ideologically aligned with the ruling national coalition.

9. What is the primary cause-and-effect relationship between regional disparities and the demand for new states?
(A) High levels of development in a region cause its inhabitants to demand separation to protect their prosperity.
(B) The creation of new states always leads to a reduction in regional disparities.
(C) Perceived neglect, economic backwardness, and cultural distinctiveness in a sub-state region often fuel demands for separate statehood.
(D) Uniform economic development across the country has led to an increase in demands for new states for administrative reasons.

10. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The nature of the Indian state has been described by some scholars as a 'soft state'.
Reason (R): This characterisation points to the state's perceived inability to effectively implement its laws and policies and enforce compliance among the populace.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

11. What distinguishes a 'Non-Governmental Organisation' (NGO) from a government body?
(A) Corporate for-profit organizations established to generate private wealth.
(B) Formal administrative agencies integrated into the state bureaucratic hierarchy.
(C) Entities exclusively funded and managed by various foreign government bodies.
(D) Independent, non-profit entities operating outside of direct government control.

12. Which of the following statements about Human Development in India is correct?
(A) It is measured solely by the Gross Domestic Product (GDP) of the country.
(B) It is a concept that encompasses aspects like a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living.
(C) It prioritizes economic growth over social indicators like health and education.
(D) India's Human Development Index (HDI) is consistently higher than that of most developed nations.

13. The focus of tribal social movements in India has typically included all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Rights over 'jal, jangal, jameen' (water, forest, land).
(B) Opposition to displacement by large development projects.
(C) A demand for the abolition of the public sector.
(D) Preservation of distinct cultural identity and autonomy.

14. A multinational corporation setting up a manufacturing plant in India, leading to both job creation and concerns about labour exploitation, best exemplifies the dual nature of which process?
(A) Democratic decentralisation
(B) State reorganisation
(C) Formation of Social Action Groups
(D) Economic implications of globalisation

15. Match List-I (Form of Identity Politics) with List-II (Primary Basis).
List I: (Form of Identity Politics)
P. Caste Politics
Q. Religious Politics
R. Linguistic Politics
S. Regional Politics
List II: (Primary Basis)
1. Mobilisation based on language and script

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the goal of fielding at least 33% women candidates in all elections.
4. Gender issues are confined to women's movements and are not part of mainstream political discourse.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 3 and 4 only
(B) 1 and 2 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2 and 3 only

31. A 'sub-state region' like Vidarbha in Maharashtra or Saurashtra in Gujarat is best defined as:
(A) A geographically and often culturally distinct area within an existing state, which may or may not have aspirations for greater autonomy or statehood.
(B) A region that has been granted full statehood.
(C) An administrative unit with no unique cultural or historical identity.
(D) A region governed directly by the Central government.

32. A political party that wins 10% of the votes in the state of Tamil Nadu and 12% in the state of Kerala but has no significant presence elsewhere would be an example of applying the concepts of:
(A) a national party's reach.
(B) a state party's limited geographical base.
(C) ideology-free politics.
(D) electoral non-participation.

33. Identify the correct pair representing an emerging trend in electoral politics.
(A) Decreased participation - A steady decline in voter turnout since 1952.
(B) Professional campaigning - Use of data analytics, media management, and survey agencies.
(C) Increased contestation - Fewer candidates contesting per constituency.
(D) Weakened representation - Elected officials having more direct contact with constituents.

34. A government policy that increases spending on public schools and primary healthcare centers is directly aimed at improving which aspect of development?
(A) Human Development
(B) Growth only
(C) Only Privatisation
(D) Only Globalisation

35. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Identity politics based on religion, caste, and language plays a significant role in shaping political competition in India.
Reason (R): The Indian society is socially homogeneous and lacks diversity, making it easy for parties to mobilise voters.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

36. A key demand historically associated with labour movements in the organised sector in India is:
(A) Abolition of private property.
(B) The right to form a separate nation for workers.
(C) The promotion of automation to reduce workload.
(D) Better wages, job security, and working conditions.

37. Which statement accurately reflects India's 'Development Planning model' in its early decades?
(A) It was exclusively focused on agricultural development, ignoring industrialisation.
(B) It was dictated entirely by private corporations.
(C) It aimed for self-reliance through a policy of import substitution.
(D) It completely neglected social sectors like education and health.

38. The demand for new states like Gorkhaland or Bodoland arises primarily from the assertion of:
(A) National unity above all.
(B) A distinct ethnic and cultural identity within a sub-state region.
(C) A desire to merge with a neighboring

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23. Which of the following statements correctly describes a key characteristic of farmers' movements in post-independence India?
(A) They have been universally unified, with no internal differences based on class or region.
(B) They have consistently opposed the use of modern technology in agriculture.
(C) They have primarily been led by urban intellectuals with no connection to agriculture.
(D) Their demands have often centered on issues like remunerative prices for crops, loan waivers, and subsidies.

24. 'Emerging trends' in Indian electoral politics include all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) A shift from identity-based voting to purely development-based voting in all constituencies.
(B) Increased use of social media and technology for campaigning.
(C) The rise of a more presidential-style campaign centered on individual leaders.
(D) Greater emphasis on welfare schemes and direct benefit transfers as electoral promises.

25. Arrange the following events related to the reorganisation of Indian states in chronological order.
1. Formation of the state of Andhra on a linguistic basis.
2. Passage of the States Reorganisation Act.
3. Creation of the states of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand.
4. Creation of the state of Telangana.
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4
(B) 2, 1, 3, 4
(C) 1, 3, 2, 4
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

26. The nature of the Indian state, which combines elements of a welfare provider, an economic regulator, and a coercive authority, is best described as:
(A) Multifaceted
(B) Unitary
(C) Anarchic
(D) Minimalist

27. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the social implications of globalisation in India?
(A) The uniform adoption of Western cultural norms across all social strata.
(B) The total disappearance of local traditions in favor of global practices.
(C) The complete rejection of all foreign cultural influences by Indian citizens.
(D) A process involving cultural hybridization and the reinforcement of traditional identities.

28. Consider the following statements about tribal movements.
Statement I: Tribal movements are often a response to the encroachment on their traditional lands and livelihoods by state or private entities.
Statement II: The primary demand of all tribal movements in India has been the creation of a separate independent nation.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

29. Which of the following is an incorrect statement about civil society groups in India?
(A) They play a role in holding the state accountable.
(B) They contribute to public discourse on various social and political issues.
(C) They are all formally registered as Non-Governmental Organisations.
(D) They can include informal networks and grassroots movements.

30. Consider the following statements regarding Gender and Politics in India.
1. The issue of equality involves tackling social norms, economic disparities, and violence against women.
2. The issue of representation is primarily concerned with the number of women in legislative bodies and positions of power.
3. Political parties have consistently achieved

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288. (C) To facilitate coordination and discuss matters of common interest between governments
The Inter-State Council is a constitutional body established to facilitate better coordination between the central government and the states. Its primary role is to serve as a forum for discussing subjects of common interest and making recommendations for policy coordination. By providing a platform for dialogue, it helps resolve conflicts and promotes a more cooperative and efficient federal governance system.

289. (D) Constitutional intergovernmental coordination mechanism
The Inter-State Council is identified as a constitutional intergovernmental coordination mechanism. Unlike temporary committees, it is a permanent body established under the provisions of the Constitution to manage complex relations within the federation. Its existence highlights the formal institutional efforts to ensure that the centre and states can work together effectively on shared policy goals and administrative challenges.

290. (C) Greater state assertiveness and a bargaining relationship with the centre
An emerging trend in Indian federalism is the rise of state assertiveness and a more dynamic bargaining relationship between the centre and the states. This shift indicates a move toward competitive and cooperative federalism, where states play a more active role in shaping national policies. This evolving relationship reflects a healthy democratic process where regional aspirations are increasingly balanced with national priorities.

291. (A) The Election Commission of India
The Election Commission of India is the primary body responsible for managing and supervising the electoral process. As an autonomous constitutional entity, it ensures that elections to the Parliament and state legislatures are conducted fairly. Its mandate is vital for maintaining the integrity of the democratic framework, providing an independent mechanism to oversee the most fundamental process of a sovereign republic.

292. (D) Autonomous constitutional body
The Election Commission of India is described as an autonomous constitutional body, meaning it derives its authority directly from the Constitution and operates independently of the executive. This autonomy is crucial for ensuring that elections are free from political interference. By maintaining its independence, the Commission can impartially enforce rules and guidelines, thereby upholding the sanctity of the electoral process in India.

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293. (B) Elections to Local Government Institutions
The Election Commission of India is mandated to conduct elections for the Parliament, state legislatures, and the offices of the President and Vice-President. However, elections to local government institutions, such as panchayats and municipalities, are not within its central mandate. These are typically managed by State Election Commissions, which operate independently of the national-level body for these specific local-level polls.

294. (C) The criminalization of politics and the influence of money power
Ongoing demands for electoral reforms focus on addressing serious challenges such as the criminalization of politics and the excessive influence of money and muscle power. These reforms also aim to improve the transparency and verifiability of the voting process. By refining these aspects, the reforms seek to strengthen the democratic credentials of the state and ensure that elections truly reflect the people's will.

295. (D) The Representation of the People Act
The Representation of the People Act is the key legislation that governs the procedures for the conduct of elections in India. It outlines essential rules for preparing electoral rolls, the actual process of polling, and the declaration of final results. Along with the Model Code of Conduct, this Act provides the comprehensive legal framework necessary for the Election Commission to ensure fair elections.

296. (A) Constitutional bodies are established by the Constitution, while statutory bodies are created by an Act of Parliament
The fundamental difference between these bodies lies in their origin. Constitutional bodies are established directly by the provisions of the Constitution, which often grants them greater stability and autonomy. Statutory bodies, on the

country.
(D) The success of the central government's economic policies.

39. Consider the following statements about Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs).
Statement I: NGOs can play a complementary role to the government in service delivery, such as in health and education.
Statement II: All NGOs in India are primarily funded by and work as extensions of the government.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

40. Match List-I (Type of Social Movement) with List-II (A Key Issue).
List I: (Type of Social Movement)
P. Women's Movement
Q. Farmers' Movement
R. Dalit Movement
S. Tribal Movement
List II: (A Key Issue)
1. Annihilation of caste and struggle for dignity
2. Displacement due to development projects
3. Combating patriarchy and demanding equal representation
4. Minimum Support Price (MSP) and loan waivers
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

41. In the context of electoral politics, 'contestation' refers to:
(A) The final results of the election.
(B) The act of casting a vote.
(C) The degree of competition in elections, measured by the number of candidates and the closeness of the race.
(D) The process of voter registration.

42. The rise of strong regional parties championing state-specific issues is a direct manifestation of which process in Indian politics?
(A) Regionalisation
(B) Globalisation
(C) Secularisation
(D) Nationalisation

43. Which of the following is the most appropriate description of the social implications of globalisation in India?
(A) Reduction in import tariffs on electronic goods.
(B) The privatisation of a public sector bank.
(C) Increased foreign direct investment in the automobile sector.
(D) Changes in urban lifestyles and consumption patterns, influenced by global trends.

44. Which of the following statements about the role of caste in politics is incorrect?
(A) Political parties often consider caste arithmetic when selecting candidates.
(B) The process of democratic politics has had no impact on the functioning of the caste system.
(C) Caste-based associations sometimes act as pressure groups.
(D) The politicisation of caste has led to the mobilisation of lower castes for political power.

45. From the statements below, identify the correct ones describing the nature of the Indian state.
1. It is a federal state with a strong unitary bias.
2. It is purely a police state with no welfare functions.
3. Its constitution proclaims it to be a Sovereign, Socialist, Secular, Democratic Republic.
4. It functions as a developmental state, actively intervening in the economy.
5. It has been completely immune to pressures from global economic forces.
Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 5 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 2, 4 and 5 only

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(D) A decrease in migration from poorer to richer states.

102. Identifying a political party by its stand on secularism or economic policy pertains to analyzing its:
(A) Social basis
(B) Ideology
(C) Age
(D) Name

103. The term 'political participation' in the context of electoral politics refers to:
(A) Only the act of winning an election.
(B) A range of activities through which citizens engage in the political process, including voting, campaigning, and protesting.
(C) The legal framework governing elections.
(D) The media's role in predicting election outcomes.

104. Consider the following statements regarding the New Economic Policy.
Statement I: The New Economic Policy of 1991 aimed at making the Indian economy more market-oriented and competitive.
Statement II: The policy of privatisation involves the transfer of ownership of public sector undertakings to the private sector.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

105. Consider the following characteristics of states as political and economic units.
1. They compete with each other to attract private and foreign investment.
2. They lobby the central government for a greater share of financial resources.
3. They are purely administrative extensions of the center with no autonomy.
4. Their political leadership plays a crucial role in negotiating with the center and other states.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 3 only
(D) 3 and 4 only

106. The concept of 'Human Development' places emphasis on:
(A) military expenditure as the primary goal.
(B) human beings as the real wealth of a nation and focuses on enlarging their choices.
(C) accumulating financial capital as the sole indicator of progress.
(D) the growth of the manufacturing sector exclusively.

107. The increasing interconnectedness of economies and cultures across the world is the central idea of:
(A) Regionalisation
(B) Globalisation
(C) Nationalisation
(D) Secularisation

108. The political mobilisation of castes, especially lower castes, for securing state power and benefits is a key aspect of:
(A) The social implications of globalisation.
(B) Caste-based identity politics.
(C) India's foreign policy.
(D) The functioning of Non-Governmental Organisations.

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109. Movements by tribal populations to protect their land and forest rights from being taken over for mining projects are a classic example of:
(A) A labour movement
(B) A tribal social movement
(C) A gender-based movement
(D) A linguistic movement

110. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The reorganisation of states in 1956 was primarily based on the principle of language.
Reason (R): Language was seen as a major factor in defining cultural and regional identity, and creating linguistic states was believed to make administration more democratic and accessible.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct

5. A strengthening of national unity by ignoring disparities.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 3 and 4
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 3, 4 and 5

56. The women's movement in India has often raised which of the following issues?
(A) Demand for higher import tariffs.
(B) Issues of domestic violence, equal pay, and political representation.
(C) The need for more public sector undertakings.
(D) Opposition to all forms of modern technology.

57. A 'Social Action Group' that organizes protests and public interest litigation (PIL) to prevent environmental degradation would be an example of a:
(A) Government Department
(B) Political Party
(C) Civil Society Group
(D) For-profit Corporation

58. The reorganisation of states on a linguistic basis, starting in the 1950s, was a political recognition of which form of identity?
(A) Caste
(B) Religion
(C) Language
(D) Class

59. In the context of electoral politics, an 'emerging trend' of higher voter turnout among women signifies:
(A) A decline in women's political participation.
(B) The decreasing importance of the female electorate.
(C) Women's increasing engagement and assertion in the political process.
(D) That women do not face any barriers to political participation.

60. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.

Assertion (A): The New Economic Policy (NEP) of 1991 reduced the role of the state in several economic sectors.
Reason (R): The pre-1991 Development Planning model was seen by proponents of NEP as having led to economic inefficiency and slow growth.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

61. What is the primary difference between a 'National Party' and a 'State Party' in India, according to the Election Commission's criteria?
(A) The number of years the party has existed.
(B) The ideological position of the party.
(C) The extent of its electoral support, measured in terms of vote share and seats won across a certain number of states.
(D) The religious affiliation of the party's leader.

62. Which of the following is an example of a demand from a labour movement in the unorganized sector?
(A) Higher bonuses for corporate executives.
(B) Social security benefits and minimum wage regulations for construction workers.
(C) Subsidies for software exports.
(D) Loosening of environmental regulations for factories.

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63. The term 'political participation' in electoral politics goes beyond just voting and includes:
(A) Ignoring all political news.
(B) Campaigning, attending rallies, and being a member of a political party.
(C) Apathy towards the democratic process.
(D) A refusal to engage in any political discussion.

64. Which of the following is NOT a social implication of globalisation?
(A) Changes in food habits and dress codes.
(B) The increasing popularity of global media and entertainment.
(C) The constitutional process of amending the preamble.
(D) Greater awareness of global issues and trends.

65. Match List-I (Concept) with List-II (Description).
List I: (Concept)
P. State as an Economic Unit
Q. Regional Disparities
R. Sub-State Region
S. Demand for New States
List II: (Description)
1. Uneven levels of development and income between different parts of the country.
2. A distinct area within a state, e.g., Vidarbha.
3. Political mobilisation for the creation of a separate state, e.g., Telangana movement.
4. States competing for Foreign Direct Investment (FDI).
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4

66. The issue of gender 'representation' in Indian politics is most frequently debated in relation to:
(A) The Women's Reservation Bill, which proposes to reserve seats in legislatures.
(B) The uniform civil code.
(C) Foreign policy towards neighbouring countries.
(D) Economic policies of privatisation.

67. An analysis of how a political party's electoral strategy changes from a state dominated by agrarian castes to one dominated by urban populations is a study of:
(A) The interplay between ideology and the social basis of the party.
(B) The party's irrelevance in Indian politics.
(C) The party's international relations.
(D) The party's disinterest in winning elections.

68. The initial 'Development Planning model' is often criticized for:
(A) Over-emphasizing the private sector.
(B) Creating a system of licenses and controls that stifled entrepreneurship (License Raj).
(C) Being too open to global trade.
(D) Neglecting the development of heavy industry.

69. The Narmada Bachao Andolan, which brought together local communities, activists, and environmentalists, can be classified as a:
(A) Political Party
(B) Government Committee
(C) Social Movement and a Non-Party Social Formation
(D) Corporate Lobby Group

70. Consider the following statements about identity politics in India.
1. It involves the political mobilisation of social groups based on shared identities.
2. It is always a divisive and negative force in a democracy.
3. It can be a means for marginalized groups to claim their rights and seek representation.
4. It is a phenomenon unique to India and not found in other democracies.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, and 3 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

71. The continued existence of significant differences in per capita income, industrialisation, and social indicators between states like Kerala and Bihar is an example of:
(A) Regional disparities
(B) National integration
(C) Uniform development
(D) The success of central planning

72. A key objective of tribal movements has been to assert rights granted under which constitutional schedule?
(A) First Schedule
(B) Fifth and Sixth Schedules
(C) Tenth Schedule
(D) Twelfth Schedule

73. The 'Growth' component of 'Growth and Human Development' primarily refers to:
(A) The growth in population.
(B) The increase in a country's economic output, often measured by GDP.
(C) The growth of social harmony.
(D) The physical growth of individuals.

74. The increasing ability of state governments to formulate their own economic policies to attract investment is a feature of states acting as:
(A) Mere administrative units

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(B) Political and Economic Units
(C) Cultural societies
(D) Sub-state regions

75. Arrange the following social movements/ political phenomena in a broad chronological order of their rise to national prominence.
1. The initial phase of the Women's Movement in post-independent India.
2. The rise of Dalit political assertion and parties in the late 1980s and 1990s.
3. The emergence of major farmers' movements in the 1980s.
4. The liberalisation of the economy under the New Economic Policy.

(A) 1, 3, 2, 4
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 1, 4, 2, 3

76. Which of the following is an incorrect statement regarding the nature of the Indian state?
(A) It has a democratic-republican political structure.
(B) It is defined as a secular state in its constitution.
(C) It has always functioned as a minimalist, night-watchman state.
(D) It has undertaken large-scale development planning.

77. An increase in foreign portfolio investment and the entry of multinational retail chains are direct consequences of the 'economic implications' of:
(A) Regionalisation
(B) Social Movements
(C) Globalisation
(D) Identity Politics

78. Which statement best reflects the relationship between electoral politics and caste identity in India?
(A) Caste identity has been completely erased by the electoral process.
(B) Electoral politics has provided a platform for the articulation of caste-based interests and grievances.
(C) All voting in India is based solely on the caste of the candidate.
(D) Caste has become irrelevant in states with high literacy rates.

79. Consider the following statements about Civil Society.
Statement I: Civil society groups like NGOs and Social Action Groups operate in the space between the family, the state, and the market.
Statement II: The sole function of all civil society groups is to oppose the government on every issue.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

80. Identify the characteristics associated with labour movements in India post-1991.
1. A decline in the bargaining power of trade unions in the organised sector.
2. An increase in the number of workers in the informal or unorganised sector.
3. A shift in focus for some movements towards issues of social security for unorganised labour.
4. The complete disappearance of all labour unions.
5. A uniform increase in wages and benefits for all workers.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 2, 3 and 4

81. The term 'representation' in the context of gender and politics refers to the presence and active participation of women:
(A) Only in domestic roles.
(B) In decision-making bodies like Parliament and state assemblies.
(C) Only as voters.
(D) Only in non-governmental organizations.

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82. The 'ideology' of a political party refers to:
(A) The amount of funds it has.
(B) The number of members it has.
(C) Its core set of beliefs, principles, and goals regarding society, economy, and polity.

5. All political processes have ceased to be relevant after the 1991 economic reforms.

Which combination of the above statements correctly reflects the dynamics of political processes in India?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 4 and 5

121. Political mobilisation based on a shared regional identity against perceived discrimination by the central or state government is a form of:
(A) A labour movement.
(B) A Non-Governmental Organisation.
(C) Identity politics based on region.
(D) Globalisation.

122. The Chipko movement, where women played a leading role in protecting forests, can be seen as an intersection of which two types of social movements?
(A) Labour and Dalit movements
(B) Tribal/Environmental and Women's movements
(C) Farmers and Language movements
(D) Dalit and Farmers movements

123. Which of the following is NOT typically considered a 'Civil Society Group'?
(A) A residents' welfare association
(B) An advocacy group for human rights
(C) A government department like the Ministry of Finance
(D) A self-help group for women

124. The creation of Jharkhand, Chhattisgarh, and Uttarakhand was a response to long-standing demands from:
(A) Industrial lobbies
(B) Foreign governments
(C) National political parties seeking more states to govern
(D) Sub-state regions with distinct tribal and cultural identities

125. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their emergence as major themes in Indian politics.
1. The New Economic Policy and Globalisation.
2. The initial Development Planning model post-independence.
3. The linguistic reorganisation of states.
4. The rise of coalition politics and regionalisation at the national level.

(A) 2, 3, 4, 1
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 2, 4, 1, 3

126. What is the fundamental issue concerning gender and 'equality' in the political sphere?
(A) Ensuring all political parties have the same name.
(B) Addressing the systemic barriers that prevent women and other genders from participating in politics on an equal footing with men.
(C) Making sure all politicians wear the same clothes.
(D) The demand that only women should be allowed to contest elections.

127. The 'social basis' of a political party refers to:
(A) The location of its headquarters.
(B) The specific social groups, castes, classes, and communities that form its core electoral support.
(C) The number of MPs it has.
(D) The colour of its flag.

128. An increase in the number of candidates contesting from a single constituency is an indicator of rising:
(A) Electoral participation
(B) Electoral representation
(C) Electoral contestation
(D) Electoral apathy

129. The concept that development should not only focus on economic growth but also on improving life expectancy, literacy, and standard of living is central to:
(A) The New Economic Policy
(B) Growth and Human Development
(C) State Reorganisation
(D) Identity Politics

130. Consider the following statements about the reorganisation of Indian states.
1. The primary basis for the major reorganisation in 1956 was language.

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(C) The New Economic Policy.
(D) Electoral participation.

92. The increasing influence of regional parties in forming coalition governments at the Centre since the 1990s is a key indicator of the:
(A) Decline of democracy in India.
(B) Regionalisation of Indian politics.
(C) Success of the one-party dominant system.
(D) Irrelevance of state-level issues.

93. A farmers' union lobbying the government for a loan waiver is an example of a:
(A) Social Movement
(B) State Party
(C) National Party
(D) Sub-State Region

94. 'Growth and Human Development' are considered to be:
(A) Identical and interchangeable concepts.
(B) Unrelated concepts in the study of development.
(C) Related but distinct concepts, where human development is a broader measure than just economic growth.
(D) A concept that prioritises military strength over social well-being.

95. Consider the following statements regarding the role of Civil Society Groups in India.
1. They are all anti-development and oppose all government projects.
2. They can act as watchdogs, highlighting corruption or rights violations.
3. They often engage in advocacy and awareness campaigns on specific issues.
4. Some provide services in areas where state outreach is weak.
5. They function as a formal fourth branch of the government.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 5 only
(B) 2, 3, and 4 only
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 3, 4, and 5 only

96. The post-1991 economic reforms in India are often seen as a departure from which earlier model?
(A) The Gandhian model of self-sufficient villages.
(B) The Nehruvian model of a state-led, mixed economy.
(C) The free-market model of the United States.
(D) The colonial economic model of resource extraction.

97. An ethnic group within a large state demanding greater political autonomy and recognition of its distinct cultural identity is an example of:
(A) The process of globalisation.
(B) Identity politics based on region and tribe/ethnicity.
(C) A labour movement's demands.
(D) The functioning of a national party.

98. Which statement incorrectly describes a 'Non-Governmental Organisation' (NGO)?
(A) It is constituted separately from the government.
(B) It is typically non-profit distributing.
(C) It is always in opposition to the state.
(D) It can be involved in a wide range of activities, from charity to advocacy.

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99. A primary focus of the women's movement has been to challenge patriarchy, which refers to:
(A) A system of government led by a monarch.
(B) A social system where men hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership and social privilege.
(C) A system of economic equality.
(D) A form of electoral contestation.

100. The analysis of voter turnout percentages, the winning margins of candidates, and the number of candidates who forfeit their deposits falls under the study of:
(A) Identity politics
(B) Social movements
(C) State reorganisation
(D) Electoral politics (Participation and Contestation)

101. Which of the following is a direct political consequence of regional disparities?
(A) A feeling of national unity and cohesion.
(B) The rise of regional political formations that articulate grievances of neglect.
(C) Equal distribution of central funds to all states irrespective of their needs.

46. What does 'representation' in the context of electoral politics primarily signify?
(A) The process of conducting the election.
(B) The amount of money spent by a candidate in an election.
(C) The media coverage of an election campaign.
(D) The extent to which elected officials reflect the social composition and interests of the electorate.

47. The issue of 'equality' in the context of Gender and Politics in India refers to:
(A) Ensuring equal opportunities, rights, and treatment for all genders in social, economic, and political spheres.
(B) Only the right to vote for women.
(C) The demand for a matriarchal society.
(D) Providing identical roles for men and women in all aspects of life.

48. A regional party's ideology is most likely to be centered around:
(A) international foreign policy debates.
(B) issues of regional culture, language, and economic development of the state.
(C) universal philosophical principles with no local context.
(D) the interests of a different country.

49. Which of the following represents an incorrect pair?
(A) Dalit Movement - Challenging caste oppression
(B) Tribal Movement - Demanding urban infrastructure in forests
(C) Women's Movement - Advocating for gender equality
(D) Farmers' Movement - Seeking better prices for agricultural produce

50. If a political party's primary support base consists of urban, middle-class traders and professionals, this analysis pertains to the study of:
(A) The party's social basis.
(B) The party's ideology.
(C) The party's funding sources.
(D) The party's electoral performance.

51. The shift from a planned, state-led economic model to a market-oriented one is the core of India's:
(A) Reorganisation of States
(B) New Economic Policy
(C) Language Policy
(D) Electoral Reforms

52. The concept of 'Human Development' challenges the notion that:
(A) economic growth is unimportant.
(B) education and health have no bearing on development.
(C) development planning is unnecessary.
(D) a country's development can be measured solely by its economic output (GDP).

53. Consider the following statements regarding globalisation.
Statement I: Globalisation facilitates the free movement of capital and goods across international borders.
Statement II: Globalisation has also led to concerns about its impact on domestic industries and employment in India.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

54. The use of religious symbols and rhetoric in political campaigns is an example of:
(A) The regionalisation of politics.
(B) A purely developmental political agenda.
(C) The functioning of civil society groups.
(D) Identity politics based on religion.

55. Which of the following are potential consequences of regional disparities in India?
1. A sense of alienation and neglect in underdeveloped regions.
2. Migration from poorer regions to more developed ones.
3. Demands for separate states or regional autonomy.
4. Uniform and equitable development across all states.

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explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

111. Which of the following is the best example of a 'Civil Society Group'?
(A) The Supreme Court of India
(B) The Ministry of Home Affairs
(C) The Indian Army
(D) A citizens' group advocating for better public transport

112. The demand for separate statehood for Vidarbha from Maharashtra is an example of political contestation arising from:
(A) Religious differences
(B) Perceived regional disparity and neglect
(C) Linguistic conflict
(D) International border disputes

113. Low representation of women in the Indian Parliament is a key issue related to:
(A) The New Economic Policy
(B) Dalit Social Movements
(C) Gender and Politics in India
(D) Electoral Participation

114. A political party that is recognized in four or more states and fulfills certain vote-share criteria is classified as a:
(A) State Party
(B) Regional Party
(C) Sub-State Party
(D) National Party

115. Match List-I (Process) with List-II (Core Idea).
List I: (Process)
P. Globalisation
Q. Regionalisation
R. Identity Politics
S. Development Planning
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Mobilisation based on shared social markers like caste or religion.
2. The rise of states and regions as key political and economic actors.
3. State-led, long-term economic strategy and goal setting.
4. Increased integration of national economies into the world economy.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

116. The increasing use of social media for political campaigning and mobilisation is an 'emerging trend' in:
(A) State reorganisation
(B) Electoral politics
(C) Social movements
(D) The Development Planning model

117. The debate on the nature of the Indian state as 'strong' or 'soft' revolves around its:
(A) Military size
(B) Capacity to implement policies and enforce laws
(C) Population density
(D) Geographical location

118. Which policy marked a significant move towards liberalisation and opening up the Indian economy?
(A) The New Economic Policy, 1991
(B) The First Five-Year Plan
(C) The States Reorganisation Act, 1956
(D) The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act

119. A potential negative economic implication of globalisation for a developing country like India could be:
(A) Increased access to new technologies.
(B) Growth in export-oriented industries.
(C) Competition from foreign imports harming small-scale domestic producers.
(D) Availability of a wider variety of consumer goods.

120. Consider the following statements about the political processes in India.
1. Identity politics based on caste, religion, and language are significant.
2. Social movements like those of farmers and women have influenced policy.
3. The reorganisation of states has been a continuous process since the 1950s.
4. Indian politics has seen a trend towards regionalisation with the rise of state parties.

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(D) The last election result.

83. Which of the following is the most accurate description of the 'contestation' aspect of electoral politics?
(A) It is solely about the winning party.
(B) It involves the dynamics of competition, including campaign strategies, candidate selection, and party rivalry.
(C) It refers to the post-election government formation process.
(D) It is a measure of how many voters are registered.

84. The establishment of the Planning Commission (now NITI Aayog) was a cornerstone of which aspect of the Indian state's functioning?
(A) Its role as a military power.
(B) Its commitment to a laissez-faire economy.
(C) Its adoption of a Development Planning model.
(D) Its foreign policy of non-alignment.

85. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The process of globalisation has been linked to an increase in economic inequalities in India.
Reason (R): The benefits of new economic opportunities created by globalisation have not reached all sections of society uniformly, with some groups and regions benefiting more than others.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

86. The mobilisation of people based on their shared language to demand official status or educational rights is a form of:
(A) Language-based identity politics
(B) Dalit Movement
(C) Labour Movement
(D) Women's Movement

87. Which of the following is NOT a social movement typically studied in the context of post-independence India?
(A) Dalit Movement
(B) Tribal Movement
(C) Anti-corruption Movement
(D) Farmers' Movement

88. The category of 'Non-Party Social Formations' would include:
(A) The Bharatiya Janata Party (BJP)
(B) The Indian National Congress (INC)
(C) The Chipko Movement
(D) The Election Commission of India

89. The argument that the creation of smaller states leads to better governance and addresses regional aspirations is often used to justify:
(A) The demand for new states.
(B) The imposition of President's rule.
(C) The reduction of powers of all states.
(D) The abolition of the federal system.

90. Match List-I (Political Party Type) with List-II (Example/Characteristic).
List I: (Political Party Type)
P. National Party
Q. State/Regional Party
R. Ideology of a Party
S. Social Basis of a Party
List II: (Example/Characteristic)
1. A party whose influence is largely confined to one state, e.g., DMK in Tamil Nadu.
2. A party with a significant presence and vote share in multiple states.
3. The communities and classes that form the core support of a party.
4. The set of principles (e.g., secularism, socialism, Hindutva) guiding a party's vision.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

91. The issue of unequal representation of women in Indian Parliament and State Assemblies points to a deficit in:
(A) Gender equality and representation.
(B) The reorganisation of states.

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2. The process of creating new states ended in 1956.
3. More recently, demands for new states have been raised on grounds of administrative convenience and developmental neglect.
4. The creation of new states is a purely administrative decision with no political dimensions.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2 and 3 only

131. The policy of 'Privatisation' under the New Economic Policy involves:
(A) Increasing the number of government employees.
(B) The state taking over private companies.
(C) Selling state-owned enterprises to the private sector.
(D) Banning all private companies from operating.

132. The influence of global pop culture, media, and consumption patterns on Indian society is studied under the:
(A) Social implications of globalisation.
(B) Planning model of development.
(C) Process of state reorganisation.
(D) Electoral politics of participation.

133. The Bahujan Samaj Party (BSP)'s mobilisation of Dalits in Uttar Pradesh is a prominent example of:
(A) A women's movement
(B) A labour movement
(C) Caste-based identity politics
(D) A regional movement for a new state

134. Which movement would most likely raise slogans concerning 'jal, jangal, jameen' (water, forest, land)?
(A) A movement of urban software professionals.
(B) A tribal social movement.
(C) A movement demanding linguistic rights.
(D) A movement of industrial capitalists.

135. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Civil society groups, such as social action groups and NGOs, are an important component of a democratic polity.
Reason (R): They can articulate interests, mobilise public opinion, and act as a check on the arbitrary exercise of state power, thus deepening democracy.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

136. What is a defining characteristic of a 'Social Action Group'?
(A) It is always a registered, formal organization.
(B) Its primary goal is to contest elections.
(C) It focuses on direct mobilisation and intervention on a particular social issue.
(D) It is funded and controlled by the government.

137. The phenomenon where national elections are increasingly influenced by the performance and alliances of state-level parties is known as:
(A) Globalisation of politics
(B) Regionalisation of Indian politics
(C) The decline of electoral participation
(D) The failure of social movements

138. The fact that Punjab and Haryana have high agricultural productivity while states in the eastern region lag behind is an example of:
(A) Gender inequality
(B) Regional disparities
(C) The success of national planning
(D) The irrelevance of states as economic units

139. A bill proposing 33% reservation for women in the Lok Sabha and State Legislative Assemblies is a policy measure addressing the issue of:
(A) Equality of opportunity in education
(B) Representation of women in politics
(C) Economic independence of women
(D) Social mobility for women

140. Match List-I (Term from Electoral Politics) with List-II (Meaning).

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216. The spread of fast-food chains and coffee shops in Indian cities, altering local food cultures, is an instance of the:
(A) Social implications of globalisation.
(B) Success of the farmers' movement.
(C) Process of demanding a new state.
(D) Functioning of the development planning model.

217. The Mandal Commission's recommendations and the subsequent political mobilisation around it are a key event in the history of:
(A) Tribal politics
(B) Caste-based identity politics (OBCs)
(C) Linguistic politics
(D) Women's politics

218. Which statement best describes Dalit social movements?
(A) They are unified under a single leader and organisation.
(B) They are diverse, encompassing a range of strategies from cultural resistance to political mobilisation for rights and dignity.
(C) They focus only on gaining economic benefits without a social agenda.
(D) They are a phenomenon of the past with no contemporary relevance.

219. The Narmada Bachao Andolan can be considered a 'Non-Party Social Formation' because it:
(A) Is an official wing of a national political party.
(B) Mobilised people on a specific issue outside the framework of party politics.
(C) Was created by a government order.
(D) Contested national elections as a political party.

220. Consider the following statements about the ideology and social basis of political parties.
1. Ideology refers to the core principles and vision of a party.
2. Social basis refers to the social groups that consistently support a party.
3. A party's ideology may be adjusted to appeal to a wider social basis.
4. The social basis of a party is always static and never changes.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

221. The competition among states to host global business summits is an example of:
(A) States acting as political and economic units.
(B) The failure of the Indian economy.
(C) A decline in regionalism.
(D) The irrelevance of state governments.

222. The persistent demand for the Women's Reservation Bill highlights the ongoing struggle for:
(A) Economic equality.
(B) Social equality.
(C) Political representation for women.
(D) Regional autonomy.

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223. What distinguishes a 'State Party' from a 'National Party'?
(A) State parties are always ideologically right-wing.
(B) National parties contest elections in only one state.
(C) The recognition is based on the party's geographical spread of electoral support.
(D) State parties are not permitted to participate in national elections.

224. An increasing trend of voters choosing different parties for state and national elections is an indicator of:
(A) Voter apathy.
(B) The growing maturity of the electorate and the regionalisation of politics.
(C) The failure of the democratic system.
(D) A lack of choice in parties.

225. Arrange the following in chronological order based on their prominence in Indian political discourse.
1. Focus on large-scale, state-led industrialisation under the Planning model.
2. Liberalisation and opening of the economy.
3. Rise of strong, assertive regional parties and coalition governments.
4. Assertion of Dalit identity in the electoral arena.

(A) 1, 3, 4, 2

sensitive to regional demands.
(C) It reflects the assertion of diverse identities within the Indian Union.
(D) It has resulted in the complete irrelevance of national parties.

149. The study of how different caste groups vote for various political parties falls under the analysis of:
(A) The social basis of political parties.
(B) The ideology of political parties.
(C) The reorganisation of states.
(D) The process of globalisation.

150. A higher voter turnout in an election is a direct measure of which aspect of electoral politics?
(A) Contestation
(B) Representation
(C) Participation
(D) Ideology

151. Which of the following best describes the 'Nature of the Indian State'?
(A) A unitary state with all powers concentrated at the centre.
(B) A liberal-democratic state with a federal structure and welfare-oriented goals.
(C) A theocratic state guided by religious laws.
(D) A purely capitalist state with no public sector.

152. The policy of reducing tariffs and encouraging foreign investment is a key feature of:
(A) The Development Planning model of the 1950s
(B) The New Economic Policy of 1991
(C) The States Reorganisation Act
(D) Identity Politics

153. Consider the following statements regarding development.
Statement I: The concept of Human Development is broader than economic growth as it includes indicators of health and education.
Statement II: A country can have high economic growth for a period without a corresponding improvement in human development indicators.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are incorrect.
(C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
(D) Statement I is incorrect, but Statement II is correct.

154. The political assertion of linguistic groups, leading to the formation of states like Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, and Punjab, is an example of:
(A) The social impact of globalisation
(B) Identity politics based on language
(C) The functioning of Social Action Groups
(D) The politics of gender representation

155. Consider the following issues regarding gender and politics in India.
1. Unequal representation of women in legislative bodies.
2. The prevalence of patriarchal attitudes within political parties.
3. The need for policies addressing gender-based violence.
4. The complete absence of women voters in all Indian elections.
5. The irrelevance of gender as a category of political analysis.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3
(B) 2, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 4 and 5
(D) 3, 4 and 5

156. The Bharatiya Kisan Union (BKU) is a prominent example of an organisation associated with:
(A) Dalit Movements
(B) Women's Movements
(C) Farmers' Movements
(D) Tribal Movements

157. A 'Non-Party Social Formation' is so-called because it:
(A) operates outside the formal framework of electoral party politics.
(B) is secretly a part of a political party.
(C) has no social goals.
(D) is an agency of the government.

158. The creation of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh in 2014 is a recent example of:
(A) The reorganisation of Indian states based on regional demands.
(B) The impact of globalisation on state

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List I: (Term from Electoral Politics)
P. Participation
Q. Contestation
R. Representation
S. Emerging Trends
List II: (Meaning)
1. The degree to which elected bodies reflect the social diversity of the population.
2. New patterns in campaigning, voting behaviour, and election outcomes.
3. The level of competition between candidates and parties.
4. The extent of citizen involvement, especially voter turnout.

Codes:
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

141. The core ideology of a state party is often intertwined with:
(A) The specific regional identity, culture, and interests of that state.
(B) Global geopolitical strategies.
(C) The functioning of the United Nations.
(D) The politics of a distant, unrelated state.

142. The Indian state's role in establishing public sector industries like steel plants and power projects in the initial decades after independence reflects its nature as a:
(A) Minimalist state
(B) Developmental state
(C) Collapsed state
(D) Theocratic state

143. Which of the following is NOT one of the three main components of the New Economic Policy (NEP) of 1991?
(A) Liberalisation
(B) Privatisation
(C) Nationalisation
(D) Globalisation

144. The rise of a global consumer culture that co-exists with and sometimes modifies local traditions is an example of the:
(A) Success of the planning model.
(B) Social implications of globalisation.
(C) Process of state reorganisation.
(D) Demands of Dalit movements.

145. Consider the following demands made by various social movements in India.
1. Implementation of the Mandal Commission report for reservation.
2. Waiving of farm loans and ensuring remunerative prices for crops.
3. Passage of legislation for women's reservation in parliament.
4. Protection of tribal lands from acquisition for industrial projects.
5. Strict enforcement of laws against untouchability.

Which of these demands can be linked to Dalit, Farmers, Women, and Tribal movements respectively?
(A) 1 & 5 (Dalit), 2 (Farmers), 3 (Women), 4 (Tribal)
(B) 2 (Dalit), 1 & 5 (Farmers), 4 (Women), 3 (Tribal)
(C) 3 (Dalit), 4 (Farmers), 1 & 5 (Women), 2 (Tribal)
(D) 4 (Dalit), 3 (Farmers), 2 (Women), 1 & 5 (Tribal)

146. A political movement demanding statehood for a 'sub-state region' is fundamentally an expression of:
(A) Regional identity and aspiration for political autonomy.
(B) A desire to be ruled directly by the central government.
(C) A rejection of democratic politics.
(D) An acceptance of existing administrative boundaries without question.

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147. A core issue for labour movements in India, especially in the context of globalisation, has been:
(A) The demand for more public holidays.
(B) Job insecurity and the casualisation of the workforce.
(C) The promotion of foreign travel for workers.
(D) A ban on all forms of technology in factories.

148. Which is an incorrect statement about the regionalisation of Indian politics?
(A) It has led to the formation of many state-specific political parties.
(B) It has made the central government more

(B) tension between global cultural flows and the assertion of local identities.
(C) decrease in international trade.
(D) complete homogenisation of all cultures into a single global culture.

168. Identify the incorrect pair regarding identity politics.
(A) Caste - Use of jati/varna identities for political mobilisation.
(B) Region - Mobilisation based on shared territorial identity and interests.
(C) Language - Demand for recognition and promotion of a specific language.
(D) Religion - A political system completely devoid of any religious influence.

169. What was a major demand of the farmers' movements of the 1980s led by organisations like the BKU?
(A) Abolition of the agricultural sector.
(B) Higher prices for agricultural produce and subsidies for inputs.
(C) A ban on the export of farm goods.
(D) The division of India into smaller agricultural communes.

170. Consider the following statements regarding Civil Society Groups in India.
1. They include a wide spectrum of organizations like NGOs, social action groups, and non-party social formations.
2. Their relationship with the state can range from collaboration to confrontation.
3. They are all mandated to contest in local body elections.
4. They play a role in policy advocacy and public awareness.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) All of the above

171. The demand for Bodoland, Vidarbha, or Gorkhaland are contemporary examples of political contestations related to:
(A) demands for new states from sub-state regions.
(B) gender representation.
(C) the implications of globalisation.
(D) the functioning of national parties.

172. The term "equality" in the context of gender and politics in India refers to:
(A) Men and women having the exact same political opinions.
(B) The absence of discrimination based on gender in the political, social, and economic spheres.
(C) A system where women have more political rights than men.
(D) The physical and biological sameness of men and women.

173. The shift in the social basis of many political parties from being dominated by upper castes to including members of Other Backward Classes (OBCs) and Dalits reflects a significant change in:
(A) Indian electoral politics and representation.
(B) India's foreign policy.
(C) The New Economic Policy.
(D) The reorganisation of states.

174. The high level of competition in contemporary Indian elections, with multiple viable candidates in many constituencies, is an indicator of:
(A) A decline in political contestation.
(B) High electoral contestation.
(C) A lack of voter participation.
(D) The end of identity politics.

175. Arrange the following political developments in India in chronological order.
1. Implementation of Mandal Commission recommendations.
2. Introduction of the New Economic Policy.
3. Passage of the States Reorganisation Act.
4. Formation of the first non-Congress government at the Centre.

(A) 3, 4, 1, 2
(B) 4, 3, 2, 1
(C) 3, 1, 4, 2
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4

176. Which concept argues that development is not just about rising incomes but about expanding people's capabilities and choices?
(A) Economic Growth
(B) Human Development
(C) Globalisation

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boundaries.
(C) The failure of the party system.
(D) A social movement based on religion.

159. The fact that different states in India have varying levels of industrial development, per capita income, and literacy rates is known as:
(A) National uniformity
(B) Regional disparities
(C) Global integration
(D) Gender equality

160. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The social basis of national parties in India is often more diverse and widespread compared to that of most state parties.
Reason (R): To be successful at a national level, a party needs to build a coalition of support from various social groups, castes, and communities across different regions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

161. A key 'emerging trend' in electoral politics is the increased importance of:
(A) Hand-written letters for campaigning.
(B) Professional campaign management and data analytics.
(C) A complete stop on public rallies.
(D) The sole reliance on door-to-door canvassing.

162. The concept of 'states as political and economic units' implies that they:
(A) are insignificant actors in the national economy.
(B) act as autonomous entities in the global arena, separate from India.
(C) compete and collaborate to foster development and wield political influence within the federal structure.
(D) have no economic functions and are purely for administrative purposes.

163. The ideology of the Dravida Munnetra Kazhagam (DMK) in Tamil Nadu, with its emphasis on Dravidian identity and social justice, is a classic example of the ideology of a:
(A) National party with a pan-Indian focus.
(B) State party rooted in regional identity.
(C) Non-Governmental Organisation.
(D) Party with no clear ideology.

164. The term 'representation' in electoral politics seeks to answer the question:
(A) "How many people voted?"
(B) "Who gets elected and whose interests do they represent?"
(C) "How much did the election cost?"
(D) "When is the next election?"

165. Match List-I (Social Movement) with List-II (Associated Group/Identity).
List I: (Social Movement)
P. Dalit Panthers
Q. Chipko Movement
R. Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA)
S. Jharkhand Mukti Morcha (early phase)
List II: (Associated Group/Identity)
1. Women (Environmental/Gender)
2. Tribal
3. Dalit
4. Women (Labour/Unorganised sector)
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1

166. A criticism of the initial Development Planning model was that it created a:
(A) vibrant and highly competitive private sector.
(B) bureaucratic and inefficient system often called the 'Licence-Permit Raj'.
(C) state with very limited powers over the economy.
(D) completely open economy subject to global market fluctuations.

167. A potential social implication of globalisation is the:
(A) strengthening of the state's control over all information.

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(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

186. The ideology of a party claiming to represent a specific linguistic or cultural region is central to the study of:
(A) National parties
(B) State parties
(C) The United Nations
(D) Globalisation

187. The analysis of the changing voting patterns of different social groups over several elections is a study of:
(A) The reorganisation of states.
(B) Emerging trends in electoral politics.
(C) The Development Planning model.
(D) Civil society groups.

188. The 'mixed economy' model adopted by India after independence is a key feature of its:
(A) Nature as a secular state.
(B) Development Planning model.
(C) Foreign policy.
(D) Electoral system.

189. A key difference between 'Growth' and 'Human Development' is that:
(A) Growth focuses on people's capabilities, while Human Development focuses on GDP.
(B) Human Development is a multidimensional concept including health and education, while growth is a unidimensional economic measure.
(C) The two concepts are identical in every respect.
(D) India has prioritised growth and completely ignored human development.

190. Match List-I (Term) with List-II (Associated Concept).
List I: (Term)
P. New Economic Policy
Q. Human Development
R. Identity Politics
S. Civil Society Group
List II: (Associated Concept)
1. Caste-based mobilisation
2. Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation
3. NGO or Social Action Group
4. Focus on health, education, and standard of living
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
(D) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1

191. A social implication of globalisation can be observed in the:
(A) Increased foreign exchange reserves of the country.
(B) Changing family structures and marriage patterns in urban areas.
(C) Privatisation of a public sector company.
(D) Reduction of the fiscal deficit.

192. Which of the following is a classic example of identity politics based on religion?
(A) A movement for workers' rights.
(B) The political mobilisation of a community using religious appeals and symbols.
(C) A movement demanding the creation of a new state based on administrative grounds.
(D) A campaign for environmental protection.

193. The main agenda of Dalit social movements is:
(A) To reinforce the caste system.
(B) To seek equality, social justice, and an end to caste-based discrimination.
(C) To demand separation from India.
(D) To focus exclusively on economic issues, ignoring social dignity.

194. The term 'Non-Party Social Formations' was popularised to describe movements and organisations that:
(A) Were dissatisfied with the role of traditional political parties and sought alternative forms of political action.
(B) Were created and funded by political parties.
(C) Aimed to abolish the Indian state.
(D) Had no social or political objectives.

195. Consider the following statements relating to Social Movements in India.
1. Dalit movements have challenged the hegemony of upper castes.
2. Tribal movements have often fought for

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(D) Privatisation

177. The term 'Developmental State' used to describe the nature of the Indian state, particularly in its early years, refers to its:
(A) passive role in the economy.
(B) active intervention in the economy to promote industrialisation and growth.
(C) focus solely on military development.
(D) opposition to all forms of planning.

178. The entry of foreign universities and the influence of global academic standards on Indian education can be seen as a:
(A) Social and economic implication of globalisation.
(B) Consequence of a farmers' movement.
(C) Result of state reorganisation.
(D) Form of labour movement.

179. Identify the incorrect statement regarding identity politics in India.
(A) It can be a tool for empowerment for marginalised communities.
(B) It has played a role in the formation of several political parties.
(C) It can sometimes lead to inter-group conflicts.
(D) It has no relationship with the distribution of economic resources.

180. Consider the following characteristics related to the regionalisation of Indian politics.
1. The decline of the one-party dominance system.
2. The rise and growing influence of state-based parties.
3. Coalition governments becoming common at the national level.
4. Regional issues gaining more prominence in national policy-making.
5. The complete dissolution of the Indian Union into independent states.

Which combination of the above statements correctly describes regionalisation?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 5 and 4

181. A movement demanding the implementation of laws protecting women from domestic violence would be classified as a:
(A) Farmers' Movement
(B) Women's Movement
(C) Labour Movement
(D) Tribal Movement

182. A 'Non-Governmental Organisation' (NGO) working on adult literacy is an example of a civil society group engaged in:
(A) Contesting elections.
(B) Service delivery and social development.
(C) Overthrowing the state.
(D) Industrial production.

183. The desire for a separate state of 'Purvanchal' from Uttar Pradesh is rooted in perceptions of:
(A) Linguistic difference from the rest of the state.
(B) Religious persecution.
(C) Economic backwardness and regional disparity.
(D) International influence.

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184. The phrase 'Issues of Equality and Representation' in the context of gender and politics refers to:
(A) Two unrelated concepts.
(B) The struggle for equal status and rights, and the need for adequate presence in decision-making bodies.
(C) The idea that equality has been achieved and representation is no longer an issue.
(D) A demand for representation without equality.

185. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): The electoral politics of India is marked by a high degree of participation, especially in terms of voter turnout, which is comparable to or even exceeds that of many established democracies.
Reason (R): This high participation is solely because voting is legally mandatory for all citizens in India.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.

206. The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA) is a leading example of an organisation that can be categorised under:
(A) Women's Movement and Labour Movement (unorganised sector).
(B) Tribal and Dalit Movement.
(C) Farmers' and Regional Movement.
(D) A national political party.

207. A group of citizens organising a peaceful protest to demand the closure of a polluting factory in their neighbourhood is best described as a:
(A) State Party
(B) Social Action Group
(C) National Party
(D) Government Agency

208. The ongoing debate about the economic viability and administrative efficiency of smaller states is central to the issue of:
(A) The demand for new states.
(B) Gender representation.
(C) Labour movements.
(D) Globalisation.

209. The significant increase in the number of women turning out to vote, sometimes exceeding men, is an 'emerging trend' in electoral:
(A) Contestation
(B) Representation
(C) Participation
(D) Delimitation

210. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Many social movements, like those of tribals and farmers, have emerged in India to protest against specific state policies and development models.
Reason (R): The Indian state, in its developmental role, has sometimes pursued policies that have led to the displacement and marginalisation of certain communities.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

211. The ideological position of a political party on economic matters (e.g., pro-market vs. pro-welfare) is a key component of its:
(A) Social basis
(B) Ideology and social basis
(C) Name
(D) Age

212. The study of how the proportion of elected representatives from minority communities compares to their proportion in the population falls under the theme of:
(A) Electoral contestation
(B) Electoral representation
(C) State reorganisation
(D) New Economic Policy

213. The nature of the Indian state being a 'welfare state' is reflected in its commitment to:
(A) Promoting only private enterprise.
(B) Providing social services and ensuring a basic standard of living for its citizens.
(C) A non-interventionist, laissez-faire approach.
(D) The interests of foreign powers only.

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214. The 'LPG' reforms, central to the New Economic Policy, stand for:
(A) Land, Power, Government
(B) Labour, Production, Growth
(C) Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation
(D) Legislative, Parliamentary, Governmental

215. Match List-I (Syllabus Topic) with List-II (A Core Concept).
List I: (Syllabus Topic)
P. State, Economy and Development
Q. Gender and Politics in India
R. Electoral Politics
S. Regionalisation of Indian Politics
List II: (A Core Concept)
1. Issues of Equality and Representation
2. Voter Participation and Contestation
3. Nature of Indian State and NEP
4. States as Political and Economic Units
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

control over natural resources.
3. Women's movements have raised issues of patriarchy and gender-based violence.
4. Farmers' movements have demanded better prices and relief from indebtedness.
5. Labour movements have exclusively focused on the interests of the agrarian sector.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 5, and 3

196. The fact that states like Maharashtra and Gujarat are more industrialised than states like Odisha or Assam is a manifestation of:
(A) States as political and economic units with varying trajectories.
(B) A perfectly balanced and equitable national development.
(C) The complete failure of the federal system.
(D) A lack of any regional identity in India.

197. A key demand related to gender and representation in politics is the:
(A) Abolition of all elections.
(B) Reservation of seats for women in legislative bodies.
(C) Disenfranchisement of male voters.
(D) Formation of a single political party for women.

198. The classification of political parties as 'National' or 'State' is done by which body in India?
(A) The Supreme Court of India
(B) The Parliament of India
(C) The President of India
(D) The Election Commission of India

199. When analysts study the increasing expenditure on elections and the role of money power, they are examining an 'emerging trend' in:
(A) Social movements
(B) State reorganisation
(C) Electoral politics
(D) Civil society

200. The post-independence Indian state's adoption of Five-Year Plans for industrial and agricultural development is a clear example of its role in:
(A) State, Economy and Development
(B) Identity Politics
(C) Gender and Politics
(D) Electoral Politics

201. Which term describes the process of dismantling state controls on economic activity, a core component of the New Economic Policy?
(A) Nationalisation
(B) Liberalisation
(C) Regionalisation
(D) Contestation

202. Which of the following is the best indicator of 'Human Development'?
(A) The number of cars sold in a year.
(B) The level of the stock market index.
(C) The Human Development Index (HDI), which combines life expectancy, education, and income.
(D) The total value of a country's exports.

203. The outsourcing of jobs from developed countries to India's IT sector is a well-known:
(A) Economic implication of globalisation.
(B) Consequence of a Dalit movement.
(C) Result of a demand for a new state.
(D) Feature of the early development planning model.

204. The phenomenon of political parties making specific appeals to voters of a particular caste is a clear example of:
(A) The regionalisation of politics.
(B) Identity politics based on caste.
(C) A farmers' movement.
(D) The social implications of globalisation.

205. Consider the following about the nature of the Indian State.
1. It is a sovereign, democratic republic.
2. It has a federal structure with a strong central government.
3. It has constitutional commitments to secularism and socialism.
4. It has shifted its economic policy from a planned model to a more liberalised one.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) All of the above

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(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 2, 1, 3, 4
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

226. The shift from a state-controlled economy to a market-led economy is the essence of the transition from the old Development Planning model to the:
(A) New Economic Policy
(B) Identity Politics Model
(C) Social Movement Model
(D) State Reorganisation Model

227. A key positive economic implication of globalisation for India has been:
(A) The complete eradication of poverty.
(B) A decline in the service sector.
(C) The growth of export-oriented sectors like software and IT-enabled services.
(D) A decrease in foreign investment.

228. The politicisation of the 'insider-outsider' sentiment in states like Assam or Maharashtra is a form of:
(A) Identity politics based on region and language.
(B) Gender politics.
(C) A farmers' movement.
(D) A labour movement.

229. A strike by factory workers demanding higher wages is a form of collective action associated with which type of social movement?
(A) Tribal
(B) Dalit
(C) Labour
(D) Women

230. Which of the following statements correctly describe the role of NGOs in India?
1. They operate independently of the government.
2. They can engage in activities ranging from service delivery to advocacy.
3. They are considered part of the broader category of civil society.
4. All NGOs are funded entirely by the Indian government.
5. They are legally barred from working on issues of human rights.

Which combination of the above statements is correct?
(A) 1, 2, and 3
(B) 2, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 5
(D) 3, 4, and 5

231. The formation of the States Reorganisation Commission in the 1950s was a direct consequence of:
(A) The New Economic Policy.
(B) Intense political mobilisation and demand for the creation of linguistic states.
(C) The rise of women's movements.
(D) The beginning of globalisation.

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232. In the context of Gender and Politics, the term 'representation' is concerned with:
(A) "Do women vote?"
(B) "Are women present in positions of political power and can they voice their concerns?"
(C) "Are political speeches entertaining?"
(D) "Is there equality in the armed forces?"

233. The Akali Dal in Punjab and the Telugu Desam Party in Andhra Pradesh are classic examples of:
(A) National Parties
(B) Non-Governmental Organisations
(C) State (Regional) Parties
(D) Social Action Groups

234. The phenomenon of 'electoral waves' where a single party or leader gains massive support across regions is considered an 'emerging trend' in:
(A) Electoral Politics
(B) Social Movements
(C) State Reorganisation
(D) The Planning Model

235. The following question consists of two statements — Assertion (A) and Reason (R). Answer the question by selecting the appropriate option.
Assertion (A): Demands for the creation of new states have often arisen from sub-state regions that feel economically neglected and culturally distinct.
Reason (R): The creation of a new state is seen by proponents as a way to gain control over local resources and secure greater political attention and development funds.

(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

236. The debate over whether the Indian state is a 'strong state' or a 'soft state' concerns its:
(A) Population size.
(B) Capacity and willingness to enforce its laws and policies.
(C) Number of political parties.
(D) Relationship with neighbouring countries.

237. Human Development Index (HDI) is a composite statistic of indicators for:
(A) Life expectancy, education, and per capita income.
(B) Industrial output, agricultural output, and service sector growth.
(C) Military strength, naval power, and air force capability.
(D) Population growth, population density, and urbanization rate.

238. Political controversies surrounding conversions, personal laws, and places of worship are manifestations of:
(A) Identity politics based on religion.
(B) The regionalisation of politics.
(C) The economic implications of globalisation.
(D) The demands of labour movements.

239. The Naxalbari uprising, which began in 1967, is often seen as a radical stream within the broader category of:
(A) Women's movements.
(B) Farmers' and tribal movements.
(C) Language movements.
(D) Movements for state reorganisation.

240. Match List-I (Political Process) with List-II (Key Feature).
List I: (Political Process)
P. Globalisation
Q. Social Movements
R. Identity Politics
S. Regionalisation
List II: (Key Feature)
1. Mobilisation of Dalits, Tribals, Women.
2. Rise of state parties and coalition politics.
3. Increased economic and cultural interconnectedness.
4. Use of caste, religion, language for political ends.
Codes:
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3

241. A group like the 'Association for Democratic Reforms' (ADR) that analyses candidates' affidavits and advocates for electoral reforms is a:
(A) State Party
(B) National Party
(C) Civil Society Group
(D) Sub-State Region

242. The uneven economic growth among different states, leading some to be 'BIMARU' states and others to be high-growth states, is a clear example of:
(A) Regional disparities.
(B) Gender inequality.
(C) The success of globalisation.
(D) A flaw in electoral representation.

243. The "glass ceiling" in politics, which makes it difficult for women to rise to top leadership positions, is an issue of:
(A) Gender equality and representation.
(B) Regional disparity.
(C) Electoral contestation.
(D) State reorganisation.

244. If a party's ideology is centered on "Socialism and Secularism" and its social basis is a broad coalition of various communities, this information is crucial for understanding:
(A) Only its electoral symbol.
(B) The ideology and social basis of that political party.
(C) Only the age of its leaders.
(D) Only its performance in the last election.

245. Consider the following statements regarding the process of electoral politics in India.
1. Participation refers to the act of voting and other forms of citizen engagement.

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2. Contestation refers to the competition between parties and candidates.
3. Representation refers to the extent to which elected officials mirror their constituents.
4. Emerging trends include the increased role of media and money.
5. All electoral processes are completely free from the influence of social identities.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4, and 5
(C) 1, 3, and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 5, and 4

246. The transition from a one-party dominant system to a multi-party coalition era at the national level is a prime example of:
(A) The regionalisation of Indian politics.
(B) The success of the initial planning model.
(C) The decline of identity politics.
(D) The failure of social movements.

247. The establishment of Special Economic Zones (SEZs) to attract foreign investment is a policy instrument associated with the:
(A) Post-1991 era of Globalisation and Liberalisation.
(B) Pre-1991 era of Import Substitution.
(C) State Reorganisation Act of 1956.
(D) Demands of the women's movement.

248. The demand for the inclusion of a language in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution is an example of:
(A) A labour movement.
(B) A farmers' movement.
(C) Identity politics based on language.
(D) A tribal movement for land rights.

249. Which statement incorrectly characterizes social movements in India?
(A) They are expressions of social and political conflict.
(B) They often arise from groups feeling marginalized by the state or society.
(C) They employ a variety of methods, from petitions to protests.
(D) They are always successful in achieving all their stated goals.

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250. An organization that is not part of the government, is not a for-profit business, and works for a social cause is best described as a:
(A) Political Party
(B) Government Department
(C) Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
(D) Multinational Corporation

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The nature of the Indian State has undergone a significant transformation since independence, evolving from a primarily developmental state to one that increasingly embraces a regulatory role. The post-independence era was dominated by the Development Planning model, a state-led approach to economic development characterized by five-year plans, a significant public sector, and import-substitution industrialisation. This model aimed to steer the economy towards rapid industrial growth and self-sufficiency while addressing socio-economic inequalities. However, by the 1990s, this approach was largely supplanted by the New Economic Policy (NEP), which marked a paradigm shift towards liberalisation, privatisation, and globalisation. This new model reconfigured the state's role, moving it away from direct production and towards facilitating market mechanisms and regulating private enterprise. Consequently, the discourse on development also shifted. While the planning era emphasised growth as a means to achieve broader social objectives, the post-NEP period has seen a more pronounced tension between the pursuit of high economic growth and the imperative of ensuring equitable Human Development. The focus on GDP growth rates often coexists with persistent challenges in human development indicators, raising critical questions about the inclusiveness and sustainability of India's development trajectory.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what was a primary characteristic of the Development Planning model in India?
(A) A focus on market-led growth and privatisation.
(B) A state-led approach with an emphasis on the public sector.

(C) The deregulation of private enterprise and open markets.
(D) The prioritisation of human development indicators over industrial growth.

252. The introduction of the New Economic Policy (NEP) signified a shift in the Indian State's role from:
(A) a developmental and productive role to a more regulatory one.
(B) a regulatory function to a primarily developmental one.
(C) a facilitator of private enterprise to a direct producer of goods.
(D) a focus on globalisation to a focus on import-substitution.

253. What central tension in India's development trajectory is highlighted in the post-NEP era?
(A) The conflict between agricultural growth and industrial development.
(B) The ideological battle between national and state political parties.
(C) The discrepancy between high economic growth and human development outcomes.
(D) The challenge of balancing import substitution with export promotion.

254. Which of the following can be inferred as the main objective of the import-substitution industrialisation strategy mentioned in the passage?
(A) To integrate the Indian economy completely with global markets.
(B) To encourage foreign direct investment in consumer goods.
(C) To dismantle the public sector and promote private monopolies.
(D) To achieve economic self-sufficiency by reducing reliance on foreign imports.

255. The passage suggests that the New Economic Policy led to:
(A) the complete abandonment of social objectives in favour of growth.
(B) a renewed emphasis on five-year plans and state-led industrialisation.
(C) a reconfiguration of the state's economic function towards market facilitation.
(D) the elimination of regional economic disparities through privatisation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The process of globalisation has profoundly reshaped India's socio-economic landscape, introducing a complex set of implications. Economically, globalisation has been characterized by increased integration into the world economy through trade liberalisation, greater flows of foreign direct investment, and the outsourcing of services. This has spurred economic growth in certain sectors, particularly information technology and services, creating new employment opportunities and a burgeoning middle class with access to global consumer goods. However, these economic changes have not been uniform in their impact. They have also led to increased competition for domestic industries, agrarian distress linked to global commodity price fluctuations, and a more volatile economic environment. Socially, the implications are equally multifaceted. Globalisation has facilitated cultural exchange and the spread of transnational ideas, media, and lifestyles, leading to significant shifts in social norms and aspirations. Concurrently, it has been associated with rising inequalities, where the benefits of growth are disproportionately concentrated in urban centres and among skilled professionals. This has widened the gap between the 'haves' and 'have-nots', creating social tensions and fueling debates about the loss of cultural identity versus the benefits of cosmopolitanism. The overall process, therefore, presents a dualistic picture of opportunity and vulnerability.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which of the following best describes the primary economic implication of globalisation in India as per the passage?
(A) A uniform and equitable distribution of economic growth across all sectors.
(B) Increased economic integration leading to both opportunities and volatility.
(C) A complete decline of domestic industries due to foreign competition.
(D) A shift away from the service sector towards heavy industrialisation.

257. According to the passage, a significant social consequence of globalisation in India is:

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(A) the complete erosion of traditional social norms and cultural identity.
(B) the uniform upliftment of all sections of society, eliminating poverty.
(C) the reduction of influence from transnational media and lifestyles.
(D) the emergence of a new middle class alongside rising social inequalities.

258. The passage suggests that the economic benefits of globalisation in India have been:
(A) most prominent in sectors like information technology and services.
(B) primarily concentrated in the agricultural sector.
(C) evenly distributed between rural and urban areas.
(D) exclusively beneficial for small-scale domestic industries.

259. What does the passage imply by the "dualistic picture of opportunity and vulnerability" presented by globalisation?
(A) That every opportunity is immediately cancelled out by a corresponding vulnerability.
(B) That social implications are always positive while economic implications are always negative.
(C) That globalisation offers significant advantages for some while exposing others to new risks.
(D) That the process is beneficial for India but harmful for the rest of the world.

260. The passage links agrarian distress in India to which aspect of globalisation?
(A) The fluctuations in global commodity prices affecting farmers.
(B) The decline of the information technology sector.
(C) The increased demand for skilled labour in urban centres.
(D) The rise of a new middle class with different consumption habits.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Identity politics in India is a dominant feature of its political landscape, with religion and caste serving as two of the most potent axes for political mobilisation. The politicisation of these identities represents a complex process where primordial loyalties are transformed into powerful instruments for negotiating power and resources within the democratic framework. In the context of caste, this has manifested as a move away from the traditional, hierarchical social structure towards a more horizontal form of political aggregation. Lower-caste groups, particularly Dalits, have organized politically to challenge age-old discrimination, demand social justice, and assert their claim to political representation and a share in state resources. Similarly, religion has become a salient marker of political identity, often shaping electoral alliances and fueling competitive politics. Political parties frequently construct their social base by appealing to the specific interests and grievances of religious communities, leading to the mobilisation of voters along communal lines. This form of identity politics is not merely about cultural recognition; it is fundamentally a struggle for political power, economic opportunity, and social dignity, deeply influencing the nature of political contestation and the ideological basis of political parties in contemporary India.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. According to the passage, what is the fundamental nature of identity politics based on religion and caste in India?
(A) It is solely a matter of preserving cultural traditions and rituals.
(B) It is a recent phenomenon with no historical basis in Indian society.
(C) It operates exclusively outside the formal democratic and electoral framework.
(D) It is primarily a struggle for political power, resources, and social dignity.

262. The passage describes the political mobilisation of caste as a shift towards:
(A) reinforcing the traditional, vertical hierarchy of the caste system.
(B) a horizontal aggregation of caste groups for political negotiation.
(C) abandoning caste identity in favour of a singular national identity.
(D) focusing exclusively on religious, rather than economic, grievances.

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(D) the promotion of a single, pan-Indian tribal language.

275. The passage suggests that the objectives of the Dalit movement include which of the following?
(A) A rejection of constitutional methods in favour of armed struggle.
(B) The preservation of the traditional caste hierarchy.
(C) A demand for social dignity and access to educational and employment opportunities.
(D) The establishment of a separate, independent Dalit state.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Beyond the struggles of caste and tribe, the landscape of social movements in India is also shaped by Women, Farmers, and Labour movements, each addressing specific forms of structural inequality and economic distress. The Women's movement is a diverse political force that challenges patriarchal norms and institutions. Its agenda encompasses a wide range of issues, from demanding an end to violence against women and fighting for reproductive rights to advocating for greater political representation and economic equality. It critiques the public-private divide that often renders women's concerns invisible and pushes for substantive equality beyond mere formal rights. The Farmers' and Labour movements are largely centered on economic issues, responding to the impacts of state policies and market forces. Farmers' movements mobilize around issues like remunerative pricing for agricultural produce, relief from indebtedness, and opposition to land acquisition policies that threaten their livelihoods. The Labour movement, representing both organised and unorganised sector workers, agitates for fair wages, secure working conditions, social security, and the right to unionise. While their specific constituencies and demands differ, these movements collectively highlight the limitations of a development model that often marginalises significant sections of the population and play a crucial role in holding state and capital accountable.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. A primary objective of the Women's movement in India, as per the passage, is to:
(A) challenge patriarchal structures and demand substantive equality.
(B) advocate for the preservation of traditional gender roles.
(C) focus exclusively on gaining representation in the labour unions.
(D) promote economic policies that benefit only urban women.

277. The passage indicates that Farmers' movements are most commonly mobilized around which of the following issues?
(A) The demand for greater cultural recognition.
(B) Opposition to patriarchal norms in rural society.
(C) The promotion of foreign investment in the agricultural sector.
(D) Issues of agricultural pricing, debt, and land acquisition.

278. The Labour movement in India, as described in the text, is primarily concerned with:
(A) environmental conservation and climate change.
(B) fair wages, social security, and the right to unionise.
(C) linguistic reorganisation of states.
(D) electoral reforms and party funding.

279. What common function do the Women, Farmers, and Labour movements share according to the passage?
(A) They all seek to establish their own political parties to contest elections.
(B) They all focus primarily on issues of religious identity and mobilisation.
(C) They highlight the marginalising effects of certain development models and hold power accountable.
(D) They operate exclusively within the unorganised sector of the economy.

280. The Women's movement's critique of the "public-private divide" implies an effort to:
(A) privatise public sector enterprises run by women.
(B) separate public life completely from private affairs.
(C) advocate for women to withdraw from

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(D) The success of national economic planning.

269. The passage suggests that the creation of linguistic states had which of the following effects?
(A) It completely resolved all issues of regional disparity.
(B) It weakened the federal structure of the Indian polity.
(C) It gave political recognition and an administrative unit to major language groups.
(D) It led to the decline and eventual disappearance of regional languages.

270. What can be inferred about "sub-state regions" from the passage?
(A) They are administrative units that exist above the state level.
(B) They are regions that have successfully seceded from the Indian Union.
(C) They are economically prosperous regions that dominate state politics.
(D) They are distinct regions within existing states that may articulate demands for autonomy.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Social movements in India represent a critical avenue for articulating dissent and pursuing social justice outside the formal party system. Among the most significant are the Dalit and Tribal movements, both of which are rooted in long histories of structural marginalisation and exploitation. The Dalit movement is a powerful assertion against the caste-based oppression and social exclusion institutionalised through the practice of untouchability. Its objectives are multifaceted, ranging from the demand for social dignity and equality to claims for a fair share in educational and employment opportunities through policies like reservation. It embodies a radical critique of the existing social order and seeks a fundamental transformation towards an egalitarian society. Similarly, Tribal movements are primarily struggles for survival and autonomy. Centered on the crucial issues of 'Jal, Jangal, Jameen' (water, forest, land), these movements contest the state's development model, which has often led to the displacement of tribal communities and the alienation of their traditional rights over natural resources. They resist the encroachment of state and corporate interests on their habitats and seek to preserve their distinct cultural identities and right to self-determination. Both movements employ a variety of strategies, from grassroots mobilisation and protests to leveraging legal and constitutional provisions to advance their cause.
Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the central focus of the Tribal movements as described in the passage?
(A) Securing representation in international forums.
(B) Assimilating completely into mainstream urban society.
(C) Contesting displacement and asserting rights over land, water, and forest.
(D) Demanding the abolition of all forms of religious practice.

272. The Dalit movement, according to the passage, directs its critique against:
(A) the process of economic globalisation exclusively.
(B) the structural oppression of the caste system.
(C) the principles of democratic representation.
(D) the state's development model in tribal areas.

273. A common feature of both Dalit and Tribal movements mentioned in the passage is:
(A) their exclusive reliance on formal political parties to voice their demands.
(B) their primary goal of seeking economic integration with global markets.
(C) their focus on urban issues to the exclusion of rural concerns.
(D) their origin in struggles against historical marginalisation and exploitation.

274. The slogan 'Jal, Jangal, Jameen' is symbolic of the Tribal movements' struggle for:
(A) control over natural resources essential to their livelihood and identity.
(B) greater political representation in the national parliament.
(C) access to modern industrial employment opportunities.

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263. As mentioned in the text, what is a primary goal of Dalit political mobilisation?
(A) To retreat from the political sphere and focus on social reform alone.
(B) To establish a new social hierarchy with Dalits at the top.
(C) To challenge historical discrimination and demand social justice and representation.
(D) To form alliances exclusively with upper-caste political groups.

264. How do political parties engage with religious identity according to the passage?
(A) By consistently promoting a secular and identity-neutral political discourse.
(B) By refusing to acknowledge religious communities as distinct voting blocs.
(C) By working to delete all religious identities from the public sphere.
(D) By constructing their social base through appeals to the interests of religious groups.

265. What can be inferred about the relationship between identity politics and democracy from the passage?
(A) Primordial identities are used within the democratic framework to negotiate power.
(B) Identity politics is fundamentally incompatible with democratic processes.
(C) Democratic processes have successfully eradicated the influence of caste and religion.
(D) Identity politics only thrives in non-democratic systems.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The regionalisation of Indian politics is a multifaceted process deeply intertwined with the politics of identity, particularly language and region. The demand for the reorganisation of Indian states, which gained momentum after independence, was primarily driven by linguistic identities. The creation of linguistic states affirmed the principle that administrative boundaries should, as far as possible, correspond with linguistic-cultural zones, thereby granting political recognition to major language groups. This process has transformed states into significant political and economic units, each with its own distinct political culture and developmental trajectory. Consequently, regional parties emerged as powerful actors, articulating regional aspirations and often challenging the dominance of national parties. Identity politics based on region extends beyond language; it is also fueled by perceptions of economic neglect and regional disparities. The feeling that certain regions within a state or certain states within the federation are being systematically underdeveloped has led to the rise of movements demanding greater autonomy or the creation of new states. These demands, often originating from distinct sub-state regions, highlight the ongoing contestation over resources, development, and political power, making regionalism a persistent and dynamic force in Indian politics.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What was the primary driver behind the reorganisation of Indian states as described in the passage?
(A) The demand for new states based on economic viability alone.
(B) The political mobilisation centered around linguistic identities.
(C) The administrative convenience of creating smaller states.
(D) The influence of national parties seeking to consolidate power.

267. According to the passage, the emergence of powerful regional parties is a consequence of:
(A) the decline of linguistic identity as a political factor.
(B) the states becoming significant and distinct political-economic units.
(C) a constitutional mandate that limits the power of national parties.
(D) the uniform economic development across all states.

268. Besides language, what is another significant factor fueling regional identity politics and the demand for new states?
(A) Perceptions of economic neglect and regional disparities.
(B) The desire to align with international political blocs.
(C) The homogenisation of culture across the country.

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public life and focus on the private sphere.
(D) ensure that issues traditionally seen as private, like domestic life, are recognised as political.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The sphere of civil society in India is populated by a diverse array of groups that operate between the individual and the state, distinct from formal political parties. These include Non-Party Social Formations, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), and Social Action Groups. Non-Party Social Formations are often mass-based movements that emerge organically around specific issues, such as environmental protection or human rights, without the hierarchical structure of a political party. Their primary aim is not to capture state power but to influence public policy and social consciousness. NGOs, in contrast, are often more formally structured organisations engaged in a wide spectrum of activities, from development work and service delivery at the grassroots level to research and advocacy at the policy level. They frequently act as intermediaries, channeling resources and expertise to developmental projects or representing the interests of marginalised communities. Social Action Groups are typically smaller, more localised, and ideologically driven collectives focused on direct action, mobilisation, and conscientisation to challenge exploitation and injustice. While their forms and methods vary, these civil society groups collectively play a vital role in deepening democracy by fostering citizen participation, promoting accountability, and articulating interests and grievances that may be overlooked by the electoral process and party politics.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the key characteristic that distinguishes the civil society groups mentioned in the passage from political parties?
(A) Their primary objective is not the capture of state power.
(B) They are exclusively funded by the government.
(C) They operate with a rigid, hierarchical structure.
(D) Their activities are limited to participating in elections.

282. According to the passage, Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) often function as:
(A) official branches of the government's executive wing.
(B) intermediaries involved in service delivery and policy advocacy.
(C) extensions of national political parties at the local level.
(D) informal groups with no legal or organisational structure.

283. Which of the following best describes the nature of Social Action Groups as presented in the text?
(A) Large, globally-funded organisations focused on research.
(B) Small, ideologically driven groups focused on direct action and mobilisation.
(C) Mass-based movements without any specific ideological orientation.
(D) Government agencies tasked with implementing welfare schemes.

284. The passage suggests that a significant contribution of civil society groups to democracy is:
(A) fostering citizen participation and promoting state accountability.
(B) replacing the functions of the legislature and judiciary.
(C) ensuring the victory of a single political party in all elections.
(D) discouraging all forms of citizen engagement outside of voting.

285. The description of "Non-Party Social Formations" implies that they are:
(A) typically more structured and formal than NGOs.
(B) primarily focused on contesting local body elections.
(C) often mass-based movements that arise organically around issues.
(D) another name for the social wings of political parties.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The regionalisation of Indian politics is a

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structural trend that has reshaped the country's federal dynamics and political landscape. This process involves the increasing importance of states as primary units of political and economic life. The post-independence reorganisation of states, largely along linguistic lines, laid the foundation for this trend by creating coherent politico-administrative units with distinct identities. Over time, states have asserted themselves not just as administrative subdivisions but as powerful actors with considerable autonomy in economic policy-making and development planning. This has been accompanied by persistent regional disparities, where economic growth and development have been unevenly distributed across the country. Such disparities often fuel political movements within states, leading to the articulation of demands from sub-state regions for better governance, more resources, or even separate statehood. The continuous demand for new states, such as the creation of Telangana from Andhra Pradesh, is a testament to this dynamic. It reflects a complex interplay of identity assertion, aspirations for development, and the quest for political control over local resources. Consequently, the national political space is increasingly mediated through regional forces, affecting everything from electoral outcomes to the formation of coalition governments at the centre.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the passage, what has been a major consequence of the reorganisation of states along linguistic lines?
(A) It eliminated all regional disparities in economic development.
(B) It led to the decline of regional parties and the consolidation of national parties.
(C) It weakened the federal structure by making states completely dependent on the centre.
(D) It laid the foundation for states to become important political and economic units.

287. The passage identifies "regional disparities" as a key factor that:
(A) ensures uniform political and economic development across India.
(B) has led to the irrelevance of states as political and economic units.
(C) fuels political movements and demands for new states from sub-state regions.
(D) encourages the merger of smaller states into larger administrative zones.

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288. The demand for new states, as exemplified by the creation of Telangana, is described as reflecting:
(A) a decline in the assertion of regional identity.
(B) an interplay of identity, development aspirations, and political control.
(C) a uniform satisfaction with the central government's policies.
(D) the successful elimination of all sub-state regional movements.

289. What does the passage imply by stating that "states have asserted themselves... as powerful actors"?
(A) States have become completely independent of the central government.
(B) States have ceased to perform their basic administrative functions.
(C) States now exclusively control India's foreign policy and defence.
(D) States have gained significant influence over their own economic and political affairs.

290. The overall process of regionalisation, as described in the passage, has led to:
(A) a political landscape where national politics is increasingly influenced by regional forces.
(B) a simplified political system dominated by only two national parties.
(C) the complete dissolution of national-level political institutions.
(D) the end of coalition politics at the central government level.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The engagement of gender with politics in India is centrally defined by the persistent issues of equality and representation. Despite constitutional guarantees of equality, women face significant under-representation in key political institutions, from the Parliament to state assemblies. This "representation gap" is not merely a numerical deficit but a substantive one, impacting the prioritisation of gender-sensitive policies and legislation. The debate over how to rectify this imbalance has been a cornerstone of feminist political activism and policy discourse for decades.

A major focal point of this debate has been the long-pending Women's Reservation Bill, which proposes to reserve a specific percentage of seats for women in legislative bodies. Proponents argue that such affirmative action is essential to break down structural barriers and create a critical mass of women in politics, which could lead to a qualitative shift in governance. Opponents, however, raise concerns about its implementation and the possibility of elite capture. Beyond formal representation, the issue of equality extends to how gendered concerns are framed and addressed within the political process itself. The women's movement continues to advocate for a politics where issues of violence, economic rights, and health are not treated as marginal but are central to the agenda of the state and political parties.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the central issue defining the relationship between gender and politics in India, according to the passage?
(A) The over-representation of women in local government.
(B) The complete lack of constitutional guarantees for equality.
(C) The persistent problems of unequal representation and equality.
(D) The declining participation of women as voters in elections.

292. The "representation gap" mentioned in the passage refers to the:
(A) numerical and substantive under-representation of women in political institutions.
(B) gap between the number of male and female voters.
(C) difference in political ideologies between men and women.
(D) physical distance between constituencies and their representatives.

293. The Women's Reservation Bill is presented in the passage as a proposed measure to:
(A) limit the number of seats women can contest in elections.
(B) reserve seats for women in the judiciary and bureaucracy.
(C) ensure that all political parties are headed by women.
(D) address the under-representation of women in legislative bodies through affirmative action.

294. According to the proponents cited in the passage, what is a potential positive outcome of a critical mass of women in politics?
(A) A complete end to all political disagreements.
(B) A qualitative shift in the nature and priorities of governance.
(C) The elimination of the need for political parties.
(D) A decrease in voter turnout during elections.

295. The passage suggests that the women's movement advocates for a political agenda where:
(A) gender issues are treated as separate from mainstream political concerns.
(B) only women are allowed to participate in political discourse.
(C) issues like violence and economic rights are considered central, not marginal.
(D) economic development is prioritised over all other gender concerns.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The functioning of India's democracy is deeply shaped by the interplay between the ideology and social basis of its political parties and the dynamics of its electoral politics. Political parties, both National and State, are often defined by a combination of a declared ideology and a core social constituency. The social basis of a party refers to the specific caste, religious, class, or regional groups from which it draws its primary support. For instance, some parties have a broad, catch-all character, while others are explicitly based on the mobilisation of specific social segments, such as a particular caste or religious minority. This social basis heavily influences a party's ideological pronouncements and electoral strategies. Electoral politics, in turn, is the arena where these parties compete. Key aspects of this process include participation, contestation, and representation. Participation refers to the extent of citizen involvement, most notably through voter turnout. Contestation concerns the level and nature of competition between parties.

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Representation evaluates who gets elected and how well the diversity of the electorate is reflected in legislative bodies. Emerging trends in electoral politics indicate an increasing fragmentation of the party system, a rise in the importance of State Parties, and a more complex relationship between a party's social basis and the actual voting behaviour of citizens.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What constitutes the "social basis" of a political party as described in the passage?
(A) The official ideological document published by the party.
(B) The amount of funding the party receives for elections.
(C) The geographical location of the party's headquarters.
(D) The specific social groups from which the party draws its main support.

297. According to the passage, the concept of "contestation" in electoral politics refers to the:
(A) degree of competition among political parties.
(B) level of voter turnout in an election.
(C) reflection of social diversity in elected bodies.
(D) process of citizens participating in campaign rallies.

298. The passage suggests a close relationship between a party's social basis and its:
(A) foreign policy stance.
(B) ideology and electoral strategy.
(C) choice of headquarters location.
(D) internal election procedures.

299. Which of the following is identified in the passage as an emerging trend in Indian electoral politics?
(A) The complete disappearance of State Parties.
(B) The increasing importance of State Parties and system fragmentation.
(C) A decline in voter participation to negligible levels.
(D) A simplified two-party system at the national level.

300. The term "representation" in the context of electoral politics, as used in the passage, pertains to:
(A) which individuals and groups get elected to legislative bodies.
(B) how well the media covers the election process.
(C) the act of a citizen casting a vote.
(D) the level of competition between different candidates.

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ANSWERS

1. (B) A mixed economy model with a significant role for state-led planning and public sector undertakings.
Following independence, the nation adopted a strategy that integrated socialist and capitalist principles to foster self-reliance. This framework prioritized central oversight to direct investment toward critical infrastructure and industrial sectors. By establishing large public sector units, the government aimed to ensure social welfare while allowing regulated private participation. This dual approach was designed to achieve rapid economic transformation and equitable resource distribution across the country.

2. (A) Liberalisation, Privatisation, and Globalisation
Introduced to address a severe balance of payments crisis, these reforms fundamentally altered the economic landscape of the nation. The strategy focused on reducing bureaucratic hurdles, selling shares in state enterprises, and integrating with the world market. By removing restrictive licensing and lowering trade barriers, the policy encouraged competition and foreign investment. This shift marked the end of the traditional command economy and ushered in market-oriented growth.

3. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Economic integration has significantly boosted the technology and service industries, providing millions of modern jobs and driving urban prosperity. However, these gains have not been experienced uniformly across the diverse population or different geographical areas. While metropolitan regions flourished, rural districts and marginalized communities often faced increased competition and widening wealth gaps. Consequently, while the process fostered growth in specific sectors, it also exacerbated existing regional and social inequalities.

4. (D) Ideological affiliation
Political mobilization in this context typically revolves around social markers that are inherited rather than chosen through personal belief systems. Religion, caste, and language serve as deeply rooted foundations for community solidarity and collective action in the democratic process. Unlike specific political philosophies or policy-based leanings, these primordial identities provide a consistent basis for group representation. Therefore, organizational ties based purely on abstract political doctrine are excluded from this specific category.

5. (A) 1 and 3 only
These initiatives are historically significant efforts to confront entrenched social hierarchies and secure fundamental human rights for marginalized groups. They prioritize the attainment of social dignity and equal access to political power for those historically oppressed by the caste system. While their strategies vary, the core objective remains the dismantling of discriminatory structures. These movements have been active for many decades, predating the current century, and utilize diverse methods for advocacy.

6. (B) Groups operating outside formal party structures to achieve social change.
These entities function within civil society to address specific grievances or advocate for community rights without seeking electoral office themselves. They often focus on grassroots issues like environmental protection, human rights, and social justice that mainstream political organizations might overlook. By maintaining independence from the electoral machinery, they can criticize state policies more effectively. Their primary goal is to mobilize public opinion and pressure the government for meaningful societal reform.

7. (D) The increased bargaining power of state-level parties in national governance.
As regional interests became more prominent, the reliance of national coalitions on state-based organizations grew significantly during the late twentieth century. This trend allowed local leaders to influence federal policy decisions

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litigation, and public awareness to influence policy. They often represent the interests of marginalized communities and address issues like environmental degradation or human rights abuses. Their role is to provide a platform for collective action outside the traditional structures of government and bureaucracy.

22. (B) Caste identity and solidarity are used as a resource for political mobilisation and securing group interests.
Social groupings based on traditional hierarchies often serve as powerful foundations for building political support and demanding rights in a democracy. Leaders leverage these identities to create cohesive voting blocs that can influence election outcomes and secure state resources for their communities. This process transforms ancient social divisions into modern tools for democratic participation and representation. It reflects how traditional structures adapt to contemporary political environments, rather than disappearing entirely under the influence of modern democratic practices.

23. (D) Their demands have often centered on issues like remunerative prices for crops, loan waivers, and subsidies.
Organized rural movements in the country have consistently pushed for policies that ensure the economic viability of agriculture. They focus on securing fair market rates for their harvest and obtaining financial relief from debts incurred during poor seasons. Additionally, they advocate for government support in the form of subsidized inputs like seeds, fertilizers, and electricity. These protests reflect the ongoing struggle of rural producers to maintain their livelihoods amidst changing economic policies and fluctuating global market conditions.

24. (A) A shift from identity-based voting to purely development-based voting in all constituencies.
Contemporary electoral trends show that while modern campaign techniques and welfare promises are becoming more prevalent, traditional social markers still play a significant role. Voters often consider the developmental record of candidates alongside their social and community affiliations. The rise of leader-centric campaigns and the strategic use of digital media have changed how information reaches the public. However, the influence of caste and religious identity remains a persistent factor in many regions, complicating any transition to purely performance-based voting.

25. (A) 1, 2, 3, 4
The process of redrawing provincial boundaries began shortly after independence with the creation of a linguistic state following intense public pressure. This event led to comprehensive federal legislation that reorganized many regions based on language to improve administrative efficiency. Decades later, new states were established to address the developmental aspirations of sub-state regions with distinct identities. Most recently, another territory was carved out following a long-standing political movement. This progression illustrates the evolving nature of the country's internal federal structure.

26. (A) Multifaceted
The national authority performs a wide range of functions that extend far beyond maintaining basic law and order. It acts as a primary provider of essential services like education and health while simultaneously regulating industrial activity and managing the economy. Furthermore, the state possesses the power to enforce its decisions and maintain security within its borders. This complex combination of roles allows the government to address the diverse needs of its population and drive national development in several directions.

27. (D) A process involving cultural hybridization and the reinforcement of traditional identities.
The integration of global influences into local society does not lead to a simple uniform culture but rather a complex mixing of ideas. While people adopt new styles and consumption patterns from abroad, they often become more conscious of and protective toward their own unique heritage. This dual trend creates a dynamic social environment where modern global trends and traditional values exist together. Consequently, globalization can simultaneously introduce foreign elements and strengthen the assertion of distinct local and regional identities.

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employment opportunities. Simultaneously, these developments often raise significant concerns regarding the welfare of workers and the potential for unfair labor practices in competitive markets. This situation reflects the complex outcomes of opening the economy to world forces, where benefits are often coupled with challenges. It highlights the need for balanced regulation in an interconnected world.

15. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Political mobilization in the country relies on various social foundations that define collective identity and community interests. Some groups organize around historical social stratifications like caste to seek representation and rights, while others use faith as a unifying force. Language and script also serve as powerful tools for cultural assertion and territorial demands. Additionally, shared culture and regional geography provide a basis for political action. Each of these axes reflects a specific facet of social life.

16. (B) Five-Year Plans
The early strategy for national development was rooted in the systematic allocation of resources through a centralized planning process. These periodic frameworks set specific targets for various sectors, including agriculture, heavy industry, and social services, to ensure organized growth. By coordinating investments over set durations, the government sought to overcome poverty and build a modern industrial economy. This approach allowed the state to prioritize long-term national objectives over immediate market pressures and consumer demands.

17. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Legal reforms have successfully institutionalized gender-based reservations in local governance, significantly increasing the presence of women in rural and urban local bodies. However, this progress has not yet translated into similar levels of representation within the highest legislative chambers of the country. Disparity persists in the number of female members in the national parliament and state assemblies, indicating that full political equality remains an unfulfilled goal. Persistent social and structural barriers continue to limit women's entry into high-level politics.

18. (A) Ideology - A party's exclusive focus on winning elections without any guiding principles.
Political organizations are generally defined by a set of core beliefs and values that guide their policy decisions and vision for society. This foundational framework provides a coherent identity to the group and helps voters understand their long-term goals and social commitments. While winning elections is an important objective, it is usually pursued within the context of these guiding principles. A lack of such a vision would make it difficult for a party to maintain a consistent base.

19. (C) their competition and cooperation for resources, investment, and development projects.
Within a federal system, provinces act as distinct entities that strive to enhance their economic prospects and political influence. They often engage in rivalry to attract private capital and secure central funding for major infrastructure initiatives. Simultaneously, they must cooperate with the federal government and other states to solve shared problems and implement national policies. This dynamic interaction shapes the overall developmental trajectory of the nation and determines how resources are distributed across various geographical regions.

20. (A) 1, 2, and 3 only
The reform process significantly reduced government control over industrial production and encouraged the growth of private enterprises. This shift aimed to improve efficiency by integrating the domestic market with international trade and financial flows. While these changes sparked significant growth and technological advancement, they did not lead to the immediate elimination of deeply rooted social problems like poverty. Instead, the focus was on moving away from the restrictive regulatory environment of the past toward a more competitive economy.

21. (C) A group focused on direct action, mobilisation, and advocacy for a specific social or political cause.
These entities represent a dynamic segment of civil society that engages in grassroots activism to bring about specific societal changes. Unlike formal political parties, they do not usually contest elections but instead use protests,

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the unique identity and needs of their local population. They prioritize the protection of local traditions and the promotion of the regional language to maintain a strong connection with their voters. Their economic policies often focus on securing more resources and investment for their particular state to improve the lives of its residents. This localized focus distinguishes them from organizations that emphasize broader, nationwide, or international policy agendas.

49. (B) Tribal Movement - Demanding urban infrastructure in forests.
Indigenous social struggles are primarily focused on protecting ancestral lands, forests, and water resources from being exploited by outside interests. These communities often resist the encroachment of modern industrial projects that threaten their traditional livelihoods and cultural autonomy. While other movements strive for gender parity, the annihilation of caste, or fair prices for agricultural products, tribal groups emphasize their rights over natural resources and the preservation of their distinct identity. Demanding modern city-style facilities in forest areas is not their typical objective.

50. (A) The party's social basis.
Understanding which specific groups in society provide the most consistent support to a political organization is essential for analyzing its electoral strength. This involves looking at the demographic profile of its voters, including their economic status, occupation, and social background. By identifying these core supporters, analysts can better understand the interests the party is likely to represent in the government. This social foundation shapes the party's strategy and influences its policy priorities to ensure the continued loyalty of its supporters.

51. (B) New Economic Policy
The transition toward a more market-oriented system involved a significant reduction in state control over industrial and commercial activities. This strategic shift prioritized individual enterprise and global competition over centralized planning and bureaucratic oversight. By opening various sectors to private investment and international trade, the government aimed to boost efficiency and accelerate national growth. This change represented a fundamental move away from the post-independence developmental model that relied heavily on government-led initiatives and protected domestic markets from foreign competition.

52. (D) a country's development can be measured solely by its economic output (GDP).
Traditional views of progress often focus on the total value of goods and services produced by a nation. However, newer paradigms argue that this financial metric is insufficient because it does not account for the health, education, or quality of life of the citizens. Real advancement is seen as the expansion of human capabilities and the freedom to lead a fulfilling life. By including social indicators alongside economic ones, this perspective provides a more comprehensive and meaningful way to evaluate success.

53. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The process of global integration enables the relatively free exchange of financial resources and products between different nations. While this can lead to increased investment and access to diverse goods, it also creates significant challenges for local producers who may struggle against powerful international competitors. Concerns often arise regarding the stability of domestic jobs and the long-term viability of indigenous industries in a highly competitive global market. Thus, while globalization offers opportunities for growth, it also brings risks that require careful management.

54. (D) Identity Politics based on religion.
Using faith-based icons and language to attract voters is a strategy that leverages a community's shared spiritual and cultural values for political gain. This approach aims to build solidarity among members of a specific religious group by emphasizing their unique interests and grievances. Such mobilization often creates a strong sense of group belonging, which can be a powerful force in electoral contests. It reflects how deeply held personal identities are often transformed into collective political resources within a diverse and competitive democratic system.

55. (A) 1, 2, and 3
When certain regions lag significantly behind others in development, it often leads to a sense

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28. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Movements among indigenous groups frequently arise as a defensive response to the loss of their traditional lands and natural resources due to state-sponsored projects. These communities struggle to maintain their livelihoods and cultural autonomy in the face of external economic pressures. While they demand greater rights, self-governance, and protection from exploitation, most do not seek to secede or form an independent nation. Their primary goal is usually to secure a dignified existence and constitutional protections within the existing national framework.

29. (C) They are all formally registered as Non-Governmental Organisations.
Civil society in the country encompasses a diverse range of actors, including informal networks, grassroots movements, and community-based organizations. While many do choose to register as formal non-profit entities, many others operate as fluid social formations without official legal status. These groups contribute to democracy by holding the government accountable and participating in public debates on social and political issues. Their effectiveness often stems from their ability to mobilize people and raise awareness, regardless of their formal organizational structure.

30. (B) 1 and 2 only
The pursuit of gender justice involves addressing both the qualitative aspects of social life and the quantitative aspects of political power. Efforts focus on dismantling patriarchal norms and economic barriers that disadvantage women while also striving for their adequate presence in decision-making bodies. While many political parties discuss these issues, they have not consistently met targets for female candidates in elections. Consequently, representation remains a significant challenge despite gender becoming a more prominent part of mainstream political discourse and policy debates.

31. (A) A geographically and often culturally distinct area within an existing state, which may or may not have aspirations for greater autonomy or statehood.
These areas are recognized for having a unique identity or history that sets them apart from the rest of the larger province to which they belong. Often, these regions experience a sense of neglect or believe that their specific developmental needs are not being met by the central provincial administration. This can lead to political movements seeking either more local control or the creation of an entirely new state. Such regions illustrate the diversity and internal complexity of the nation's federal structure.

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32. (B) a state party's limited geographical base.
Political organizations that derive their strength from specific regions often have high support in those areas but fail to resonate with voters elsewhere. Their influence is closely tied to the unique social, cultural, and political dynamics of particular states. This pattern reflects the localized nature of their appeal and their focus on regional rather than nationwide issues. Consequently, while they may be powerful players within certain borders, they do not possess the broad, multi-state presence required for national classification.

33. (B) Professional campaigning - Use of data analytics, media management, and survey agencies.
Modern electoral contests have become increasingly sophisticated, moving away from traditional door-to-door methods toward technology-driven strategies. Candidates and political organizations now rely on experts to analyze voter behavior, manage their public image, and conduct regular polls. This shift allows for more targeted messaging and efficient resource allocation during campaigns. The integration of data and professional media management reflects a significant transformation in how democratic competition is conducted, making it more specialized and resource-intensive than in previous decades.

34. (A) Human Development
Investments in public education and health facilities are fundamental to enhancing the capabilities and well-being of the population. By providing better access to knowledge and medical care, the government directly improves the quality of life for its citizens. These social sectors are critical components of a holistic developmental approach that looks beyond mere financial indicators. Such policies ensure that the

benefits of national progress are reflected in the health, longevity, and intellectual growth of the entire society.

35. (C) A true but R is false.
Social markers such as caste and religion are undeniably central to how political groups organize and compete for support. However, the nation is far from being socially homogeneous; it is characterized by immense diversity in traditions, languages, and social structures. This very complexity and variety make it a challenging environment for political parties to mobilize a diverse electorate. Therefore, while identity politics is a powerful force, it operates within a deeply fragmented and heterogeneous social landscape rather than a simple one.

36. (D) Better wages, job security, and working conditions.
Organizations representing workers in formal industries primarily focus on improving the economic status and safety of their members. Their advocacy often centers on securing fair compensation, protecting employees from arbitrary dismissal, and ensuring a healthy environment within the workplace. These demands are rooted in the collective bargaining process and seek to balance the power between labor and management. Such movements play a crucial role in institutionalizing workers' rights and fostering a stable and fair industrial relations system.

37. (C) It aimed for self-reliance through a policy of import substitution.
During its early stages of development, the nation prioritized the creation of a domestic industrial base to reduce dependence on foreign goods. This strategy involved high tariffs and strict controls on imports to protect and encourage local manufacturers. The goal was to build a modern economy that could sustain itself using internal resources and capabilities. While this approach helped establish heavy industry, it also led to a highly regulated economic environment that focused more on internal growth than on global trade.

38. (B) A distinct ethnic and cultural identity within a sub-state region.
Political movements for the creation of new provinces are often driven by groups who feel that their unique heritage is not sufficiently recognized. These communities believe that having their own state will allow them to better preserve their traditions and prioritize their specific developmental needs. Such demands are expressions of a desire for political self-determination and more direct representation within the federal system. They highlight the persistent importance of localized identities in the broader context of national politics and administration.

39. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Private non-profit organizations often play a vital role in society by providing essential services like healthcare and schooling, particularly in areas where government reach is limited. They operate independently and are funded through various sources, including private donations and international grants, rather than being mere branches of the state. While they may work alongside the government on specific projects, their autonomy allows them to remain critical and innovative. Their diverse activities complement public efforts and strengthen the social fabric of the nation.

40. (B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Various social movements address the specific grievances and aspirations of different sections of society. Some groups struggle against patriarchal structures to achieve equal status, while others focus on the economic security of agricultural producers through price supports. Efforts to end caste-based oppression prioritize social dignity and the dismantling of traditional hierarchies. Meanwhile, indigenous movements often fight to protect their ancestral lands from being taken over for large industrial projects. Each movement reflects a unique challenge within the social landscape.

41. (C) White The degree of competition in elections, measured by the number of candidates and the closeness of the race.
This term describes the competitive nature of democratic elections, where multiple candidates

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and parties strive for the support of the voters. A high level of rivalry often indicates a vibrant political environment where different viewpoints and interests are represented. It is measured by looking at how many people run for office and how narrow the margin of victory is between the top contenders. Intense competition forces parties to be more responsive to public needs and more strategic in their campaign efforts.

42. (A) Regionalisation
The emergence of powerful political organizations that prioritize state-specific concerns reflects a shift in the political landscape away from national dominance. These entities successfully mobilize voters by focusing on local culture, language, and specific developmental challenges that may be overlooked by nationwide parties. This trend has made the federal government more dependent on regional allies, leading to a more decentralized and diverse political environment. It demonstrates how localized aspirations can fundamentally alter the distribution of power within a large, diverse country.

43. (D) Changes in urban lifestyles and consumption patterns, influenced by global trends.
The integration with global cultural flows is most visible in how city dwellers eat, dress, and spend their leisure time. Exposure to international media and brands has led to the adoption of new habits that often coexist with traditional practices. This shift in daily behavior reflects the social impact of being connected to a worldwide market of ideas and goods. It illustrates how global processes can reshape the social fabric and personal identities of people within a modernizing and interconnected society.

44. (B) The process of democratic politics has had no impact on the functioning of the caste system.
Modern democratic processes have fundamentally altered how traditional social hierarchies operate by turning them into vehicles for political mobilization. Rather than remaining static, these groups have become active players in the electoral arena, seeking representation and state resources. This politicization has empowered many marginalized communities to challenge old inequalities and assert their rights. Therefore, far from being unaffected, the traditional social structure has been deeply transformed as it adapts to the requirements and opportunities of a competitive democratic system.

45. (C) 1, 3, and 4 only
The national authority operates under a constitutional framework that defines it as a democratic and secular republic with socialistic goals. It maintains a federal structure that grants power to provinces while keeping significant authority at the center to ensure national unity. Furthermore, the state actively intervenes in the economy to promote development and social welfare, reflecting its role beyond mere policing. These characteristics show a complex state that manages diverse internal interests while driving the country toward long-term modernization and social equity goals.

46. (D) The extent to which elected officials reflect the social composition and interests of the electorate.
In a healthy democracy, the individuals chosen to hold office should ideally mirror the diversity of the community they serve. This concept ensures that the perspectives of various social, ethnic, and economic groups are included in the law-making process. When legislative bodies accurately reflect the population, they are more likely to address the specific needs and concerns of all citizens. Effective mirroring of the electorate is a key measure of how inclusive and responsive a political system truly is.

47. (A) Ensuring equal opportunities, rights, and treatment for all genders in social, economic, and political spheres.
Achieving fairness between genders requires a comprehensive approach that removes barriers to participation in all areas of public and private life. It involves not just the right to vote, but also equal access to education, employment, and leadership roles. Policies must address the systemic disadvantages that have historically marginalized certain groups based on their gender identity. By fostering an environment of mutual respect and legal parity, society can ensure that everyone has the chance to contribute and succeed equally.

48. (B) issues of regional culture, language, and economic development of the state.
Political groups that operate within a specific province usually build their platform around

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and secure better resources for their specific territories. The emergence of these entities reflected a shift toward a more decentralized political landscape where diverse regional aspirations are represented. Consequently, state-level politics now plays a critical role in determining the stability of central governments.

8. (A) State party - Seeks to represent and gain power in a specific region.
These political organizations are characterized by their primary focus on the interests, culture, and specific developmental needs of a particular province. Unlike entities with a nationwide presence, their electoral influence and organizational structure are typically concentrated within a single state. They play a vital role in articulating regional grievances and ensuring that local identities are recognized in the broader federal framework. Their success depends on deep roots within a specific community.

9. (C) Perceived neglect, economic backwardness, and cultural distinctiveness in a sub-state region often fuel demands for separate statehood.
Demands for the reorganization of territories often emerge when residents of a specific area believe they are being marginalized by the dominant provincial government. This sentiment is usually rooted in inadequate infrastructure, lack of employment opportunities, and a sense that their unique cultural heritage is being suppressed. When these grievances coincide with a distinct identity, they create strong political movements for autonomy. Such aspirations are driven by the hope for better governance and resources.

10. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
This theoretical concept describes a situation where the government struggles to enforce social discipline and implement its planned objectives effectively. The term highlights a persistent gap between the enactment of legislation and its actual realization on the ground due to administrative weaknesses. Scholars argue that this inability to compel compliance often stems from political compromises or institutional inefficiencies. Therefore, the characterization accurately reflects the challenges the state faces in asserting its authority over various social groups.

11. (D) Independent, non-profit entities operating outside of direct government control.
These organizations are distinct from the state machinery as they are established by private citizens to address social, environmental, or humanitarian issues. They do not operate for personal profit and maintain their own governance structures independent of the official bureaucracy. While they may collaborate with government agencies or receive grants, their primary motivation is social service and public advocacy. Their independence allows them to provide alternative perspectives on development and represent diverse community interests.

12. (B) It is a concept that encompasses aspects like a long and healthy life, knowledge, and a decent standard of living.
This paradigm shifts the focus of progress away from purely economic metrics to the actual well-being and capabilities of the population. It prioritizes the expansion of choices for individuals, ensuring they have access to quality education, medical care, and economic security. By valuing the quality of life over just the quantity of goods produced, this approach provides a more holistic view of national advancement. It emphasizes that the ultimate goal of development is human welfare.

13. (C) A demand for the abolition of the public sector.
Advocacy for indigenous communities generally centers on protecting their traditional way of life and maintaining control over ancestral territories. These groups often resist being displaced by large-scale industrial or infrastructure projects that threaten their environment and cultural heritage. They seek greater autonomy and legal recognition of their rights to natural resources like land and forests. However, their struggles do not typically involve calls for dismantling the state-owned industrial sector or general economic structures.

14. (D) Economic implications of globalisation
The arrival of international firms illustrates how global trade can stimulate domestic growth by bringing capital, advanced technology, and new

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of alienation among the local population. People frequently migrate from these underdeveloped areas to more prosperous regions in search of better opportunities and livelihoods. Over time, persistent economic neglect and a feeling of being marginalized can fuel political movements that demand greater autonomy or the creation of a separate state. These consequences highlight the social and political instability that can arise from deep and lasting geographical inequalities.

56. (B) Issues of domestic violence, equal pay, and political representation.
Collective action by women in the country has focused on addressing systemic inequalities and ensuring safety within both public and private spheres. These movements advocate for legal protections against abuse, fairness in the workplace, and a greater voice in legislative bodies. By challenging patriarchal norms, they seek to create a more equitable society where all individuals have the same rights and opportunities. Their efforts have led to significant legal reforms and increased public awareness about gender-based discrimination and its impact on development.

57. (C) Civil Society Group
Organizations that mobilize citizens to address specific public concerns, such as environmental protection, operate independently of both the government and the profit-seeking business sector. They utilize various methods like protests and legal action to advocate for the rights of the community and the preservation of natural resources. By holding powerful entities accountable, these groups play a vital role in a healthy democracy. Their focus is on achieving social and environmental justice through collective public action and awareness, rather than seeking political office.

58. (C) Language
The redrawing of provincial boundaries based on common speech was a major political move to align administrative units with cultural and linguistic realities. This process recognized that shared speech is a primary marker of identity and a vital factor in effective communication and democratic governance. By creating states where the majority spoke the same tongue, the government aimed to make administration more accessible to the common person. This policy helped manage diverse regional aspirations while maintaining the overall unity of the federal nation.

59. (C) Women's increasing engagement and assertion in the political process.
When a higher percentage of female citizens participate in elections, it indicates a significant shift toward greater gender-inclusive democracy. This trend shows that women are more actively claiming their political rights and seeking to influence the direction of governance. Their increased presence at the polls forces political parties to pay more attention to gender-specific issues and include them in their policy agendas. Such active engagement is a sign of social empowerment and a growing desire for equal representation in the nation's decision-making.

60. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The 1991 reforms were driven by the belief that the previous system of heavy state involvement had created a slow and inefficient economy. Critics argued that the restrictive licensing and central planning of the earlier decades hindered innovation and hampered the country's ability to grow. By reducing the government's direct role in many sectors, proponents hoped to unleash the potential of private enterprise and improve national productivity. This strategic shift marked a fundamental change in the country's approach to development and economic management.

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61. (C) The extent of its electoral support, measured in terms of vote share and seats won across a certain number of states.
The classification of political organizations depends on their performance in elections and their geographical reach across the country. To achieve national status, a group must demonstrate a significant following and win a specific number of seats in multiple states. In contrast, those with localized support that only meet criteria within a single province are recognized differently. These official designations help organize the political landscape and determine the specific benefits and recognition each group receives from the election authorities.

on gender issues and social justice, followed by powerful rural mobilizations that demanded better economic conditions for farmers. Later, marginalized groups based on caste began to form influential political organizations to seek direct power. Finally, the country underwent a major shift toward economic liberalization, which fundamentally changed the state's role. This progression shows how different social and economic concerns have taken center stage over time.

76. (C) It has always functioned as a minimalist, night-watchman state.
The national authority has consistently taken an active and wide-ranging role in society that goes far beyond just providing security and enforcing contracts. Since its formation, the state has been deeply involved in large-scale economic planning, social welfare, and industrial development. It functions as a democratic republic with constitutional commitments to secularism and social justice, often intervening in the economy to reduce poverty and drive growth. This multifaceted nature contradicts the idea of a government that limits itself to only the most basic functions.

77. (C) Globalisation
The increasing flow of international capital and the entry of global corporations into domestic markets are key features of a highly interconnected world economy. These developments are driven by policies that lower barriers to foreign investment and encourage international trade. While they can lead to modernized industries and a wider range of services for consumers, they also integrate the national economy into global financial cycles. This process illustrates how world-level economic forces can directly influence local market structures, employment patterns, and consumption choices within the country.

78. (B) Electoral politics has provided a platform for the articulation of caste-based interests and grievances.
Modern democratic competition has transformed traditional social identities into powerful tools for political mobilization and group representation. Communities often organize themselves into voting blocs to demand social justice, fair resource distribution, and a greater share of political power. This process allows groups that were historically marginalized to voice their concerns and influence state policy through the electoral system. Consequently, instead of disappearing, these social markers have been given a new, more public role in the country's vibrant and competitive political landscape.

79. (C) Statement I is correct, but Statement II is incorrect.
Organizations like non-profits and social action groups exist in the important social space that is separate from both the state bureaucracy and private families. They work on a wide variety of issues, from environmental protection to human rights, often collaborating with the government to improve public service delivery. While they act as critics and hold authorities accountable, their purpose is not to automatically oppose every official decision. Their role is to represent diverse interests and contribute to a more active and participative democratic society.

80. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Since the major economic reforms, the power of unions in the formal industrial sector has significantly decreased due to more flexible labor laws. Simultaneously, a vast majority of the workforce now operates in the informal sector, where they lack job security and social benefits. Consequently, many labor organizations have shifted their focus toward advocating for basic protections and minimum wages for these unorganized workers. These trends reflect the changing nature of work and the new challenges faced by labor movements in a more competitive and deregulated economy.

81. (B) In decision-making bodies like Parliament and state assemblies.
True democratic inclusion requires that women have an active and proportionate role in the high-level chambers where national and local laws are made. This goes beyond just being allowed to vote; it means having the power to propose legislation, debate policies, and hold ministerial positions. Adequate presence in these bodies ensures that the specific perspectives and needs of half the population are reflected in governance. The struggle for this level of participation is a central

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bureaucratic hurdles discouraged innovation, led to corruption, and slowed down the overall pace of national economic growth. The term used to describe this period reflects the frustration with an over-regulated economy that prioritized state control over individual initiative.

69. (C) Social Movement and a Non-Party Social Formation
This collective action brought together various groups to oppose a large-scale project that threatened the livelihoods of local communities and the environment. It functioned outside the traditional electoral framework, focusing instead on grassroots mobilization, protests, and public awareness. By maintaining independence from political parties, it could unite diverse interests under a common cause for social and environmental justice. Such formations are vital for articulating grievances that might be ignored by mainstream political organizations and for holding the state accountable for its developmental decisions.

70. (A) 1 and 3 only
The mobilization of people based on shared social markers is a common feature of democratic life in many diverse countries. This process can empower marginalized groups by giving them a collective voice to demand their rights and seek better representation in government. While it can sometimes lead to competition between different communities, it also serves as an important mechanism for addressing long-standing inequalities. This phenomenon is not limited to any single nation but is a widespread way that social groups participate in modern politics.

71. (A) Regional disparities
The persistent gap in economic performance and social well-being between different states highlights the uneven nature of national development. While some areas have flourished due to historical advantages, better infrastructure, or effective governance, others continue to struggle with lower incomes and fewer opportunities. These differences create a divided economic landscape where citizens in some regions have much better life prospects than those elsewhere. Addressing these inequalities is a major challenge for policy-makers who aim for more balanced and inclusive growth across the entire country.

72. (B) Fifth and Sixth Schedules
These specific parts of the constitution provide special protections and administrative frameworks for areas inhabited by indigenous communities. They aim to safeguard the land, culture, and traditional way of life of these groups by granting them a certain degree of local autonomy. Movements among these populations often refer to these legal provisions to assert their rights against encroachment and displacement. These schedules represent the state's recognition of the unique status of tribal regions and the need for customized governance that respects their heritage.

73. (B) The increase in a country's economic output, often measured by GDP.
This concept primarily focuses on the expansion of the national economy through the increased production of goods and services. It is typically assessed by looking at the total value of all economic activity within the country over a specific period. While it provides an essential measure of material wealth, it does not necessarily reflect the well-being of every individual or the quality of life. Achieving a high rate of this financial expansion is a major goal for governments seeking to improve national prosperity and resources.

74. (B) Political and Economic Units
Within a federal framework, provincial governments increasingly act as significant players that manage their own resources and pursue distinct developmental goals. They have the authority to create policies that attract investment, build local infrastructure, and address the specific economic needs of their population. This active role in economic management allows them to compete for capital and influence, making them more than just administrative arms of the central government. Their decisions significantly shape the livelihoods of their residents and the overall progress of the nation.

75. (A) 1, 3, 2, 4
The landscape of political assertion in the country has evolved through several distinct phases since the mid-twentieth century. Initial efforts focused

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62. (B) Social security benefits and minimum wage regulations for construction workers.
Labor activism among workers who are not covered by formal contracts focuses on securing basic rights and economic protections. These workers often lack stable employment, health benefits, and retirement schemes, making them highly vulnerable to exploitation. Demands for legal minimum pay and social welfare programs are essential for ensuring a dignified life for those in the informal economy. Such movements strive to bring legislative attention to the millions of people whose labor is vital but whose rights are often neglected by the state.

63. (B) Campaigning, attending rallies, and being a member of a political party.
Involvement in the democratic process includes a wide range of activities that allow citizens to express their opinions and influence election results. Beyond simply casting a ballot, individuals can actively support candidates, participate in public demonstrations, and join organizations that advocate for specific policies. These various forms of engagement reflect a vibrant political culture where people are deeply invested in the governance of their country. Active participation is essential for ensuring that the government remains accountable and responsive to the needs of its people.

64. (C) The constitutional process of amending the preamble.
The integration of global ideas typically affects the daily lives and cultural practices of the people, such as their dietary choices and media preferences. It fosters a greater awareness of worldwide trends and creates a more interconnected social environment. However, the formal legal procedures for changing a nation's foundational documents are internal matters governed by domestic law and political processes. While external ideas might influence public debate, the specific constitutional mechanisms remain separate from the broad social changes brought about by global cultural and economic flows.

65. (C) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
The federal structure involves complex interactions between different territorial levels and economic goals. Provinces often act as independent economic players, competing with each other to attract international investment and boost their local growth. Simultaneously, the nation faces challenges from unequal development levels across different areas, leading to persistent regional gaps. These disparities can spark movements in sub-state regions that seek greater autonomy or the creation of new provinces. Each of these concepts reflects a different dimension of the country's internal political and economic organization.

66. (A) The Women's Reservation Bill, which proposes to reserve seats in legislatures.
This legislative proposal has been a central point of debate concerning the presence of women in the highest law-making bodies. It aims to address the persistent gender gap in political leadership by mandating that a specific percentage of seats be set aside for female representatives. Proponents argue that such a measure is necessary to ensure that women's perspectives are adequately included in national policy decisions. The ongoing discussion reflects the challenges of achieving true gender parity in a traditionally male-dominated political landscape.

67. (A) The interplay between ideology and the social basis of the party.
Political organizations must constantly adapt their strategies to remain relevant among different demographic groups and varying geographical contexts. This involves balancing their core beliefs with the specific interests of the communities they are trying to attract, whether they are rural farmers or urban professionals. A party's ability to modify its message without losing its identity is crucial for expanding its electoral appeal. This dynamic relationship between a group's vision and its social supporters determines its overall success and influence in the diverse political arena.

68. (B) Creating a system of licenses and controls that stifled entrepreneurship (License Raj).
The early development model was often faulted for establishing a complex and rigid regulatory environment that made it difficult for private businesses to operate. This system required numerous government approvals for everything from starting a new industry to expanding production capacity. Critics argue that these

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theme in the pursuit of political gender equality and social justice.

82. (C) Its core set of beliefs, principles, and goals regarding society, economy, and polity.
A political organization is defined by its foundational vision, which explains how it believes society should be organized and what its long-term objectives are. This framework guides the group's stance on important issues like social welfare, economic management, and secularism. It provides a consistent identity that helps voters understand the party's values and predict how it might govern if it wins power. Having a clear set of guiding principles is essential for building a loyal base and offering a distinct alternative in a democracy.

83. (B) It involves the dynamics of competition, including campaign strategies, candidate selection, and party rivalry.
The competitive aspect of democratic elections is reflected in how various candidates and organizations strive to win public support. This process includes the careful choice of individuals to represent a group and the development of messages that will resonate with voters. Rivalries between different political entities drive them to highlight their own strengths and point out the weaknesses of their opponents. Such intense competition is a sign of a healthy political environment where different ideas and interests are actively debated before the public.

84. (C) Its adoption of a Development Planning model.
The creation of a dedicated agency to oversee national economic strategy was a major part of the country's commitment to organized and state-led progress. This institution was responsible for formulating long-term goals and coordinating the allocation of resources across different sectors of the economy. By prioritizing certain areas like heavy industry and agriculture, the government sought to drive rapid transformation and overcome poverty. This centralized approach reflected the belief that the state should play a leading role in shaping the nation's developmental path through systematic planning.

85. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
While economic integration has sparked significant growth in certain sectors, the benefits have been concentrated among specific social groups and metropolitan areas. Many people who lack the necessary skills or access to modern infrastructure have not been able to take advantage of the new opportunities created by global trade. This uneven distribution of gains has led to a widening gap between the wealthy and the poor, and between flourishing and stagnant regions. Consequently, globalization has simultaneously driven national prosperity and worsened internal economic disparities.

86. (A) Language-based identity politics
Mobilizing a community based on their common tongue is a powerful way to demand cultural recognition and specific educational or administrative rights. This form of collective action often aims to ensure that a group's unique heritage and communication needs are respected by the state. Historically, such movements have led to significant political changes, including the redrawing of provincial boundaries to align with linguistic regions. This process highlights how deeply people value their native speech as a fundamental part of their personal and collective identity in a diverse nation.

87. (C) Anti-corruption Movement
Since achieving independence, the nation has seen various collective struggles that address long-standing social inequalities and the rights of specific marginalized groups. These include movements for the dignity of lower castes, the protection of indigenous lands, and the economic security of agricultural producers. While widespread public protests against dishonesty in government have occurred occasionally, they are usually seen as periodic events rather than established social movements with a consistent historical trajectory. Instead, the most prominently studied movements focus on deeply rooted social identities like gender, caste, and tribe.

88. (C) Chipko Movement
This well-known environmental initiative is a classic example of a collective effort that operates outside the formal structures of political parties

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demand a fairer share of resources and better representation to address the specific needs of their communities. This political mobilization is a direct result of geographical inequalities and can lead to significant changes in the national and provincial power structures.

102. (B) Ideology
A political organization's identity is largely defined by its core beliefs and its vision for how the country should be governed. This foundational framework determines its stance on fundamental issues like the relationship between religion and the state, and how the economy should be managed. By understanding these guiding principles, voters can see what the group stands for and how its policies might differ from its competitors. This set of values provides a coherent message that attracts supporters and guides the party's actions when it is in power.

103. (B) A range of activities through which citizens engage in the political process, including voting, campaigning, and protesting.
Active involvement in the democratic life of a country goes far beyond just casting a ballot on election day. It includes a variety of ways that people can express their opinions, such as joining political organizations, attending public rallies, and speaking out on important issues. These actions show a population that is deeply interested and invested in the direction of their government. High levels of this kind of engagement are essential for ensuring that the political system remains responsive to the needs and aspirations of all its citizens.

104. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
The major policy changes introduced in 1991 sought to modernize the economy by giving market forces a much greater role in determining economic outcomes. A significant part of this strategy involved transferring the ownership and management of state-run companies to private investors to improve efficiency and reduce the government's financial burden. These reforms aimed to make the national economy more competitive on the world stage by encouraging individual enterprise and reducing bureaucratic control. Together, these elements marked a fundamental shift in the country's approach to economic management and growth.

105. (A) 1, 2 and 4 only
Within a federal system, provinces function as active players that strive to improve their own economic prospects and exert political influence. They often compete with one another to attract foreign and private capital, and they lobby the central government for a larger share of national resources. The political leaders of these regions are crucial in negotiating with both the federal authorities and other states to secure the best outcomes for their residents. This dynamic role shows that state governments possess significant autonomy and play a vital part in national development.

106. (B) human beings as the real wealth of a nation and focuses on enlarging their choices.
This perspective on progress emphasizes that the true measure of a nation's success is the well-being and freedom of its people. It prioritizes the expansion of individual capabilities, such as the ability to lead a long, healthy life and gain knowledge, over purely material wealth. By focusing on people's opportunities and quality of life, this approach provides a more meaningful way to evaluate development than just looking at financial statistics. The ultimate goal is to create an environment where everyone can reach their full potential and lead a fulfilling life.

107. (B) Globalisation
The process of increasing integration across borders means that events in one part of the world have a much greater impact on people elsewhere. This includes the rapid flow of goods, money, and information, as well as the sharing of cultural ideas and lifestyles. While this can lead to greater economic opportunities and diverse cultural experiences, it also makes national economies more vulnerable to global financial changes. This worldwide interconnectedness is reshaping how societies function and how people see themselves in a modern, highly integrated, and rapidly changing world.

108. (B) Caste-based identity politics.
Mobilizing voters using shared social hierarchies is a major way that marginalized communities seek a greater share of political power and government resources. By organizing as a group, they can demand social justice and the dismantling of old inequalities through the democratic process. This

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democracy beyond the direct control of the state. They act as observers who point out government failures, conduct campaigns to educate the public on important issues, and provide direct aid in underserved areas. While they often challenge official policies, they can also work with the government to improve people's lives. These diverse groups are not formal branches of government but are independent actors that represent community interests and hold those in power accountable to the citizens.

96. (B) The Nehruvian model of a state-led, mixed economy.
The early strategy for national development emphasized the government's role in controlling the main parts of the economy while allowing for some private sector involvement. This approach prioritized central planning, heavy industrialization, and self-reliance to build a modern nation. However, the major policy shift in 1991 moved away from this centralized control toward a more open, market-driven system. This change reduced the state's direct interference in business and encouraged competition and global integration, marking a significant departure from the foundational economic philosophy of the country's early years.

97. (B) Identity politics based on region and tribe/ethnicity.
Movements for greater local control often arise from groups that share a unique heritage and feel marginalized by a larger state's government. These communities use their common cultural and ethnic background as a basis for demanding political recognition and the power to manage their own affairs. This process highlights how localized identities can drive political mobilization and challenge existing administrative boundaries. Such assertions reflect the desire for self-determination and the protection of a group's unique way of life within the broader national and federal framework of the country.

98. (C) It is always in opposition to the state.
Private non-profit organizations are independent entities that work on a variety of social and humanitarian causes separate from the official government bureaucracy. They often provide essential services, advocate for better policies, and conduct public awareness campaigns on issues like health and education. While they may sometimes criticize state decisions, they frequently collaborate with government agencies to implement social welfare programs and reach underserved communities. Their relationship with the authorities can vary from cooperation to disagreement, depending on the specific goals and values of the organization and the situation.

99. (B) A social system where men hold primary power and predominate in roles of political leadership and social privilege.
This deep-seated social structure grants men a dominant position in various aspects of life, including family, work, and government. It creates a hierarchy that limits the opportunities and influence of other genders, often leading to systemic inequality and discrimination. Challenging this system involves questioning traditional roles and advocating for a more balanced distribution of power and resources. Efforts to overcome these entrenched norms are central to achieving true gender equality and ensuring that everyone can participate fully and fairly in all areas of social and political life.

100. (D) Electoral politics (Participation and Contestation)
Analyzing how many people vote and the level of competition between candidates provides vital information about the health of a democracy. High numbers of citizens engaging at the polls show an active and involved population, while a large number of candidates indicates a competitive environment with diverse choices. These metrics help researchers understand the dynamics of the voting process and how well different interests are being represented. Studying these patterns is essential for evaluating the effectiveness of the electoral system and the overall quality of democratic governance.

101. (B) The rise of regional political formations that articulate grievances of neglect.
Persistent gaps in economic development often lead to the growth of localized political groups that speak for the residents of underdeveloped areas. These organizations build their support by highlighting how their region has been ignored by the central or provincial government in terms of funding and infrastructure. They

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and elections. It brought together local people, especially women, to protect their natural surroundings through grassroots mobilization and direct action. Unlike organizations that seek to gain control of the government, these formations focus on specific social or environmental issues. They represent a vibrant part of civil society that uses public awareness and protest to influence state policy and preserve community resources without seeking electoral power.

89. (A) The demand for new states.
Proponents of dividing larger provinces often argue that smaller administrative units are easier to manage and more responsive to the needs of the local population. They believe that a more localized government can better address the specific developmental challenges and cultural aspirations of people living in distant or neglected regions. This logic is frequently used to justify movements seeking autonomy from existing state governments. Such demands reflect a belief that moving the center of power closer to the people will lead to more equitable and efficient governance.

90. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
The political landscape is made up of different types of organizations with varying geographic reaches and social foundations. Some groups possess a broad following across many regions, while others are deeply rooted in the unique identity of a single state. Each organization is guided by a core set of principles that define its vision for society and help distinguish it from its rivals. Furthermore, every party relies on specific social communities for its electoral strength. Together, these elements shape how political power is organized and exercised in the country.

91. (A) Gender equality and representation.
The persistent lack of a proportionate number of women in the national and provincial legislatures highlights a significant gap in democratic inclusion. This disparity suggests that the perspectives and interests of half the population are not being adequately reflected in the law-making process. Addressing this issue requires challenging the social and structural barriers that prevent women from entering and succeeding in the political arena. Achieving better balance in these decision-making bodies is essential for a more equitable and truly representative system of governance for all citizens.

92. (B) Regionalisation of Indian politics.
Since the late twentieth century, state-based political organizations have become essential players in forming the national government, marking a shift toward a more decentralized system. This trend shows that localized concerns and identities now have a major impact on federal policy and decision-making. National parties must often compromise with these regional entities to maintain a stable coalition, giving state-level leaders significant influence over nationwide affairs. This development reflects the growing power of diverse regional voices within the country's federal structure and its competitive electoral landscape.

93. (A) Social Movement
A group of people organizing to advocate for the collective interests of agricultural producers through direct pressure on the government is an example of a focused social struggle. These organizations use collective action, such as lobbying and public protests, to demand specific policy changes like debt relief. They do not usually aim to take over the government themselves but seek to influence official decisions that affect their livelihoods. Such movements are vital for bringing rural economic issues to the forefront of the national political debate and policy-making process.

94. (C) Related but distinct concepts, where human development is a broader measure than just economic growth.
While financial expansion increases the total wealth of a country, it does not always lead to a better life for all its citizens. A more comprehensive view of progress considers factors like the longevity, knowledge, and standard of living of the entire population. This broader approach recognizes that economic gains are a means to an end, rather than the goal itself. By evaluating both wealth and the actual capabilities of the people, society can get a more accurate picture of how much it has truly advanced.

95. (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
Private organizations within society perform many essential roles that contribute to a healthy

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transformation of traditional social structures into modern political tools has significantly changed the nature of electoral competition and representation. It highlights how deeply people's sense of identity and belonging can influence their political behavior and their demands for a more equitable and inclusive society.

109. (B) A tribal social movement
Struggles led by indigenous communities often center on defending their ancestral territories and natural resources from being taken over for large projects. These groups fight to preserve their traditional way of life and the environment they depend on for survival. Their activism is a response to the threat of displacement and the loss of their cultural autonomy due to modern economic pressures. These movements are essential for bringing the unique challenges faced by forest-dwelling and marginalized indigenous populations to the attention of the national government and the wider public.

110. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The major redrawing of provincial boundaries in the mid-twentieth century was based on the belief that shared speech is a fundamental part of cultural identity. Proponents argued that creating states where the majority spoke the same tongue would make the government more understandable and accessible to the common person. This linguistic reorganization was intended to strengthen democracy by making administration more efficient and responsive to regional aspirations. It was a strategic effort to balance the diversity of the population with the need for national unity and effective local governance.

111. (D) A citizens' group advocating for better public transport
Organizations that are created by private individuals to address specific community needs or advocate for better public policies are key parts of a vibrant society. They operate independently of the government's official bureaucracy and do not seek to make a profit. Instead, their goal is to improve the quality of life for the public by raising awareness and pressuring the authorities for change. Such groups provide an important way for citizens to participate in the democratic process between elections and ensure that the government remains accountable.

112. (B) Perceived regional disparity and neglect
Demands for the creation of a new province often arise when residents of a particular area feel that their economic needs are being ignored by the dominant state government. They may believe that their region has been deprived of its fair share of investment, infrastructure, and development funds compared to other parts of the state. This sense of being marginalized can fuel a strong political movement for autonomy and the right to manage their own resources. Such aspirations reflect the ongoing challenge of achieving balanced and equitable growth across diverse territories.

113. (C) Gender and Politics in India
The disproportionately low number of female members in national and state legislatures is a major issue that highlights systemic inequalities in political participation. This gap suggests that the perspectives and interests of half the population are not being adequately reflected in the law-making process. Addressing this disparity involves questioning the social and institutional barriers that discourage women from entering and succeeding in the political arena. Achieving better representation is a vital step toward creating a more inclusive and truly representative democratic system of governance for all citizens.

114. (D) National Party
A political organization that demonstrates a significant and widespread following across multiple states is granted a special status by the election authorities. This recognition is based on its performance in elections, specifically its ability to win a minimum percentage of votes and seats in several different regions. Such groups are seen as having a broad, nationwide appeal and the capacity to represent diverse interests on the national stage. This official designation gives them certain benefits and highlights their role as major players in the country's overall political landscape.

115. (B) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
National development involves various complex processes, from the state-led management of

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the economy through long-term planning to the increasing integration with world markets. Simultaneously, the political arena is shaped by the rise of state-based parties and the mobilization of people using shared social identities like caste or religion. These various trends reflect the dynamic and diverse nature of the country's social, economic, and political life. Each process plays a unique role in determining how power is distributed and how the nation's resources are managed to meet the people's needs.

116. (B) Electoral politics
The way political organizations and candidates reach out to voters has undergone a major transformation due to the rapid spread of digital technology. Social media platforms are now essential tools for spreading messages, organizing supporters, and attacking opponents in real-time. This trend allows for more direct and frequent communication with the public, but it also changes the nature of political debate and information. The strategic use of these digital tools has become a vital part of modern campaign management and reflects a significant shift in the country's democratic competition.

117. (B) Capacity to implement policies and enforce laws
The debate over the nature of national authority focuses on how effectively the government can turn its plans into reality and ensure that its rules are followed. A government that struggles to execute its programs or maintain social discipline is often criticized for being ineffective or weak. This characterization is important for understanding the state's ability to drive development, manage social conflict, and ensure justice for all its citizens. The quality of administration and the strength of institutions are key factors that determine the overall power and success of the state.

118. (A) The New Economic Policy, 1991
The introduction of major reforms in the early 1990s marked a fundamental shift toward a more open and market-driven economic system. These changes were aimed at reducing government interference in business, encouraging private enterprise, and integrating the national economy with the rest of the world. By lowering trade barriers and encouraging foreign investment, the state sought to improve efficiency and accelerate national growth. This policy departure represented the end of the traditional model of heavy regulation and heralded a new era of global competition and technological advancement.

119. (C) Competition from foreign imports harming small-scale domestic producers.
Opening domestic markets to international trade can create significant challenges for local businesses that lack the resources to compete with powerful global firms. Small-scale manufacturers often struggle against cheaper or more advanced foreign goods, which can lead to job losses and economic hardship in certain sectors. While globalization offers opportunities for some, it can also threaten the livelihoods of those who are most vulnerable. This highlights the importance of creating policies that support domestic industries and ensure that the benefits of international integration are shared more equitably across society.

120. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The country's political landscape is defined by the ongoing influence of social identities and the active role of various social movements in shaping public policy. Since the 1950s, the reorganization of provincial boundaries has been a key process for managing regional aspirations, while the rise of state-based parties has transformed national governance. These various dynamics show a vibrant and complex democratic system where diverse groups compete for power and representation. Even after major economic reforms, these political processes remain highly relevant and continue to drive the nation's social and political evolution.

121. (C) Identity politics based on region.
Mobilizing a community based on their shared connection to a particular territory is a powerful way to voice collective grievances and demand better treatment. People often organize themselves when they feel that their specific region is being neglected or unfairly treated compared to other areas. This form of collective action emphasizes local culture, history, and economic needs as a basis for demanding more resources and autonomy. Such movements highlight the persistent importance of regional belonging and the challenges of achieving

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balanced and fair development within a large and diverse federal nation.

122. (B) Tribal/Environmental and Women's movements
This famous grassroots struggle saw rural people, particularly women, taking direct action to protect their local forests from industrial exploitation. It demonstrated a deep connection between the preservation of the natural environment and the traditional livelihoods of indigenous and rural communities. The leading role played by women highlighted their specific concerns and their power as agents of social change. This intersection of different goals showed how social movements can bring together diverse interests to challenge state policies and advocate for a more sustainable and equitable model of development.

123. (C) A government department like the Ministry of Finance
Private organizations that work for the public good without seeking profit are separate from both the state bureaucracy and the commercial business sector. They are created by citizens to address specific social, environmental, or community needs through direct action and advocacy. While they often interact with official agencies, they maintain their independence and their own internal governance structures. These groups are essential for a healthy democracy because they provide a way for people to participate in public life and hold those in power accountable, outside the formal government machinery.

124. (D) Sub-state regions with distinct tribal and cultural identities
The creation of new provinces at the turn of the century was a response to long-standing demands from areas that felt culturally unique and economically neglected. These communities believed that having their own state government would allow them to better protect their heritage and manage their natural resources for the benefit of the local population. This reorganization recognized that the aspirations of diverse groups within larger states were not always being met. It reflects the ongoing process of adjusting federal boundaries to accommodate regional identities and promote more inclusive development.

125. (2, 3, 4, 1) A 2, 3, 4, 1
The country's history has seen several major shifts in focus, starting with a state-led approach to development through centralized planning shortly after independence. This was followed by a major reorganization of internal boundaries based on language to improve local administration and recognize cultural identities. Later, the rise of powerful state-based parties transformed the national government into a system of coalitions. More recently, the nation underwent significant economic reforms that opened it up to global markets. This progression shows how the priorities and structures of governance have changed over time.

126. (B) Addressing the systemic barriers that prevent women and other genders from participating in politics on an equal footing with men.
Achieving true fairness in the political arena requires identifying and removing the deeply rooted social and institutional obstacles that disadvantage certain groups. This involves moving beyond just the right to vote to ensure that all individuals have an equal opportunity to hold leadership positions and influence policy. Policies must address everything from patriarchal attitudes within parties to the lack of economic resources and safety for female candidates. Creating an inclusive environment where everyone can participate fairly is essential for a healthy and truly representative democratic society.

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127. (B) The specific social groups, castes, classes, and communities that form its core electoral support.
Understanding which parts of society consistently vote for a particular political organization is vital for analyzing its role in the democratic system. This involves looking at the demographic and economic profile of its most loyal followers, such as their social status and occupation. These groups provide the party with its electoral strength and influence its policy priorities and overall strategy. By identifying this foundational support, observers can see whose interests the party is most likely to represent and advocate for when it is in a position of power.

128. (C) Electoral contestation
When more individuals decide to run for office in a particular area, it indicates a high level of

competition for the support of the voters. This rivalry between different candidates and political organizations shows a vibrant democratic environment where many different viewpoints and interests are being offered to the public. Intense competition forces parties to be more strategic and responsive to the needs of the people. This measure of rivalry is a key indicator of the health and openness of the political system, showing that many different groups are seeking to represent the community.

129. (B) Growth and Human Development
A modern view of progress recognizes that a rising national income is not enough if it does not lead to better lives for the people. Real advancement must also include improvements in health, knowledge, and the overall standard of living for all citizens. This approach shifts the focus from purely financial statistics to the actual capabilities and well-being of the population. By combining economic goals with social ones, society can ensure that the benefits of national success are reflected in the longevity and quality of life of every individual.

130. (A) 1 and 3 only
The major redrawing of provincial boundaries shortly after independence was primarily intended to align administrative units with linguistic and cultural regions. This process has continued over the decades as new demands for autonomy have arisen from areas that feel economically neglected or culturally distinct from the rest of their state. These movements believe that having their own state will lead to better governance and a more fair distribution of resources. Such changes reflect the ongoing challenge of managing the diverse aspirations of the population within the nation's federal and democratic framework.

131. (C) Selling state-owned enterprises to the private sector.
This policy involves transferring the ownership and management of government-run businesses to private investors and corporations. The goal is to improve the efficiency and productivity of these industries by subjecting them to market competition and reducing state interference. By selling these assets, the government can also reduce its financial burden and focus its resources on other priority areas like social welfare. This strategy was a major part of the economic reforms intended to modernize the national economy and integrate it more deeply with the global market.

132. (A) Social implications of globalisation.
The increasing flow of international media and consumer goods has a major impact on the daily lives and cultural practices of people, especially in urban areas. Exposure to worldwide trends often leads to changes in dietary habits, entertainment choices, and general lifestyles, which coexist with traditional ways of life. This process illustrates how being part of a global market of ideas can reshape personal identities and community norms. It shows that global integration affects not just the economy, but also the very social and cultural fabric of the nation.

133. (C) Caste-based identity politics
Mobilizing a community based on its shared social history and common grievances is a powerful strategy for seeking political power and social justice. By organizing as a group, members of historically marginalized communities can demand fair treatment and better representation in the government. This process has led to the rise of influential political organizations that directly challenge old social hierarchies and advocate for the rights of their followers. Such mobilization highlights how deeply social identities can influence political behavior and the pursuit of a more inclusive and equitable democratic system.

134. (B) A tribal social movement.
Struggles led by indigenous groups often focus on protecting their ancestral lands and the natural environment from being taken over by outside interests for industrial projects. These communities depend on forests and water for their survival and cultural identity, making the defense of these resources a central part of their activism. Their slogans reflect a deep commitment to preserving their traditional way of life against the threats of displacement and exploitation. Such movements are vital for highlighting the unique challenges faced by forest-dwelling populations and their right to manage their own natural heritage.

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135. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Private organizations that work for the public good are essential for a healthy democracy because they provide a way for people to influence governance between elections. These groups, such as non-profits and social action collectives, help articulate community interests and mobilize public opinion on important issues. By acting as independent observers, they can point out government failures and prevent the arbitrary use of state power. Their presence ensures that the political system remains transparent and responsive to the needs of the citizens, thereby deepening the overall quality of democracy.

136. (C) It focuses on direct mobilisation and intervention on a particular social issue.
This type of organization is characterized by its active and direct approach to addressing specific societal problems, often through grassroots activism and public awareness. Unlike formal political parties, these groups do not usually participate in elections but instead work to influence policy and public opinion through protests and other forms of intervention. They represent a dynamic part of civil society that engages directly with the people to bring about meaningful change on issues like environmental protection or human rights. Their goal is to achieve social justice through collective, focused action.

137. (B) Regionalisation of Indian politics
Since the late twentieth century, the national political landscape has been transformed by the growing influence of state-based parties in forming the central government. This trend means that localized concerns and regional identities now have a major impact on nationwide policy and decision-making. National parties must often work with these regional allies to maintain power, giving state-level leaders significant influence over federal affairs. This development reflects the shift toward a more decentralized and diverse system where many different regional voices are essential for stable and effective national governance.

138. (B) Regional disparities
The significant difference in economic performance and industrial development between various states highlights the uneven nature of national progress. While some regions have flourished due to favorable conditions and effective policies, others continue to lag behind with lower productivity and fewer opportunities. These gaps create a divided economic landscape where people's life prospects are often determined by where they live. Addressing these inequalities is a major challenge for the government, as it strives for more balanced and inclusive development that benefits all citizens regardless of their geographical location.

139. (B) Representation of women in politics
This proposed legal measure aims to address the persistent gender gap in the country's highest law-making bodies by setting aside a specific percentage of seats for female members. Proponents argue that such a policy is necessary to ensure that women's perspectives are adequately included in national and state-level decision-making. By mandating a minimum level of presence, the goal is to create a more inclusive and equitable political system that reflects the diversity of the population. The ongoing debate over this bill highlights the challenges of achieving true gender parity in political leadership.

140. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
The health of a democratic system can be evaluated by looking at how many people vote and the level of competition between different candidates and parties. It is also important to consider how well the people chosen to hold office mirror the actual diversity of the entire population. Furthermore, observing new patterns in how campaigns are run and how people vote provides insight into the changing nature of the political landscape. Together, these different aspects help us understand the overall quality and effectiveness of the country's electoral politics and representative governance.

141. (A) The specific regional identity, culture, and interests of that state.
Political organizations that focus on a particular province usually build their foundational beliefs around the unique history and aspirations of their local population. They prioritize the protection of local traditions and the promotion of the regional language to maintain a strong connection with

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their supporters. Their goals are often centered on securing more resources and attention for their specific state to improve the lives of its residents. This localized vision distinguishes them from groups that focus on broader nationwide issues or international concerns, ensuring they remain relevant to their core voters.

142. (B) Developmental state
The national authority took an active and leading role in building a modern economy by establishing large-scale industrial projects and infrastructure. This approach was based on the belief that the state should directly intervene in the economy to drive industrialization and overcome poverty shortly after achieving independence. By managing key sectors like energy and steel, the government sought to create a strong foundation for long-term national growth and self-reliance. This multifaceted role showed a state that was deeply committed to transforming the country through organized and planned economic efforts.

143. (C) Nationalisation
The major economic reforms introduced in 1991 were focused on making the country more market-oriented by reducing state control over businesses and encouraging private enterprise. This strategy emphasized opening the national economy to global trade and competition while transferring the management of some state assets to private investors. Unlike the previous era, which often saw the government taking over private companies to control production, this new policy aimed to minimize official interference in industrial activity. Together, these reforms represented a fundamental shift toward a more competitive and integrated economic system.

144. (B) Social implications of globalisation.
The arrival of international brands and media often leads to the adoption of new habits and consumption patterns, particularly among the youth and in urban areas. This global influence creates a dynamic social environment where modern world trends coexist with and sometimes modify long-standing local traditions. This process illustrates how being connected to a worldwide market of ideas can reshape how people live, what they eat, and how they see themselves. It shows that global integration has a profound impact on the culture and social life of a developing nation.

145. (A) 1 & 5 (Dalit), 2 (Farmers), 3 (Women), 4 (Tribal)
Various social groups in the country have organized to demand justice and better treatment from the state and society. Marginalized communities focus on social dignity and the implementation of policies that protect them from discrimination, while agricultural producers struggle for economic relief through debt waivers and fair prices. Other movements advocate for a greater voice for women in legislative bodies to ensure their perspectives are included in law-making. Meanwhile, indigenous groups fight to protect their ancestral lands from being taken over for large industrial development projects.

146. (A) Regional identity and aspiration for political autonomy.
Demands for the creation of a new province often arise when people in a particular area feel that their unique culture and needs are being ignored by a larger state government. They believe that having their own political authority will allow them to better manage their local resources and prioritize their specific developmental goals. This desire for self-determination highlights the persistent importance of localized identities within the national federal framework. Such movements reflect the hope for more responsive and effective governance that is closer to the people it serves.

147. (B) Job insecurity and the casualisation of the workforce.
In an increasingly competitive global economy, many workers in the industrial sector face greater uncertainty about their employment and fewer long-term benefits. Businesses often shift toward hiring temporary or contract labor to reduce costs and increase flexibility, leaving many people without stable incomes or social protections. This trend has become a major concern for labor organizations, which struggle to protect the rights and well-being of a changing workforce. Advocating for fair treatment and basic security for all workers is a central challenge for movements in a more deregulated market.

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148. (D) It has resulted in the complete irrelevance of national parties.
The growing power of state-based political organizations has significantly changed the country's governance, making the federal government more sensitive to the needs and identities of different regions. National parties now frequently form coalitions with these local entities to maintain power, which has led to a more decentralized political landscape. While regional voices are much more influential than before, national organizations still play a vital role in coordinating nationwide policies and representing the country globally. Therefore, instead of disappearing, the various political actors have learned to work together in a more complex federal system.

149. (A) The social basis of political parties.
Understanding how different communities in society provide their support to various political organizations is essential for analyzing the country's electoral dynamics. This involve looking at the demographic profile of voters, including their social background and group identity, to see which groups are most loyal to each party. This foundational support determines a party's strength and influences its strategy and policy decisions to ensure it continues to serve its core followers. By identifying these patterns, observers can better understand the diverse interests that are represented in the nation's democratic competition.

150. (C) Participation
The percentage of citizens who turn out to vote in an election is a primary indicator of how engaged and involved the population is in the democratic process. High turnout numbers show that people believe their voice matters and are willing to take part in choosing their leaders. This active engagement is vital for ensuring that the government is seen as legitimate and that it remains accountable to the needs of the community. Measuring this level of involvement helps researchers evaluate the overall health and vitality of the nation's democratic governance and public life.

151. (B) A liberal-democratic state with a federal structure and welfare-oriented goals.
The national authority operates under a constitutional framework that guarantees individual freedoms while distributing power between the central government and the provinces. It is committed to a democratic system of regular elections and is dedicated to improving the lives of its citizens through various social welfare programs. This multifaceted nature shows a state that manages the diverse interests of its population while striving for social justice and equitable development. By balancing the roles of regulator and provider, the government seeks to foster a modern, inclusive, and stable society for all people.

152. (B) The New Economic Policy of 1991
The major shift in the early 1990s toward a more open economy involved reducing government control over international trade and making it easier for foreign businesses to invest in the country. This strategy was intended to improve national productivity by exposing domestic industries to global competition and modern technology. By lowering taxes on imports and simplifying regulations, the state sought to modernize the economic landscape and integrate it more deeply with world markets. This policy change marked a departure from the earlier model of high protectionism and heralded an era of market-driven growth.

153. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are correct.
A modern understanding of progress recognizes that a growing national income is only one part of development and may not lead to better lives for everyone right away. True advancement is a broader concept that also includes improvements in the health, knowledge, and standard of living of the entire population. It is possible for a country to see rapid financial expansion without an immediate change in these important social indicators. Therefore, to evaluate success accurately, it is essential to look at both economic metrics and the actual well-being and capabilities of the people.

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154. (B) Identity politics based on language
Mobilizing groups based on their common tongue has been a major force in the country's history, leading to significant changes in how internal

borders are drawn. People often organize to demand that their unique speech be recognized by the government and that they have their own administrative unit to better protect their cultural heritage. This form of collective action highlights the deep connection between speech and identity in a diverse nation. Such movements reflect the desire for more accessible governance and the recognition of regional aspirations within the broader federal and democratic system.

155. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Achieving true fairness for women in the political arena remains a major challenge that involves addressing both the lack of representation in legislative bodies and the persistent patriarchal attitudes within parties. Efforts must focus on creating policies that protect women from violence and ensure they have an equal voice in deciding national and state-level laws. While gender has become a more prominent part of political debate, these systemic barriers continue to limit women's entry into leadership roles. Overcoming these obstacles is essential for building a more inclusive and truly representative democratic society for all citizens.

156. (C) Farmers' Movements
This organization is a prominent example of a collective effort by rural producers to demand better economic treatment from the state. They mobilize to advocate for policies that ensure fair prices for their crops and provide relief from the burden of debt. By using protests and other forms of direct action, they bring the specific challenges faced by the agricultural sector to the attention of national policy-makers. These movements are vital for ensuring that the voices of those who provide the nation's food are heard in the ongoing debates over development and economic management.

157. (A) operates outside the formal framework of electoral party politics.
These organizations are distinct because they focus on achieving social change and addressing specific public issues without seeking to win elections themselves. They operate within civil society through grassroots mobilization, protests, and public awareness campaigns, rather than through traditional political party structures. By maintaining their independence, they can represent the interests of marginalized communities and hold the state accountable more effectively. Their role is to provide a way for people to participate in public life and advocate for their rights outside the formal electoral machinery of the government.

158. (A) The reorganisation of Indian states based on regional demands.
The creation of a new province from an existing state is a major political event that reflects the desire of a local population for more autonomy and better governance. This process occurs when a sub-state region feels that its unique identity and developmental needs are not being met by the larger state government. By carving out a separate administrative unit, the state aims to address these regional aspirations and provide a more responsive and effective government closer to the people. This highlights the ongoing process of adjusting the nation's federal structure to manage internal diversity.

159. (B) Regional disparities
The persistent gap in economic success, education, and health outcomes between different parts of the country shows the uneven nature of national progress. While some regions have flourished due to better facilities, effective leadership, or historical advantages, others continue to struggle with lower incomes and fewer opportunities. These inequalities create a divided landscape where a person's life prospects can vary greatly depending on where they live. Addressing these gaps is a major challenge for the government, as it strives for more balanced and inclusive development that provides a better future for all its citizens.

160. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Political organizations that operate across the entire country must build a broad and diverse coalition of supporters to be successful in national elections. They need to attract voters from various social groups, castes, and communities across many different regions, which gives them a wide social foundation. In contrast, groups that focus on a single province can often win power by appealing to a more narrow and localized set of interests. This necessity for a diverse support base forces national parties to balance many

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competing demands and develop policies that resonate with a large part of the population.

161. (B) Professional campaign management and data analytics.
Modern electoral contests have become increasingly sophisticated, with candidates and parties relying on technical experts to manage their public image and analyze voter behavior. The use of digital tools and regular surveys allows for more targeted messaging and efficient use of resources during the campaign period. This shift away from traditional methods toward data-driven strategies reflects a major transformation in the country's democratic competition. The integration of specialized knowledge and modern technology has become a vital part of winning public support and managing the complex process of contemporary national and state elections.

162. (C) compete and collaborate to foster development and wield political influence within the federal structure.
Within a federal nation, provinces act as significant players that manage their own resources while participating in the broader national system. They engage in competition with one another to attract private capital and secure central funding for major projects, which drives local growth. Simultaneously, they must work together with the federal government and other states to solve shared problems and implement nationwide policies. This dual role shows that state governments have a major impact on both the economic progress and the overall political stability and direction of the entire country.

163. (B) State party rooted in regional identity.
This political organization is a classic example of a group that builds its support around the unique cultural and social history of a specific province. It prioritizes the protection of local traditions and advocates for social justice and regional autonomy, which resonates deeply with its local voters. Its influence is primarily concentrated within a single state, and its message is tailored to the specific aspirations of that community. Such groups play a vital role in articulating regional grievances and ensuring that local identities are recognized and respected within the broader national and federal political framework.

164. (B) "Who gets elected and whose interests do they represent?"
A key concern in any democratic system is the extent to which the people chosen to hold power actually mirror the diversity and interests of the community they serve. Ideally, the law-making bodies should include voices from all different social, ethnic, and economic groups to ensure that every citizen's perspective is considered. When the government accurately reflects the population, it is more likely to address the specific needs and concerns of everyone fairly. Evaluating this connection between the voters and their leaders is essential for understanding the quality and inclusiveness of the nation's democratic governance.

165. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
Various social movements in the country's history have been driven by different marginalized groups seeking justice, rights, and a better life. Some have focused on the dignity of lower castes, while others have mobilized to protect the natural environment through grassroots action. Some organizations advocate for the economic security of women working in the informal sector, and others have sought more autonomy for indigenous communities in their ancestral lands. Together, these diverse struggles reflect the ongoing efforts of various parts of society to challenge inequality and influence the direction of national development and governance.

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166. (B) bureaucratic and inefficient system often called the 'Licence-Permit Raj'.
The early approach to development was often criticized for creating a rigid and complex regulatory environment that made it difficult for private businesses to operate. This system required numerous government approvals for everything from starting an industry to changing production levels, which many argued led to corruption and slowed down economic growth. The term used to describe this period reflects the widespread frustration with a government that exercised too much control over every detail of economic life. This over-regulation eventually led to major reforms intended to unleash the potential of individual enterprise and modernize the national economy.

167. (B) tension between global cultural flows and the assertion of local identities.
The increasing exposure to international media and ideas often leads to the adoption of new habits, particularly in urban areas, which can clash with long-standing local traditions. While people enjoy the benefits of global integration, they also become more conscious of and protective toward their own unique cultural heritage. This creates a dynamic social environment where modern world trends and traditional values must constantly negotiate with each other. This process shows that globalization does not lead to a simple uniform culture but rather a complex situation where global and local forces are always interacting.

168. (D) Religion - A political system completely devoid of any religious influence.
In many diverse countries, shared social identities such as caste, language, and territory are frequently used as powerful tools for political mobilization and group representation. People often organize themselves based on these common markers to demand social justice, better treatment, or the protection of their unique cultural heritage. While a secular system aims for a separation between faith and the state, the personal beliefs and religious identities of the people often continue to play a major role in how they participate in politics and the demands they make on the government through collective action.

169. (B) Higher prices for agricultural produce and subsidies for inputs.
Powerful movements of rural producers in the late twentieth century mobilized to demand better economic treatment from the government. They focused on securing fair market rates for their crops and obtaining financial help for essential items like seeds, fertilizer, and electricity to lower their production costs. By using public protests and other forms of direct action, they brought the specific challenges faced by the farming community to the center of the national political debate. These movements were vital for highlighting the ongoing struggle of rural families to maintain their livelihoods in a changing and increasingly competitive economic environment.

170. (A) 1, 2 and 4 only
Private organizations that work for the public good, such as non-profits and grassroots movements, are an essential part of a vibrant and active democratic society. These groups interact with the state in many ways, from collaborating on social programs to challenging official policies through protests and public awareness campaigns. They play a vital role in educating the people and advocating for better laws on a wide variety of social and environmental issues. Their independence allows them to represent diverse community interests and hold those in power accountable to the citizens outside the formal electoral party system.

171. (A) demands for new states from sub-state regions.
Movements for greater local control often arise from areas that feel culturally unique and have long been ignored by their larger province's government. People in these regions believe that having their own state authority will allow them to better protect their heritage and prioritize their specific developmental needs. This desire for self-determination highlights the persistent importance of localized identities within the national federal framework. Such aspirations reflect the hope for more responsive and effective governance that is closer to the people it serves and more sensitive to the unique challenges they face every day.

172. (B) The absence of discrimination based on gender in the political, social, and economic spheres.
Achieving true fairness between all individuals requires a comprehensive effort to remove the barriers that have historically marginalized people based on their gender. This involves ensuring that everyone has an equal opportunity to gain an education, hold a job, and participate in leadership roles in the community and government. Policies must address both legal rights and the deeply rooted social attitudes that prevent some people from achieving their full potential. Creating a society where no one is disadvantaged because of their gender is essential for building a truly inclusive and just democratic nation for all its citizens.

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173. (A) Indian electoral politics and representation.
The way political organizations build their support has undergone a major change as more people from diverse social backgrounds have become active in the democratic process. This shift toward including historically marginalized groups has made the nation's legislatures and government bodies more reflective of the actual population. By organizing as a group, these communities have been able to demand social justice and a greater share of political power through regular elections. This process of democratic inclusion is a sign of a maturing and more participative society where many different voices are now heard in the national political arena.

174. (B) High electoral contestation.
When many different candidates and parties compete intensely for the support of the voters in an election, it indicates a vibrant and open democratic environment. This high level of rivalry shows that many different viewpoints and interests are being offered to the community, giving people more real choices. Intense competition forces political organizations to be more responsive to public needs and to develop better strategies for winning support. This measure of competition is a key indicator of the health of the political system, showing that it is dynamic and that many different groups are actively seeking to represent the community.

175. (A) 3, 4, 1, 2
The nation's history has been marked by several major shifts in governance and policy since the mid-twentieth century. Initial efforts were focused on redrawing internal boundaries to recognize cultural and linguistic identities and improve administration. Later, the country saw its first change of government at the national level, marking a significant step in democratic competition. This was followed by major moves toward social justice for marginalized groups and, finally, a fundamental shift toward an open and market-driven economy. This progression shows how the country's priorities and the way power is exercised have evolved over many decades.

176. (B) Human Development
A modern perspective on national progress argues that success should be measured by the well-being and actual abilities of the people rather than just by financial statistics. True advancement involves ensuring that all citizens have the freedom and the opportunities to lead a long, healthy life and gain knowledge to reach their full potential. This approach recognizes that economic growth is a means to achieve a better life for everyone, not the goal itself. By focusing on the quality of life and individual capabilities, society can get a much more accurate and meaningful picture of how much it has truly improved.

177. (B) active intervention in the economy to promote industrialisation and growth.
The national authority took an assertive and wide-ranging role in building a modern economy shortly after achieving independence. This approach was based on the belief that the state should directly manage the main parts of the economy and lead the process of industrial development to overcome poverty. By formulating long-term plans and investing in key sectors like steel and energy, the government sought to create a strong foundation for rapid and organized national growth. This multifaceted role showed a state that was deeply committed to transforming the country through systematic and government-led developmental efforts.

178. (A) Social and economic implication of globalisation.
The increasing flow of international services and the influence of world standards in areas like higher education are key features of a highly interconnected global landscape. These developments are driven by policies that encourage global integration and the sharing of knowledge across borders. While they can lead to better educational opportunities and modernized institutions, they also bring new challenges for domestic systems as they compete with powerful international players. This process illustrates how world-level forces can directly influence the lives of citizens and the social and economic structures of the nation through increased exposure to global trends.

179. (D) It has no relationship with the distribution of economic resources.
Mobilizing groups based on shared social markers like caste or religion is a central feature

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of democratic life that often influences how political parties are formed and how they win support. This process can be a powerful way for marginalized communities to seek social justice and demand better representation in the government. However, it can also lead to competition between different groups over the allocation of state funds and opportunities. Therefore, identity politics is deeply connected to how the nation's wealth and resources are shared among the various sections of its diverse and often fragmented society.

180. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The country's political landscape has been transformed by the growing influence of state-based parties, leading to a more decentralized system of governance at the national level. This trend has made the federal government much more sensitive to localized concerns and regional identities in its policy-making. National parties now frequently form coalitions with these local entities to maintain power, giving regional leaders a major role in deciding nationwide affairs. These various developments reflect the emergence of a more diverse and competitive political environment where many different regional voices are essential for stable and effective governance.

181. (B) Women's Movement
Collective action by citizens to demand better legal protections and social justice for a specific part of the population is a vital sign of an active democracy. These efforts often focus on addressing systemic inequalities and ensuring safety for individuals in both their public and private lives. By challenging long-standing social norms and pressuring the government for better laws, these movements seek to create a more equitable and safe society for everyone. Their activism has led to significant legal changes and increased public awareness about discrimination and its impact on the well-being and dignity of all citizens in the nation.

182. (B) Service delivery and social development.
Private non-profit organizations often perform a vital role in society by providing essential aid, such as education and healthcare, to groups that may be ignored by the government or the market. They work directly with community members to improve their lives and build their skills, contributing to the overall well-being and progress of the nation. By focusing on specific social goals, these groups complement the state's efforts and often find innovative ways to reach those in need. Their work is a key part of civil society, demonstrating how citizens can organize themselves to achieve social progress and development independently.

183. (C) Economic backwardness and regional disparity.
Demands for the creation of a new province often arise from areas that feel they have long been ignored by their larger state's government in terms of funding and infrastructure. Residents may believe that their region has been deprived of its fair share of investment and opportunities compared to other, more prosperous parts of the state. This sense of being marginalized can fuel a strong political movement for autonomy and the right to manage their own local resources. Such aspirations reflect the ongoing challenge of achieving balanced and equitable development that reaches all citizens regardless of their geographical location.

184. (B) The struggle for equal status and rights, and the need for adequate presence in decision-making bodies.
Achieving true fairness for all individuals involves both the quest for legal and social parity and the effort to ensure they have an active voice in government. It is not enough to have equal rights on paper if people are still excluded from the high-level chambers where laws and policies are made. Addressing this double challenge requires identifying and removing the systemic barriers that prevent certain groups from participating fully in political life. Creating an inclusive environment where everyone has the same status and a fair share of influence is essential for a truly just and representative democratic society.

185. (C) A is true but R is false.
The nation's democratic life is marked by high levels of public engagement, with a large percentage of citizens turning out to vote in most elections. This active participation is a sign that people believe their involvement in choosing their leaders is important for the direction of the country. However, unlike some other nations,

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there is no legal requirement for citizens to cast a ballot in this country. Instead, this high turnout is driven by a vibrant political culture and a deep commitment to the democratic process among many different sections of the diverse and often highly mobilized population.

186. (B) State parties
Political organizations that focus on a particular province often build their foundational beliefs around the unique cultural and social history of their local population. They prioritize the protection of local traditions and the promotion of the regional language to maintain a strong connection with their supporters. Their goals are often centered on securing more resources and attention for their specific state to improve the lives of its residents. This localized vision distinguishes them from groups that focus on broader nationwide issues or international concerns, ensuring they remain relevant and persuasive to their core group of local voters.

187. (B) Emerging trends in electoral politics.
Observing how different parts of society change their voting habits over several elections provides vital information about the evolving nature of the country's democratic life. These patterns help researchers understand how various social groups are responding to new issues and which political messages are most effective over time. This kind of analysis reveals how the political landscape is being reshaped by new ideas and changing social and economic conditions. Studying these developments is essential for understanding the overall direction of national politics and how different interests and identities are finding representation in the competitive electoral arena.

188. (B) Development Planning model.
Shortly after achieving independence, the nation adopted a strategy that combined government control over key industrial sectors with a role for private business. This approach was based on the belief that the state should directly lead the process of national progress while allowing for some individual enterprise. By formulating long-term goals and managing essential resources like steel and energy, the government sought to create a strong foundation for rapid and organized growth. This multifaceted economic model reflected the country's commitment to achieving both industrial modernization and social justice through systematic and government-led developmental efforts.

189. (B) Human Development is a multidimensional concept including health and education, while growth is a unidimensional economic measure.
A modern perspective on progress recognizes that a rising national income is only one part of advancement and does not tell the whole story. While economic data focuses on financial statistics, a more comprehensive view also includes the health, longevity, and knowledge of the entire population. It is possible for a country to see rapid financial expansion without an immediate change in these important social areas. Therefore, to evaluate national success accurately, it is essential to look at both economic metrics and the actual well-being and capabilities of the people to reach their full potential.

190. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
The nation's progress is shaped by several major processes, from the fundamental shift toward a more market-driven and integrated economy to the focus on improving people's well-being and capabilities. Simultaneously, the political arena is defined by the mobilization of groups using shared social markers like caste and the active role of independent organizations that work for the public good. Together, these different trends reflect the dynamic and diverse nature of the country's social, economic, and political life. Each process plays a unique and essential role in determining how power is organized and how the nation's resources are managed.

191. (B) Changing family structures and marriage patterns in urban areas.
The increasing flow of international ideas and lifestyles has a major impact on the daily lives and cultural practices of people, especially in metropolitan regions. Exposure to global media and diverse traditions often leads to new ways of thinking about personal relationships and community norms, which coexist with long-standing local values. This process illustrates how being connected to a worldwide market of ideas can reshape personal identities and how families are organized. It shows that global integration has a profound and direct effect on the very social

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identities and the growing influence of state-based entities in national governance. These various trends reflect the complex and diverse nature of the country's social, economic, and political landscape. Each process plays a unique and essential role in determining how power is organized and how the nation's resources and identities are managed within its federal and democratic framework.

241. (C) Civil Society Group
Organizations that are created by private individuals to address specific public concerns, such as the quality of the democratic process, operate independently of both the state bureaucracy and political parties. They use various methods like research, public awareness, and advocacy to achieve their goals for a more transparent and fair political system. By holding candidates and parties accountable, these groups play a vital role in a healthy democracy outside the formal machinery of the government. Such formations provide an important way for citizens to participate in public life and ensure that the government remains responsive to the needs of the people.

242. (A) Regional disparities.
The persistent gap in economic success and social indicators between different states shows the uneven nature of national progress. While some regions have flourished due to better facilities, effective leadership, or historical advantages, others continue to lag behind with lower productivity and fewer opportunities for their residents. These inequalities create a divided economic landscape where a person's life prospects can vary greatly depending on where they live. Addressing these gaps is a major challenge for the government, as it strives for more balanced and inclusive development that provides a better future for all citizens regardless of their geographical location within the diverse nation.

243. (A) Gender equality and representation.
Achieving true fairness in the political arena remains a major challenge that involves addressing both the lack of women in leadership positions and the persistent social attitudes that disadvantage them. This gap in power suggests that the perspectives and interests of half the population are not being adequately reflected in the high-level chambers where laws and policies are made. Effort must focus on identifying and removing the systemic barriers that discourage women from entering and succeeding in politics. Overcoming these obstacles is essential for building a more inclusive and truly representative democratic society for all citizens, where everyone has an equal voice in decision-making.

244. (B) The ideology and social basis of that political party.
A political organization's identity is defined by both its core beliefs about how society should be organized and the specific groups in the population that provide its most consistent support. Its vision for the country guides its policy decisions, while its foundational support from different social communities determines its electoral strength and influence. By understanding these two elements together, observers can see what the party stands for and whose interests it is most likely to represent in government. This combination of principles and supporters shapes the party's strategy and its role in the nation's competitive and diverse political landscape, determining its overall success.

245. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
The country's democratic life is defined by the dynamics of voter engagement and the competition between different candidates and parties for public support. It is also important to consider how well the people chosen to hold office mirror the actual diversity of the population and the role of new trends like media and money in campaigns. These various aspects help us understand the overall quality and effectiveness of the nation's electoral politics and representative governance. Even after major changes, these processes remain highly relevant and continue to drive the nation's political evolution, although social identities still play a significant role in determining how people participate.

246. (A) The regionalisation of Indian politics.
Since the late twentieth century, the national political landscape has been transformed by the growing influence of state-based parties in forming the central government. This trend means that localized concerns and

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198. (D) The Election Commission of India
The task of classifying political organizations based on their geographic reach and electoral performance is handled by a dedicated and independent national authority. This body sets the criteria that groups must meet to be recognized as having a presence in multiple states or only within a single region. These official designations are important for organizing the democratic process and determining the specific benefits and recognition each group receives. By overseeing the registration and status of all political actors, this institution ensures that the competitive electoral landscape remains organized and fair for all participants in the democratic system.

199. (C) Electoral politics
Analyzing the increasing costs associated with campaigns and the impact of financial resources on election results is an essential part of understanding modern democratic life. These observations help researchers see how the competition for public support is changing and what role money power plays in determining who gets elected. Such trends can influence the quality of representation and the overall fairness of the political system. Studying these developments is vital for evaluating the health of the nation's democratic governance and identifying new challenges that may arise in the competitive struggle for political power and influence.

200. (A) State, Economy and Development
Shortly after achieving independence, the national authority took a leading and active role in building a modern economy through organized and systematic efforts. This approach involved formulating long-term goals for both industry and agriculture and managing the allocation of essential resources to drive national progress. By directly intervening in the economic life of the country, the government sought to transform the nation and overcome poverty through centralized planning. This multifaceted role showed a state that was deeply committed to achieving industrial modernization and social justice through organized and government-led developmental strategies for the entire population.

201. (B) Liberalisation
This process involves a major reduction in government interference in industrial and commercial activities to encourage private enterprise and market competition. By removing restrictive rules and making it easier for businesses to operate, the state aimed to improve efficiency and accelerate national economic growth. This strategy was a central part of the reforms introduced in the early 1990s to modernize the national economy and integrate it more deeply with the global market. It represented a fundamental shift away from the earlier model of heavy regulation and heralded a new era of individual initiative and market-driven developmental progress.

202. (C) The Human Development Index (HDI), which combines life expectancy, education, and income.
A comprehensive measure of national progress looks beyond purely financial statistics to evaluate the well-being and actual capabilities of the people. This approach combines data on how long people live, their level of knowledge, and their overall standard of living to get a more meaningful picture of success. It recognizes that economic growth is only useful if it leads to better lives for all citizens. By using this multi-dimensional evaluation, society can accurately assess how much it has advanced in creating an environment where every individual has the opportunity to reach their full potential and lead a fulfilling life.

203. (A) Economic implication of globalisation.
The increasing flow of international services and the integration of domestic industries into global supply chains are key features of a highly interconnected world economy. This process is driven by policies that encourage global trade and make it easier for businesses to operate across national borders. While these developments can lead to the creation of many new modern jobs and the growth of technological sectors, they also make the local workforce part of a competitive international market. This illustrates how world-level economic forces can directly influence national employment patterns and the overall developmental path of the country in the modern era.

204. (B) Identity politics based on caste.
Mobilizing voters by making specific appeals to their shared social background and group

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identity is a major strategy for building political support in a diverse democracy. This approach uses people's deeply rooted sense of belonging to a particular social community to attract their votes and demand social justice or better representation. Such mobilization transforms traditional social markers into powerful political tools in the competitive electoral arena. It highlights how deeply personal and group identities can influence political behavior and the pursuit of political power and resources within the country's vibrant and often fragmented social and political landscape.

205. (D) All of the above
The national authority operates under a constitutional framework that defines it as a democratic, secular, and sovereign republic with a federal structure. It is committed to achieving social justice and has historically used centralized planning to drive national progress and industrialization. More recently, the state has undergone a major shift toward a more open and market-driven economy to improve efficiency and integrate with global trade. These various characteristics show a complex and multifaceted state that manages the diverse interests of its population while striving for long-term modernization and stable development within its constitutional principles and goals.

206. (A) Women's Movement and Labour Movement (unorganised sector).
This organization is a prominent example of a collective effort that focuses on both achieving gender equality and protecting the rights of workers who lack formal contracts. It mobilizes people to demand fair treatment, economic security, and social dignity for those who are often ignored by traditional labor unions and state policies. By combining these two goals, the group addresses the unique challenges faced by marginalized individuals in the workforce. This kind of activism is vital for ensuring that the voices of vulnerable people are heard and that they can participate fairly in the nation's social and economic life.

207. (B) Social Action Group
A collective of citizens that organizes to address a specific local problem, such as environmental pollution, through direct action and advocacy is a key part of an active society. These groups operate independently of the government bureaucracy and political parties, focusing instead on grassroots mobilization and public awareness to achieve their goals. By pressuring the authorities and powerful businesses for change, they work to protect community rights and improve the quality of life for everyone. Such formations are vital for articulating grievances and holding those in power accountable to the people outside the formal structures of elections.

208. (A) The demand for new states.
Movements for greater local control often lead to debates over whether smaller administrative units can manage their resources effectively and provide better services to their residents. Proponents argue that a more localized government will be more responsive to the unique cultural and developmental needs of the population, leading to more equitable growth. These discussions are a major part of the ongoing process of managing regional aspirations within the nation's federal and democratic framework. Such challenges reflect the desire of people in neglected or distinct areas for more self-determination and more effective and inclusive governance closer to home.

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209. (C) Participation
The significant increase in the number of female citizens who turn out to vote is a vital sign of a growing and more inclusive democracy. This trend shows that women are more actively claiming their political rights and are seeking to influence the direction of governance through the electoral process. Their increased engagement at the polls forces political organizations to pay more attention to gender-specific issues and ensure that they are addressed in national and state policies. This active involvement is a sign of social empowerment and a desire for more equal representation and voice in decision-making.

210. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Various social struggles in the country have emerged because some state-led development policies have had negative impacts on marginalized communities. In its effort to drive national progress through large-scale projects, the government has sometimes caused the

displacement of rural and indigenous populations from their traditional lands. These groups have organized to protest against such policies and to demand the protection of their livelihoods and cultural heritage. This tension between nationwide developmental goals and the rights of local communities is a central theme in the country's social and political life and its ongoing democratic debates.

211. (B) Ideology and social basis
A political organization's identity is defined by both its core beliefs about how the economy should be managed and the specific groups in society that provide its most consistent support. Its vision for the country guides its policy decisions, while its foundational support from different social communities determines its electoral strength and influence. By understanding these two elements together, observers can see what the party stands for and whose interests it is most likely to represent in government. This combination of principles and supporters shapes the party's strategy and its role in the nation's competitive and diverse political landscape.

212. (B) Electoral representation
A key indicator of a healthy and inclusive democracy is whether the people chosen to hold office mirror the actual social and ethnic diversity of the community they serve. Ideally, the nation's law-making bodies should include voices from all different parts of society to ensure that every citizen's perspective and interests are considered. When certain groups are consistently underrepresented, it raises questions about the fairness and inclusiveness of the political system. Evaluating this connection between the population and its leaders is essential for understanding the quality of democratic governance and the pursuit of a more equitable and representative society.

213. (B) Providing social services and ensuring a basic standard of living for its citizens.
The national authority is committed to improving the well-being of its population by providing essential aid in areas like education, healthcare, and social security. This multifaceted role is based on the belief that the state has a responsibility to protect its citizens from poverty and ensure that everyone has access to a minimum level of resources. By actively intervening in society to promote social welfare and equity, the government seeks to create a more just and stable nation. This commitment to social justice and the common good is a central part of the state's constitutional principles and overall developmental goals.

214. (C) Liberalisation, Privatisation, Globalisation
The major economic reforms introduced in the early 1990s were focused on making the country more market-oriented by reducing state control over businesses and encouraging private enterprise. This strategy emphasized opening the national economy to world trade and competition while transferring the management of some state assets to private investors. Together, these reforms represented a fundamental shift in the country's approach to development, moving away from heavy regulation and protectionism toward a more competitive and integrated economic system. This new era was intended to improve national productivity and accelerate overall economic growth through increased individual initiative and global interconnectedness.

215. (D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4
National progress and political life are shaped by several major processes, from the state's role in managing the economy and its shift toward new economic policies to the ongoing struggle for gender equality and better representation. Simultaneously, the democratic arena is defined by the dynamics of voter engagement and the growing influence of state-based entities in national affairs. These various trends reflect the complex and diverse nature of the country's social and political landscape. Each concept plays a vital role in determining how power is organized and how the nation's resources and identities are managed within its federal and democratic framework.

216. (A) Social implications of globalisation.
The arrival of international brands and consumption patterns often leads to the adoption of new habits, particularly in urban areas, which can change how people live and interact with their traditions. This global influence creates a dynamic social environment where modern world trends and long-standing local ways of life coexist and sometimes modify each other. This process illustrates how being connected

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to a worldwide market of ideas and goods can reshape personal identities and community norms. It shows that global integration has a profound impact on the culture and daily life of a modernizing and increasingly interconnected society and its citizens.

217. (B) Caste-based identity politics (OBCs)
The political mobilization of various social groups seeking better representation and rights through government policies has been a major force in the country's democratic life. By organizing as a group, members of these communities have been able to demand social justice and a greater share of political power based on their shared social background and common grievances. This process has significantly changed the nature of electoral competition and the distribution of resources in society. It highlights how deeply people's sense of group identity can influence their political behavior and the pursuit of a more inclusive and equitable democratic system for everyone.

218. (B) They are diverse, encompassing a range of strategies from cultural resistance to political mobilisation for rights and dignity.
Collective struggles by historically marginalized groups in the country use many different ways to challenge old inequalities and demand better treatment from the state and society. These movements vary in their methods, from grassroots activism and artistic expression to forming powerful political organizations that seek direct influence in government. Their common goal is to achieve social dignity and ensure that every individual is treated with respect and fairness. This multifaceted approach reflects the diverse challenges faced by these communities and their ongoing efforts to create a more inclusive and truly just democratic nation for all its citizens.

219. (B) Mobilised people on a specific issue outside the framework of party politics.
This prominent social struggle is characterized by its focus on a specific public problem, such as the impact of a large-scale project on local communities and the environment. It functioned within civil society through grassroots mobilization, protests, and public awareness, rather than through the formal structures of political parties and elections. By maintaining its independence, it could bring together diverse groups of people under a common cause for social and environmental justice. Such formations are vital for articulating grievances and holding the state accountable for its developmental decisions outside the traditional machinery of governmental and electoral party systems.

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220. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
A political organization's identity is defined by its core beliefs about how society should be organized and the specific groups in the population that provide its most consistent support. Its vision for the country guides its policy decisions, while its foundational support from different social communities determines its electoral strength and influence. Parties often adjust their messages to attract a wider range of supporters, showing that their social foundation can change over time. By understanding these dynamic elements, observers can see what the party stands for and whose interests it is most likely to represent in government and national life.

221. (A) States acting as political and economic units.
Within a federal system, different provinces increasingly act as active players that manage their own resources and pursue distinct developmental goals. They engage in competition with one another to attract private and international capital by creating policies that foster a better business environment and local infrastructure. This active role in economic management allows them to wield significant influence and drive local progress, making them much more than just administrative arms of the central government. Their decisions directly shape the livelihoods of their residents and the overall competitive and developmental landscape of the entire nation and its regions.

222. (C) Political representation for women.
The persistent effort to pass a specific legal measure highlights the ongoing struggle to address the lack of proportionate presence of women in the nation's highest law-making chambers. Proponents argue that such a policy is necessary to ensure that women's perspectives are adequately included in national and state-level decision-making. By mandating a minimum level of participation, the goal is to create a more inclusive and equitable political system that

reflects the actual diversity of the population. The ongoing debate over this issue highlights the challenges of achieving true gender parity in traditional political leadership and governance roles for all.

223. (C) The recognition is based on the party's geographical spread of electoral support.
The task of classifying political organizations depends on their performance in elections and how widely their following is distributed across the country. To achieve a specific high-level status, a group must demonstrate a significant following and win a minimum number of seats in several different regions. In contrast, those whose support is mostly concentrated within a single province are recognized differently. These official designations, managed by an independent authority, help organize the democratic landscape and determine the specific benefits and recognition each group receives. This ensures that the competitive political arena remains organized and reflective of the actual support levels.

224. (B) The growing maturity of the electorate and the regionalisation of politics.
Observing how citizens choose different political organizations for state and national contests provides vital information about the evolving nature of the country's democratic life. These patterns show that voters can distinguish between local concerns and nationwide issues, showing a more sophisticated understanding of governance. This trend also reflects the growing influence of state-based parties and the decentralized nature of the political landscape. Studying these developments is essential for understanding the overall direction of national politics and how different regional and national interests are finding representation in the vibrant and increasingly complex and competitive electoral arena of the country.

225. (B) 1, 4, 3, 2
The nation's history has seen several major shifts in focus since the mid-twentieth century, starting with a state-led approach to development through centralized planning shortly after independence. This was followed by a major move toward social justice as historically marginalized groups began to assert their identity in the electoral arena. Later, the rise of powerful state-based parties transformed the national government into a system of coalitions. More recently, the nation underwent significant economic reforms that opened it up to global markets and integration. This progression shows how the priorities and the way power is organized and exercised have evolved over many decades.

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226. (A) New Economic Policy
The transition toward a more market-driven system involved a significant reduction in state control over industrial and commercial activities to encourage private enterprise. This strategic shift prioritized individual initiative and global competition over centralized planning and heavy regulation. By opening various sectors to private investment and international trade, the government aimed to boost efficiency and accelerate national growth. This change represented a fundamental move away from the post-independence developmental model that relied heavily on government-led initiatives and protected domestic markets from foreign competition. It heralded a new era of modernization and integration with the world's increasingly interconnected and complex economy.

227. (C) The growth of export-oriented sectors like software and IT-enabled services.
Opening the national economy to global trade has led to significant progress in industries that can compete on the world stage, particularly in technological services. This integration with international markets has created many new modern jobs and attracted significant foreign investment into the country. These flourishing sectors have become major drivers of national wealth and have helped modernize the overall economic landscape. While global competition brings challenges, it has also provided the country with the opportunity to use its skilled workforce to become a major player in the global market for high-technology and information-based services and products.

228. (A) Identity politics based on region and language.
Mobilizing a community based on its shared connection to a particular territory and common tongue is a powerful way to voice collective grievances and demand better treatment. People

and cultural fabric of the modernizing nation and its citizens.

192. (B) The political mobilisation of a community using religious appeals and symbols.
Mobilizing a community by emphasizing their shared faith and common grievances is a powerful strategy for seeking political power and group representation. This approach leverages people's deeply held spiritual and cultural values to build solidarity and attract their support during elections. Such mobilization often creates a strong sense of group belonging, which can be a major force in democratic competition. It reflects how deeply people's sense of identity can influence their political behavior and the demands they make on the government for the protection and promotion of their unique interests and values.

193. (B) To seek equality, social justice, and an end to caste-based discrimination.
Collective struggles by historically marginalized groups in the country center on challenging the deeply rooted social hierarchies that have long disadvantaged them. These movements prioritize the attainment of social dignity and the dismantling of discriminatory practices to ensure that every individual is treated with respect. By organizing and advocating for their rights, these groups seek a greater share of political power and better access to opportunities in society. Their activism is a vital part of the ongoing effort to create a more inclusive, equitable, and truly just democratic nation for all its citizens.

194. (A) Were dissatisfied with the role of traditional political parties and sought alternative forms of political action.
These organizations are distinct because they focus on achieving social progress and addressing specific public issues outside the formal structure of elections and political parties. They were created by people who felt that traditional politics was not adequately representing their interests or addressing their grievances. By using grassroots mobilization and direct action, these groups seek to influence public policy and hold the state accountable more effectively. Their role is to provide a way for people to participate in public life and advocate for their rights independently, outside the traditional machinery of governmental and electoral party systems.

195. (A) 1, 2, 3, and 4
Various social groups in the country have organized to challenge old inequalities and demand better treatment from the state and society. Marginalized communities focus on social dignity and the dismantling of discriminatory hierarchies, while rural producers struggle for economic relief and fair prices for their crops. Other movements advocate for a greater voice for women in government and protect indigenous lands from industrial development. Together, these diverse struggles reflect the ongoing efforts of different sections of society to influence the direction of national policy and achieve a more just and equitable democratic nation for everyone.

196. (A) States as political and economic units with varying trajectories.
Within a federal system, different provinces often follow very different paths of development based on their historical advantages, local leadership, and specific policies. While some areas have flourished through rapid industrialization and modernization, others continue to lag behind with fewer opportunities and slower growth. This variety shows that state governments possess significant autonomy and that their decisions have a major impact on the lives of their residents. These differing results highlight the complexity of achieving balanced national progress and the importance of localized governance in a large and diverse nation like this one.

197. (B) Reservation of seats for women in legislative bodies.
This proposed legal measure aims to address the persistent lack of proportionate presence of women in the nation's highest law-making chambers by setting aside a specific percentage of seats for them. Proponents argue that such a policy is necessary to ensure that women's perspectives are adequately included in the decision-making process at both the national and state levels. By mandating a minimum level of participation, the goal is to create a more inclusive and equitable political system. The ongoing debate over this issue highlights the challenges of achieving true gender parity in traditional political leadership roles.

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support across many regions, reflect the evolving dynamics of the competitive struggle for political power. Such trends can significantly change the political landscape and influence the direction of national and state-level governance. Studying these patterns is essential for understanding the overall health of the nation's democratic system and the diverse ways that people find representation in a modern, complex, and highly mobilized electoral environment.

235. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Movements for the creation of a new province often arise from areas that feel they have long been ignored by their larger state's government in terms of funding and development. Residents may believe that having their own political authority will allow them to better protect their unique culture and manage their local natural resources for their own benefit. By carving out a separate administrative unit, they hope to secure more attention and resources from the national government to address their specific challenges. This highlights the ongoing process of managing regional aspirations and achieving more balanced and equitable development within the country's federal and democratic framework.

236. (B) Capacity and willingness to enforce its laws and policies.
The debate over the nature of national authority focuses on how effectively the government can turn its plans into reality and ensure that its rules are followed by everyone. A government that struggles to execute its social and economic programs or maintain order is often criticized for being ineffective or weak in its administrative role. This characterization is important for understanding the state's ability to drive progress, manage social conflict, and ensure justice for all its citizens. The quality of governance and the strength of institutions are key factors that determine the overall power and success of the state in leading national development.

237. (A) Life expectancy, education, and per capita income.
A comprehensive measure of national success looks beyond purely economic statistics to evaluate the well-being and actual capabilities of the people. This approach combines data on how long citizens live, their level of knowledge and schooling, and their overall material standard of living to get a more meaningful picture of progress. It recognizes that economic growth is only a means to achieve a better life for everyone, not the end itself. By using this multi-dimensional evaluation, society can accurately assess how much it has truly improved in creating an environment where every individual can lead a long, healthy, and fulfilling life.

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238. (A) Identity politics based on religion.
Mobilizing a community by emphasizing their shared faith and common grievances is a powerful strategy for seeking political power and group representation. This approach leverages people's deeply held spiritual and cultural values to build solidarity and attract their support during electoral contests. Such mobilization often creates a strong sense of group belonging, which can be a major force in the country's democratic competition. It reflects how deeply people's sense of identity can influence their political behavior and the demands they make on the government for the protection and promotion of their unique interests and values within a diverse and often fragmented society.

239. (B) Farmers' and tribal movements.
Various radical struggles in the country's history have emerged from the grievances of rural producers and indigenous people who feel they have been exploited and neglected by the state and landlords. These movements prioritize the redistribution of land and the protection of ancestral resources through more assertive and direct forms of action. They highlight the deep social and economic inequalities that persist in rural areas and the ongoing conflict over the control of natural resources. These struggles are a vital part of the nation's social and political history, reflecting the efforts of marginalized groups to challenge old power structures and demand social justice and equality.

240. (B) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
National life is shaped by several major processes, from the increasing integration with world markets to the active role of various social movements representing marginalized groups. Simultaneously, the political arena is defined by the mobilization of people using shared social

often organize themselves when they feel that their specific province or language is being threatened or neglected compared to others. This form of collective action emphasizes local culture, history, and economic needs as a basis for demanding more resources and the protection of their unique heritage. Such movements highlight the persistent importance of regional and linguistic belonging and the challenges of managing diversity within a large and often highly fragmented federal and democratic nation.

229. (C) Labour
Collective action by workers in the industrial sector, such as a work stoppage, is a major way they demand better treatment and a fairer share of the wealth they produce. These efforts focus on achieving higher wages, better safety, and more stable employment for their members through direct pressure on their employers. By organizing as a group, workers can balance the power of management and advocate for their interests effectively. Such activism is a vital part of the ongoing struggle to protect the rights and well-being of the people who provide the labor that drives the nation's industrial development and overall economic progress.

230. (A) 1, 2, and 3
Private non-profit organizations that work for the public good are an essential part of a vibrant and active democratic society outside the direct control of the government. They can engage in many different roles, from providing essential aid in underserved areas to conducting campaigns that advocate for better laws and social justice. These groups interact with the state in various ways, sometimes collaborating on social programs and other times challenging official policies through protests. Their independence allows them to represent diverse community interests and hold those in power accountable to the people, contributing to the overall well-being and progress of the entire nation.

231. (B) Intense political mobilisation and demand for the creation of linguistic states.
The major redrawing of internal boundaries in the mid-twentieth century was a response to powerful grassroots movements that believed provincial borders should follow common speech and culture. Proponents argued that creating states where the majority spoke the same tongue would make the government more understandable and accessible to the common person. This linguistic reorganization was intended to strengthen democracy by making administration more efficient and responsive to regional aspirations. It was a strategic effort to balance the immense diversity of the population with the need for national unity and effective local governance through more culturally and socially aligned administrative units.

232. (B) "Are women present in positions of political power and can they voice their concerns?"
A key indicator of a healthy and inclusive democracy is whether women have a proportionate and active role in the high-level chambers where national and provincial laws are made. This goes beyond just being allowed to vote; it means having the power to propose legislation, lead debates, and hold influential government positions. Adequate presence in these bodies ensures that the specific perspectives and needs of half the population are reflected in the decision-making process. The struggle for this level of participation is a central theme in the pursuit of political gender equality and social justice for all citizens in the nation.

233. (C) State (Regional) Parties
These political organizations are classic examples of groups that build their support around the unique cultural, linguistic, and social history of a specific province. They prioritize the protection of local traditions and advocate for regional autonomy, which resonates deeply with their local voters. Their influence is primarily concentrated within a single state, and their message is tailored to the specific aspirations and grievances of that community. Such groups play a vital role in articulating regional concerns and ensuring that local identities are recognized and respected within the broader national and federal political framework of the large and diverse nation.

234. (A) Electoral Politics
Observing new patterns in how voters behave and how candidates win public support provides vital information about the changing nature of the country's democratic life. These developments, such as the rise of powerful leaders who can win

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regional identities now have a major impact on nationwide policy and decision-making. National parties must often work with these regional allies to maintain power, giving state-level leaders significant influence over federal affairs. This development reflects the shift toward a more decentralized and diverse system where many different regional voices are essential for stable and effective national governance within the country's complex and vibrant federal and democratic framework.

247. (A) Post-1991 era of Globalisation and Liberalisation.
The creation of special areas with favorable rules to attract foreign investment is a policy instrument associated with the major economic reforms intended to modernize the national economy. These changes were aimed at reducing government control over business and encouraging private enterprise and integration with world trade. By providing better infrastructure and lower taxes in these zones, the state sought to improve productivity and accelerate national growth. This strategy represented a fundamental shift away from the earlier model of heavy regulation and heralded a new era of global competition and technological advancement within the increasingly interconnected and complex world's economic system.

248. (C) Identity politics based on language.
Mobilizing a community based on its common tongue is a powerful way to demand cultural recognition and specific administrative rights from the national government. This form of collective action often aims to ensure that a group's unique speech and heritage are officially respected and promoted in areas like education and administration. Historically, such movements have been a major force in the country's democratic life, highlighting the deep connection between language and identity in a diverse nation. Such assertions reflect the desire for more accessible governance and the recognition of regional and cultural aspirations within the broader federal and democratic system.

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249. (D) They are always successful in achieving all their stated goals.
Various social struggles in the country are expressions of conflict and often arise from groups that feel marginalized by the state or society. These movements use a variety of methods, from grassroots mobilization to public protests, to demand social justice and influence public policy. While they play a vital role in articulating grievances and pressuring those in power for change, they often face significant obstacles and do not always achieve all their objectives. Their activism is an essential part of the nation's vibrant democratic life, reflecting the ongoing efforts of various parts of society to challenge inequality and shape national development.

250. (C) Non-Governmental Organisation (NGO)
Private organizations that work for the public good without seeking profit are an essential part of a vibrant society outside the direct control of the government bureaucracy. They are created by private citizens to address specific social, environmental, or community needs through direct aid and advocacy. While they often interact with official agencies, they maintain their own independent governance structures and goals. These groups provide an important way for people to participate in public life and ensure that the government remains accountable, outside the formal machinery of the state and the profit-seeking business sector. Their work complements the nation's efforts for overall social and economic development.

251. (B) A state-led approach with an emphasis on the public sector.
The post-independence era in India was defined by a state-driven approach to development known as the Development Planning model. This framework utilized five-year plans and a dominant public sector to guide the economy. It prioritized rapid industrial growth and self-sufficiency through import-substitution, ensuring the state remained the primary architect of national economic progress and social transformation.

252. (A) a developmental and productive role to a more regulatory one.
The New Economic Policy introduced in the 1990s shifted the role of the Indian state. It transitioned from being a direct producer in

14. Consider the following characteristics regarding New Public Management (NPM):
1. Emphasis on performance measurement and management.
2. Introduction of market-like mechanisms in the public sector.
3. A shift from hierarchical bureaucracy to more flexible organizational forms.
4. Strengthening the politics-administration dichotomy.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

15. Read the statements given below regarding the changing nature of Public Administration in the era of liberalization and globalization and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Globalization has led to an increased role for non-state actors, such as NGOs and multinational corporations, in governance.
Statement II: Liberalization policies have generally resulted in the expansion of state-owned enterprises and a greater regulatory role for the government.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

16. Which theorist is most closely associated with the Bureaucratic Theory of organization?
(A) F.W. Taylor
(B) Max Weber
(C) Elton Mayo
(D) Chester Barnard

17. According to Max Weber's Bureaucratic Theory, which of the following is NOT a characteristic of an ideal-type bureaucracy?
(A) A clear hierarchy of authority.
(B) Decisions based on personal relationships and favoritism.
(C) A system of abstract rules.
(D) Impersonal application of rules.

18. Arrange the following theories/approaches in the correct chronological order of their emergence:
1. Scientific Management Theory
2. New Public Management
3. Human Relations Theory
4. New Public Administration

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 1, 4, 3, 2
(C) 3, 1, 2, 4
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

19. The famous Hawthorne Studies are central to the development of which theory?
(A) Scientific Management Theory
(B) Bureaucratic Theory
(C) Human Relations Theory
(D) Rational Choice Theory

20. A key finding of the Human Relations Theory is that:
(A) Economic incentives are the sole motivators for workers.
(B) Strict adherence to rules and hierarchy is the most effective way to manage an organization.
(C) Organizations are closed systems unaffected by external factors.
(D) Social and psychological factors significantly influence organizational productivity and employee morale.

21. Match the theorists in List I with the associated concepts in List II.
List I: (Theorist)
P. Peter Drucker
Q. Mary Parker Follett
R. F.W. Taylor
S. Chester Barnard
List II: (Associated Concept)
1. Functions of the Executive / Zone of Indifference
2. Integration as a method of conflict resolution
3. Management by Objectives (MBO)
4. Time and Motion Study

(A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-3, R-1, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

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to unpredictable incomes. These fluctuations, driven by international demand and supply dynamics, expose domestic agricultural producers to risks that were less prevalent before market liberalisation.

261. (D) It is primarily a struggle for political power, resources, and social dignity.
Identity politics in India uses religion and caste as powerful tools for political mobilisation within the democratic system. This process is fundamentally about marginalized groups negotiating for a share of state resources and political power. It represents a struggle for social dignity and economic opportunity, where cultural markers are utilized to assert collective rights and challenge existing power structures effectively.

262. (B) a horizontal aggregation of caste groups for political negotiation.
The political mobilisation of caste has evolved from reinforcing traditional hierarchies toward creating horizontal alliances. Various caste groups now aggregate their interests to negotiate more effectively for power and resources within the democratic framework. This shift enables lower-caste communities to assert their collective identity as a political force, challenging historical social exclusion and demanding a greater say in governance.

263. (C) To challenge historical discrimination and demand social justice and representation.
Dalit political mobilisation is primarily focused on challenging long-standing social exclusion and systemic discrimination. These movements aim to secure social justice, dignity, and a fair share of political representation. By asserting their rights to state resources and educational opportunities, Dalits seek to transform their social status and ensure their voices are heard within the formal democratic and legislative institutions.

264. (D) By constructing their social base through appeals to the interests of religious groups.
Political parties in India engage with religious identity by building their social bases around the interests and grievances of specific communities. They often mobilize voters by appealing to communal sentiments or addressing religious-specific concerns during elections. This strategy makes religion a salient marker of political identity, influencing electoral alliances and the overall nature of political competition in the country's democratic landscape.

265. (A) Primordial identities are used within the democratic framework to negotiate power.
In India's democratic framework, primordial loyalties like caste and religion are not eradicated but are instead transformed into instruments for political negotiation. Groups use these identities to claim resources and power, showing that identity politics is an integral part of how democracy functions. This relationship illustrates how diverse social identities are mobilized to influence policy and secure representation in governance.

266. (B) The political mobilisation centered around linguistic identities.
The reorganisation of Indian states after independence was primarily motivated by the desire to align administrative boundaries with linguistic identities. This movement aimed to provide political and administrative recognition to major language groups. By creating states based on language, the government sought to promote cultural cohesion and ensure that administration was more accessible and responsive to the regional populations' needs.

267. (B) the states becoming significant and distinct political-economic units.
Powerful regional parties emerged as states became distinct political and economic units with their own developmental trajectories. The reorganisation of states provided a platform for these parties to articulate specific regional aspirations. As states gained more influence over local resources and governance, regional parties became essential actors in representing local interests and challenging the dominance of national-level political organizations.

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268. (A) Perceptions of economic neglect and regional disparities.
Regional identity politics is often fueled by perceived imbalances in economic development and the neglect of specific areas. When regions within a state or states within the federation feel systematically underdeveloped, it leads to demands for greater autonomy. These perceptions of disparity and the quest for better resource

allocation drive movements for the creation of new administrative units.

269. (C) It gave political recognition and an administrative unit to major language groups.
The creation of linguistic states served to grant formal political recognition to India's major language groups. It transformed these groups into significant administrative units, each possessing a distinct political culture. This process helped stabilize the federal structure by acknowledging cultural diversity and allowing for governance that reflects the linguistic and cultural realities of various regions across the vast country.

270. (D) They are distinct regions within existing states that may articulate demands for autonomy.
Sub-state regions are areas within existing states that possess distinct identities and often face specific economic challenges. These regions may articulate demands for greater administrative autonomy or even separate statehood if they feel neglected by the state government. Such movements highlight the ongoing contestation over resources and political power between different geographical and social segments within the larger state units.

271. (C) Contesting displacement and asserting rights over land, water, and forest.
Tribal movements in India are primarily centered on the protection of natural resources essential for their livelihood. The slogan 'Jal, Jangal, Jameen' encapsulates their struggle for rights over water, forest, and land. These movements contest state-led development models that often lead to displacement and threaten their traditional habitats, cultural identities, and the fundamental right to self-determination and survival.

272. (B) the structural oppression of the caste system.
The Dalit movement focuses on a radical critique of the caste system and the institutionalised practice of untouchability. It seeks to dismantle the structural oppression and social exclusion that have historically marginalized Dalit communities. The movement's objectives include securing social dignity and ensuring an egalitarian society where caste-based discrimination no longer dictates an individual's access to opportunities and resources.

273. (D) their origin in struggles against historical marginalisation and exploitation.
Both Dalit and Tribal movements share a common origin in their resistance against historical marginalisation and structural exploitation. While their specific focuses differ—one on caste oppression and the other on resource rights—they both represent assertions by marginalized groups for social justice and dignity. These movements operate outside formal party structures to challenge the existing social and developmental hierarchies.

274. (A) control over natural resources essential to their livelihood and identity.
The slogan 'Jal, Jangal, Jameen' symbolizes the fundamental struggle of tribal communities to retain control over the natural resources that sustain them. It represents resistance against the alienation of their traditional rights by state and corporate interests. For these movements, securing access to land, water, and forests is vital for preserving their distinct cultural identities and ensuring their survival.

275. (C) A demand for social dignity and access to educational and employment opportunities.
The Dalit movement seeks to achieve social dignity and equality through various strategies, including the demand for affirmative action. It claims a fair share in educational and employment opportunities via reservation policies to counter centuries of exclusion. The movement aims for a fundamental transformation of the social order, advocating for an egalitarian society where all individuals possess equal rights.

276. (A) challenge patriarchal structures and demand substantive equality.
The Women's movement in India is a diverse political force dedicated to challenging patriarchal norms and institutionalized gender inequality. It advocates for substantive equality, moving beyond formal rights to address issues like violence and economic disparities. By pushing for greater political representation and reproductive rights, the movement seeks to transform the social and political landscape to better reflect women's concerns.

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277. (D) Issues of agricultural pricing, debt, and land acquisition.
Farmers' movements in India mobilize around critical economic issues that threaten their livelihoods. These include demands for fair and remunerative pricing for their crops and relief from the burden of rural indebtedness. Additionally, they often oppose land acquisition policies that favor industrial projects over agricultural needs, highlighting the ongoing tension between state development models and the survival of farmers.

278. (B) fair wages, social security, and the right to unionise.
The Labour movement represents workers in both the organised and unorganised sectors, focusing on fundamental economic and workplace rights. Its primary concerns include securing fair wages, safe working conditions, and social security benefits. Furthermore, the movement emphasizes the importance of the right to unionise, allowing workers to collectively bargain and hold both the state and capital interests accountable.

279. (C) They highlight the marginalising effects of certain development models and hold power accountable.
Women, Farmers, and Labour movements collectively function to highlight the limitations of development models that marginalize specific sections of society. By articulating grievances and demands for social justice, they hold the state and capital accountable. These movements serve as vital channels for dissent, ensuring that issues of inequality and economic distress are addressed in the broader political discourse.

280. (D) ensure that issues traditionally seen as private, like domestic life, are recognised as political.
By critiquing the public-private divide, the Women's movement seeks to bring issues traditionally confined to the private sphere, such as domestic violence, into the political arena. This perspective argues that personal experiences of oppression are linked to broader political and social structures. Recognizing these private concerns as political issues is essential for achieving substantive equality and comprehensive gender-sensitive policies.

281. (A) Their primary objective is not the capture of state power.
Civil society groups differ from political parties primarily because their main goal is not to win elections or capture state power. Instead, they focus on influencing public policy, raising social consciousness, and advocating for the rights of marginalized communities. These groups provide an alternative space for citizen engagement and dissent, operating independently of the formal electoral and party systems.

282. (B) intermediaries involved in service delivery and policy advocacy.
Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs) serve as intermediaries that bridge the gap between the state and the grassroots level. They are involved in delivering essential services, conducting research, and advocating for policy changes. By channeling resources and expertise to developmental projects, NGOs represent the interests of marginalized communities and work to ensure that developmental benefits reach those who need them most.

283. (B) Small, ideologically driven groups focused on direct action and mobilisation.
Social Action Groups are typically small, localized, and driven by specific ideological goals. They focus on direct action, mobilization, and raising awareness to challenge systemic injustice and exploitation at the local level. Unlike larger NGOs, these groups prioritize grassroots activism and conscientisation, aiming to empower individuals to directly resist oppression and participate in the transformation of their immediate social environment.

284. (A) fostering citizen participation and promoting state accountability.
Civil society groups deepen democracy by fostering active citizen participation and holding the state accountable for its actions. They provide a platform for articulating interests and grievances that might be overlooked by mainstream party politics. By promoting transparency and encouraging public engagement, these groups ensure that democratic processes are more inclusive and responsive to the diverse needs of society.

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CHAPTER 09
Public Administration

1. Which of the following best defines Public Administration in its broadest sense?
(A) The management of private corporations and non-governmental organizations.
(B) The activities of the executive branches of national, state, and local governments.
(C) The non-political, bureaucratic functioning of the judiciary.
(D) The process of formulating public policy by legislative bodies.

2. What is a key distinction often drawn between public and private administration?
(A) Public administration is governed by the 'rule of law' ensuring consistency, while private administration allows for greater operational flexibility.
(B) Private administration is primarily driven by complex political motives, whereas public administration focuses on profit-oriented goals.
(C) Public administration operates on the principle of profit maximization, while private administration focuses on universal service delivery.
(D) Private administration is subject to extensive public scrutiny and legal accountability, whereas public administration functions in relative secrecy.

3. Read the statements given below regarding the evolution of Public Administration and choose the correct option.
Statement I: The evolution of Public Administration as a distinct field of study is often traced back to Woodrow Wilson's essay "The Study of Administration".
Statement II: The early phase of Public Administration was heavily influenced by the politics-administration dichotomy, suggesting that politics and administration are separate spheres.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. The System Theory approach views an organization as:
(A) A closed and isolated entity that operates independently of its surrounding external environment.
(B) A purely rational and rigid structure designed focused solely on maximizing technical efficiency.
(C) A collection of disparate individuals who are motivated only by tangible economic incentives.
(D) An interrelated set of parts working towards a common goal while interacting with its external environment.

5. Match the items in List I with those in List II to identify the core concepts of administrative approaches.
List I: (Approach/Theory)
P. Ecological Approach
Q. System Theory
R. Scientific Management
S. Decision Making Approach
List II: (Core Concept)
1. Bounded Rationality
2. One Best Way
3. Input-Output-Feedback
4. Interaction between administration and its environment
(A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(B) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-4, S-3

6. Which concept is NOT a part of the System Theory approach to administration?
(A) Entropy
(B) Politics-Administration Dichotomy
(C) Homeostasis

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293. (D) address the under-representation of women in legislative bodies through affirmative action.
The Women's Reservation Bill is a proposed legislative measure aimed at addressing the under-representation of women through affirmative action. By reserving a specific percentage of seats in legislative bodies for women, the bill seeks to break down structural barriers to their political participation. Proponents believe this will ensure a more inclusive democratic process and lead to more gender-sensitive governance and legislation.

294. (B) A qualitative shift in the nature and priorities of governance.
Proponents of increased female representation argue that creating a critical mass of women in politics will lead to a qualitative shift in governance. With more women in decision-making roles, the political agenda is likely to prioritize issues such as health, education, and social welfare. This change can result in more inclusive policies and a fundamental transformation in how the state addresses gender-specific challenges.

295. (C) issues like violence and economic rights are considered central, not marginal.
The women's movement advocates for a political agenda where issues such as violence, economic rights, and health are treated as central concerns. By challenging the public-private divide, the movement seeks to ensure these topics are integrated into core platforms of parties and the state. This approach aims to achieve substantive equality through comprehensive policy reform.

296. (D) The specific social groups from which the party draws its main support.
A political party's social basis consists of the specific groups, such as particular castes, religions, or regions, that provide its primary support. This core constituency significantly shapes the party's priorities, electoral strategies, and ideological stance. Understanding a party's social basis is essential for analyzing its behavior, as the party must continuously address the interests and grievances of its main supporters to remain viable.

297. (A) degree of competition among political parties.
Contestation in electoral politics refers to the degree and nature of competition between different political parties. It involves the struggle for voter support and the clash of various ideologies and social bases during elections. A high level of contestation indicates a vibrant democratic environment where multiple parties actively compete to represent diverse interests.

298. (B) ideology and electoral strategy.
There is a strong link between a political party's social basis and its ideological declarations and electoral strategies. Because parties rely on specific groups for support, their ideologies reflect the aspirations of those segments. Similarly, their election strategies involve mobilizing core constituencies while attempting to broaden their appeal to other portions of the voting electorate.

299. (B) The increasing importance of State Parties and system fragmentation.
An emerging trend in Indian electoral politics is the increasing fragmentation of the party system and the growing importance of State Parties. This shift indicates that voters are increasingly looking toward regional organizations to represent their specific interests. As a result, national politics has become more complex, often requiring coalitions and negotiations between national and state-level political actors to form governments.

300. (A) which individuals and groups get elected to legislative bodies.
Representation in electoral politics concerns who is elected to legislative bodies and how well they reflect the diversity of the voting population. It evaluates whether different social, regional, and gender groups have an adequate voice in the decision-making process. Effective representation is a key measure of a healthy democracy, ensuring that the interests of all citizens are considered in governance.

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a state-led economy to acting as a facilitator of market mechanisms. This transformation emphasized liberalisation and privatisation, where the state's function became primarily regulatory, overseeing private enterprises rather than managing industrial production directly.

253. (C) The discrepancy between high economic growth and human development outcomes.
Since the New Economic Policy, India has faced a significant challenge in balancing rapid economic expansion with social welfare. This period highlights a tension where high GDP growth rates often do not translate into equivalent improvements in human development. Addressing persistent inequalities remains a critical concern, as the focus on market efficiency can sometimes conflict with equitable social goals.

254. (D) To achieve economic self-sufficiency by reducing reliance on foreign imports.
India adopted an import-substitution industrialisation strategy during the planning era to foster economic independence. This approach sought to reduce the nation's reliance on foreign goods by encouraging domestic production of essential commodities and industrial materials. By shielding local industries from international competition, the state aimed to achieve rapid industrial growth and protect the country's burgeoning economic sovereignty.

255. (C) a reconfiguration of the state's economic function towards market facilitation.
The transition to the New Economic Policy reconfigured the state's economic involvement. Instead of controlling the means of production through the public sector, the state moved toward facilitating market operations. This shift encouraged private enterprise and competition while the state adopted a regulatory stance, aiming to integrate the national economy with global markets and enhance overall economic efficiency.

256. (B) Increased economic integration leading to both opportunities and volatility.
Globalisation in India has integrated the national economy into the global market through trade and investment. While this process has fueled growth in sectors like technology and services, it has also introduced economic instability and volatility. The impact is diverse, creating significant opportunities for some industries while exposing others to intense international competition and fluctuating global commodity prices.

257. (D) the emergence of a new middle class alongside rising social inequalities.
Globalisation has introduced complex social changes in India, most notably the expansion of a globalized middle class. However, these benefits are not shared equally, leading to significant social inequalities. While urban professionals often prosper, many other sections face displacement or economic vulnerability. This creates a gap between different social groups, fueling tensions regarding cultural identity and wealth distribution.

258. (A) most prominent in sectors like information technology and services.
The economic shifts driven by globalisation have notably benefited specific areas of the Indian economy. The information technology and services sectors have seen rapid expansion due to outsourcing and increased global trade. This growth has created new employment for skilled professionals and contributed to the rise of a consumerist middle class, illustrating the sectoral nature of economic progress.

259. (C) That globalisation offers significant advantages for some while exposing others to new risks.
The dualistic nature of globalisation refers to the simultaneous creation of new opportunities and systemic risks. While some segments of society benefit from global markets and employment in high-growth sectors, others face increased vulnerability due to competition and market volatility. This uneven distribution of gains ensures that while some prosper, others remain exposed to the uncertainties of global integration.

260. (A) The fluctuations in global commodity prices affecting farmers.
Agrarian distress in the era of globalisation is closely linked to the integration of local agriculture with international markets. Farmers are often negatively impacted by the volatility of global commodity prices, which can lead

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(D) Feedback Loop

7. According to the Decision Making approach, what is meant by 'bounded rationality'?
(A) Decision-makers possess unlimited access to information and perfect cognitive ability to make ideal choices.
(B) Decisions are reached through purely random selections without any underlying rational thought process.
(C) Rationality is a trait applicable only to top-level executives and never to lower-level employees.
(D) Decision-makers exhibit rationality limited by incomplete information, cognitive capacity, and organizational time constraints.

8. Identify the incorrect statement regarding the Ecological Approach to Public Administration.
(A) It suggests that administrative principles are universally applicable regardless of the societal context.
(B) It emphasizes the study of the interactions between an administrative system and its external environment.
(C) Fred W. Riggs is a major proponent of this approach.
(D) It uses models like 'fused-prismatic-diffracted' to describe societies.

9. The Scientific Management Theory, proposed by F.W. Taylor, is primarily concerned with:
(A) Improving worker satisfaction and morale.
(B) Fostering informal group dynamics within the workplace.
(C) Increasing organizational efficiency and productivity through scientific analysis of work.
(D) Decentralizing authority and empowering workers.

10. Which of the following statements correctly describes a central tenet of Rational Choice Theory in the context of public administration?
(A) Bureaucrats and voters act primarily out of self-interest to maximize their personal utility.
(B) Individuals in the public sector are primarily motivated by a desire for social equity and justice.
(C) Administrative decisions are products of historical and cultural factors rather than individual choices.
(D) Organizational behaviour is viewed as inherently irrational, unpredictable, and chaotic in nature.

11. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): New Public Administration (NPA) emerged as a critique of traditional public administration's value-neutral stance.
Reason (R): NPA advocates for social equity, relevance, and change, arguing that administrators should be proactive in addressing societal problems.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

12. The core focus of Development Administration is on:
(A) Maintaining status quo and regulatory functions of the state.
(B) The administration of socio-economic and political change in developing countries.
(C) Comparing administrative systems of developed Western nations.
(D) Reducing the role of the state in economic activities.

13. What is the primary objective of Comparative Public Administration (CPA)?
(A) To demonstrate and prove the inherent superiority of one specific administrative system over all others.
(B) To develop a set of universal principles of administration that are effectively applicable in all nations.
(C) To compare and explain the variations and similarities between administrative systems across different cultural settings.
(D) To focus research efforts exclusively on the administrative history and evolution of a single country.

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285. (C) often mass-based movements that arise organically around issues.
Non-Party Social Formations are mass-based movements that arise organically to address specific social or environmental issues. Unlike political parties, they lack a rigid hierarchical structure and do not aim to capture state power. These formations represent a form of spontaneous collective action where citizens organize to influence public opinion and policy on matters such as human rights or environmental protection.

286. (D) It laid the foundation for states to become important political and economic units.
The reorganisation of states along linguistic lines was a pivotal event that established states as significant political and economic units. It created coherent administrative areas with distinct identities, allowing regional cultures to flourish within the federal system. This trend enabled states to assert themselves as powerful actors with autonomy in policy-making, significantly reshaping the dynamics of Indian federalism and politics.

287. (C) fuels political movements and demands for new states from sub-state regions.
Regional disparities, characterized by uneven economic growth across the country, act as a major catalyst for political movements. When specific regions feel neglected or underdeveloped compared to others, it fuels demands for better governance and resource allocation. This sense of deprivation often leads to calls for sub-state autonomy or the creation of entirely new states to address local aspirations.

288. (B) an interplay of identity, development aspirations, and political control.
The creation of Telangana illustrates the complex relationship between identity assertion and the desire for economic development. Such movements for separate statehood reflect a quest for political control over local resources and a belief that a new state can better address regional grievances. It highlights how regionalism remains a dynamic force, driven by the interplay of cultural identity and aspirations.

289. (D) States have gained significant influence over their own economic and political affairs.
Stating that states have asserted themselves as powerful actors implies they have gained significant influence and autonomy in managing their own economic and political affairs. Rather than being mere administrative branches of the central government, states now play a crucial role in development planning and policy-making. This shift has made them primary units of political life, affecting national-level decisions.

290. (A) a political landscape where national politics is increasingly influenced by regional forces.
Regionalisation has transformed the Indian political landscape, making national politics increasingly dependent on regional forces. The rise of State Parties and the importance of regional identities mean that national electoral outcomes and the formation of coalition governments are heavily influenced by state-level dynamics. Consequently, the national political space is now a complex arena where regional aspirations and national goals are constantly negotiated.

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291. (C) The persistent problems of unequal representation and equality.
The relationship between gender and politics in India is primarily defined by the ongoing struggle for equality and representation. Despite legal protections, women remain significantly under-represented in major political bodies. This gap affects the prioritisation of gender-sensitive issues in the legislative process. Consequently, achieving a more balanced representation is a central theme in feminist political discourse and activism across the country.

292. (A) numerical and substantive under-representation of women in political institutions.
The representation gap refers to both the numerical shortage of women in legislative bodies and the lack of substantive influence they hold in policy-making. This deficit means that gender-specific concerns are often overlooked or marginalized in political agendas. Addressing this gap is seen as essential for ensuring that the diverse interests of the female population are adequately represented and addressed by the state.

22. Which theory of leadership suggests that leaders are born with certain inherent qualities that make them effective?
(A) Behavioral Theory
(B) Trait Theory
(C) Situational Theory
(D) Transformational Theory

23. A public manager who adjusts their leadership style based on the maturity and competence of their subordinates is applying principles from which theory of leadership?
(A) Trait Theory
(B) Great Man Theory
(C) Charismatic Theory
(D) Situational Theory

24. Consider the following factors associated with Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory of motivation:
1. Achievement
2. Company Policy and Administration
3. Salary
4. Recognition
5. Working Conditions

Which of the above are considered 'Hygiene Factors'?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2, 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 4 and 5 only

25. According to McGregor's Theory X, what is the primary assumption about employees?
(A) They are inherently motivated and seek responsibility.
(B) They are naturally lazy and will avoid work if possible.
(C) They are creative and capable of self-direction.
(D) They view work as a natural activity like rest or play.

26. Which of the following is NOT one of Chester Barnard's principles for effective organizational communication?
(A) Communication should be exclusively informal to encourage openness.
(B) The channels of communication should be definitely known.
(C) Every member of the organization should be served by a formal communication channel.
(D) The line of communication should be as direct and short as possible.

27. The concept of "Management Information System" (MIS) in an organization primarily deals with:
(A) Managing interpersonal conflicts between employees.
(B) The formal hierarchy and chain of command.
(C) The physical security and maintenance of the office building.
(D) The application of technology to provide necessary information for making effective administrative decisions.

28. Mary Parker Follett advocated for which method as the most constructive way to resolve conflict?
(A) Domination
(B) Integration
(C) Compromise
(D) Avoidance

29. Consider the following statements regarding Management by Objectives (MBO) as conceptualized by Peter Drucker:
1. It is a top-down process where objectives are dictated by senior management without consultation.
2. It involves a process of setting mutually agreed-upon goals by managers and subordinates.
3. The focus is primarily on activities and processes rather than results.
4. It emphasizes periodic review of progress towards the objectives.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

30. In the context of MBO, what is the primary purpose of setting specific, measurable objectives?
(A) To create a rigid structure that discourages innovation.
(B) To focus solely on financial outcomes and budget targets.
(C) To eliminate the need for ongoing managerial supervision.

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(D) To establish a clear and objective standard for the evaluation of employee performance.

31. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Ecological Approach argues that administrative practices successful in one country may not be effective in another.
Reason (R): Administrative systems are open systems that are heavily influenced by their surrounding social, cultural, economic, and political environments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

32. The concept of "politics-administration dichotomy" is a foundational theme in the evolution of Public Administration. What does it advocate?
(A) The complete merger of political and administrative functions.
(B) The separation of policy-making (politics) from policy-implementation (administration).
(C) The subordination of administration to judicial review.
(D) The dominance of administrative officials over elected politicians.

33. Which of the following is the best example of applying the System Theory perspective to a municipal corporation?
(A) Focusing exclusively on the internal departmental hierarchy and the formal chain of command.
(B) Analyzing the processing of citizen inputs to improve service outputs and monitor public feedback.
(C) Conducting detailed time-and-motion studies on the daily routines of sanitation workers.
(D) Studying the specific leadership style and personal traits of the individual municipal commissioner.

34. A public servant faced with a complex problem has limited time and cannot possibly review all potential alternatives and their consequences. He chooses an option that is "good enough" rather than the best possible one. This behavior is an example of:
(A) The practice of 'satisficing' as described under the concept of bounded rationality.
(B) Rational comprehensive decision-making within an organization.
(C) Incremental decision-making based on historical precedents.
(D) Irrational decision-making driven by emotional factors.

35. Consider the following statements regarding the New Public Administration (NPA) movement:
1. Originated from the Minnowbrook Conference of 1968.
2. Stressed on values like social equity and relevance.
3. Advocated for a value-neutral and apolitical public service.
4. Criticized the traditional model of public administration for its lack of responsiveness.
5. Championed the principles of Scientific Management.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 1, 3 and 5 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only

36. "The art and science of management as applied to the affairs of the state" is a common definition of:
(A) Private Administration
(B) Development Administration
(C) Comparative Public Administration
(D) Public Administration

37. A key difference between public and private administration lies in the 'service motive' versus the 'profit motive'. In which sector is the 'service motive' the primary driving force?
(A) Private administration
(B) Both public and private administration equally
(C) Public administration
(D) Corporate social responsibility wings of private administration

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38. Match the administrative theories in List I with their main proponents in List II.
List I: (Theory)
P. Bureaucratic Theory
Q. Human Relations Theory
R. Scientific Management Theory
S. Management by Objectives
List II: (Main Proponent/Associated Figure)
1. Peter Drucker
2. Max Weber
3. F.W. Taylor
4. Elton Mayo
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

39. The 'open systems' view in System Theory implies that an organization:
(A) Is self-sufficient and does not need external resources.
(B) Has a rigid and unchangeable structure.
(C) Lacks any formal communication channels.
(D) Continuously interacts with and is affected by its environment.

40. Herbert Simon's decision-making model critiques the classical "economic man" and proposes the concept of the:
(A) Administrative man
(B) Political man
(C) Social man
(D) Self-actualizing man

41. Arrange the following events and publications in the correct chronological order of their occurrence:
1. Hawthorne Experiments begin.
2. Max Weber writes on Bureaucracy.
3. First Minnowbrook Conference.
4. Woodrow Wilson's "The Study of Administration".
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 2, 4, 3, 1
(C) 4, 1, 2, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

42. The Ecological Approach, pioneered by Fred Riggs, is a product of which broader field of study in public administration?
(A) Comparative Public Administration
(B) Development Administration
(C) New Public Management
(D) Scientific Management

43. Which of the following is NOT a principle of F.W. Taylor's Scientific Management?
(A) Development of a true science for each element of a man's work.
(B) Scientific selection, training, and development of workmen.
(C) Hearty cooperation between management and workmen.
(D) Encouragement of informal social groups to boost morale.

44. Rational Choice Theory assumes that human behavior is guided by:
(A) Altruism and collective good.
(B) Instrumental rationality and self-interest.
(C) Tradition and social norms.
(D) Emotional and affective impulses.

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45. The term 'Development Administration' was coined to describe administration focused on:
(A) Administering colonies for the benefit of the metropole.
(B) Implementing market reforms in developed economies.
(C) Carrying out socio-economic change and nation-building in newly independent countries.
(D) Maintaining law and order in a static society.

46. Read the statements given below regarding Comparative Public Administration (CPA) and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Comparative Public Administration seeks to be 'nomothetic', meaning it aims to formulate general laws and theories.
Statement II: A major challenge for CPA is the difficulty in isolating administrative variables from their unique cultural contexts.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

47. The "3 Es" often associated with New Public Management are:
(A) Economy, Efficiency, Effectiveness

(B) F.W. Taylor
(C) Mary Parker Follett
(D) Herbert Simon

106. The central idea of Peter Drucker's MBO is to replace management by domination with:
(A) Management by objectives and self-control.
(B) Management by crisis.
(C) Management by exception.
(D) Management by intuition.

107. The traditional view of public administration as a value-free, neutral instrument is most closely associated with:
(A) New Public Administration
(B) Development Administration
(C) New Public Management
(D) The politics-administration dichotomy

108. An administrative system in which governmental structures are highly specialized and functionally distinct is termed as _____ by Fred Riggs.
(A) Fused
(B) Diffracted
(C) Prismatic
(D) Agrarian

109. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Scientific Management Theory views workers primarily as economic beings motivated by monetary rewards.
Reason (R): F.W. Taylor proposed a differential piece-rate system, where workers who exceeded the standard output were paid at a higher rate.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

110. The concept of 'bureau-pathology' refers to:
(A) The positive outcomes of a well-functioning bureaucracy.
(B) The study of diseases affecting government employees.
(C) The architectural design of government office buildings.
(D) The dysfunctional consequences and negative behaviors inherent in bureaucratic organizational structures.

111. Which of the following is an example of an informal channel of organizational communication?
(A) Rumors spreading during a lunch break
(B) A memo from the CEO
(C) The company's official newsletter
(D) A formal performance review meeting

112. The term "POSDCORB", often associated with the classical school, is related to the _____ of public administration.
(A) scope
(B) principles
(C) meaning
(D) evolution

113. Which of the following statements correctly distinguishes between leadership and motivation?
(A) Leadership is a personal trait, while motivation is an organizational process.
(B) Leadership is the process of influencing others, while motivation is the internal drive that directs behavior.
(C) Motivation is an external force, while leadership is an internal state.
(D) Leadership and motivation are identical concepts.

114. Consider the following statements regarding the Human Relations Theory:
1. It emerged from the Hawthorne studies.
2. It views the organization as a social system.
3. It emphasizes the role of informal groups.
4. It considers economic incentives as the primary motivator.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

115. A manager practicing McGregor's Theory Y would most likely:
(A) Implement strict controls and punishments.

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56. Mary Parker Follett described 'power-over' and 'power-with'. What does 'power-with' signify?
(A) A co-active power developed jointly, not imposed.
(B) A coercive power where one person forces another to act.
(C) The power derived from one's formal position in the hierarchy.
(D) The power to veto decisions made by others.

57. The MBO cycle, as envisioned by Peter Drucker, typically begins with which step?
(A) Performance appraisal
(B) Rewarding employees
(C) Setting organizational objectives
(D) Individual goal setting

58. Which of the following is an example of a dysfunction of bureaucracy as identified by critics?
(A) Goal displacement, where following the rules becomes more important than achieving the organization's mission.
(B) Speed and efficiency in decision making.
(C) Flexibility and adaptability to new situations.
(D) High employee morale and job satisfaction.

59. The 'locus' and 'focus' of Public Administration refer to:
(A) The location and the purpose of the administrative agency.
(B) The institutional 'where' and the substantive 'what' of the field.
(C) The leader's style and the followers' maturity.
(D) The inputs and outputs of the administrative system.

60. Which of the following statements about the differences between public and private administration is most accurate?
(A) Public administration is always more efficient than private administration.
(B) Public administration faces greater complexity due to its political context and public accountability.
(C) Private administration is free from all forms of legal regulation.
(D) There are no significant differences; they are essentially the same.

61. Consider the following components regarding the System Theory approach to organizations:
1. Inputs
2. Transformation Process
3. Outputs
4. Feedback
5. Environment
Which of the above are correct components?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 1, 3, and 5 only
(C) 2, 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

62. The concept of 'administrative man' in Herbert Simon's Decision Making theory is characterized by the behavior of:
(A) Maximizing
(B) Optimizing
(C) Minimizing
(D) Satisficing

63. The 'Sala Model' is a concept within which approach to Public Administration?
(A) Ecological Approach
(B) Scientific Management
(C) Human Relations
(D) New Public Management

64. 'Mental Revolution' was a key concept advocated by F.W. Taylor in the context of:
(A) Max Weber's theory
(B) Scientific Management
(C) Mary Parker Follett's work
(D) Peter Drucker's management theory

65. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): New Public Management (NPM) promotes the idea of an 'entrepreneurial government'.
Reason (R): NPM advocates for introducing private sector management practices, such as competition, performance contracts, and customer focus, into the public sector.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.

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(B) Equity, Equality, Empowerment
(C) Environment, Ecology, Energy
(D) Engagement, E-governance, Excellence

48. The impact of liberalization and globalization on public administration typically includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) A greater emphasis on privatization and contracting out.
(B) An increase in the size and scope of the state bureaucracy.
(C) The rise of a 'regulatory state' instead of a 'provider state'.
(D) Increased influence of international organizations on domestic policy.

49. Consider the following principles regarding Max Weber's ideal-type Bureaucracy:
1. Impersonality in decision making.
2. A well-defined hierarchy of authority.
3. Employment and promotion based on personal loyalty.
4. A system of written rules and regulations.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 3 and 4 only

50. The Human Relations Theory is often criticized for:
(A) Being a tool for management to manipulate workers by paying attention to their social needs.
(B) Over-emphasizing formal structure and rules.
(C) Ignoring the human and social aspects of work.
(D) Focusing too much on economic incentives as motivators.

51. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Human Relations Theory shifted the focus of organizational studies from the formal structure to informal social dynamics.
Reason (R): The Hawthorne experiments unexpectedly revealed that factors like worker morale, group norms, and feeling of being valued were more significant for productivity than physical working conditions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

52. A leader who inspires followers to transcend their own self-interests for the good of the organization and is capable of having a profound and extraordinary effect on them is described as:
(A) A transactional leader
(B) A laissez-faire leader
(C) An autocratic leader
(D) A transformational leader

53. According to Abraham Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs, which is the highest level of need?
(A) Safety needs
(B) Esteem needs
(C) Self-actualization needs
(D) Social needs

54. In Chester Barnard's view, an order will be accepted by a subordinate if it falls within their:
(A) Span of control
(B) Zone of indifference
(C) Area of expertise
(D) Circle of friends

55. Match the administrative concepts in List I with the associated theories in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Two-Factor Theory
Q. Theory X and Theory Y
R. Bounded Rationality
S. Prismatic Society
List II: (Associated Theory)
1. Decision Making Approach
2. Motivation Theory (Herzberg)
3. Ecological Approach (Riggs)
4. Motivation Theory (McGregor)
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

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(C) 1, 3, 5, 4, 2
(D) 4, 2, 3, 5, 1

76. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of Development Administration?
(A) Change-oriented
(B) Status-quo oriented
(C) Goal-oriented
(D) Client-oriented

77. Read the statements given below regarding Fred Riggs's 'prismatic society' and choose the correct option.
Statement I: It is a transitional society, mixing features of both traditional (fused) and modern (diffracted) societies.
Statement II: In a prismatic society, there is a significant gap between formal rules and actual practices.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

78. The concept of 'bounded rationality' was introduced by which thinker?
(A) F.W. Taylor
(B) Max Weber
(C) Chester Barnard
(D) Herbert Simon

79. The core idea of Scientific Management is to find the "one best way" of doing a task. This is achieved through:
(A) Time and motion studies.
(B) Democratic consensus among workers.
(C) Following historical precedents.
(D) Managerial intuition and experience.

80. A key criticism of Comparative Public Administration (CPA) in its early phase was its:
(A) Overemphasis on normative concerns and social equity.
(B) Lack of a theoretical framework and being excessively descriptive.
(C) Focus on developing countries to the exclusion of Western ones.
(D) Rejection of scientific methods.

81. Consider the following practices associated with New Public Management (NPM):
1. Creation of autonomous agencies.
2. Emphasis on input controls and process compliance.
3. Use of performance indicators and benchmarking.
4. Separation of policy advice from policy implementation.
5. Focus on lifetime employment and seniority-based promotion.

Which of the above are representative of NPM?
(A) 1, 2 and 5 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2, 3 and 5 only
(D) 1, 4 and 5 only

82. Globalization's impact on public administration is evident through the increased importance of:
(A) Transnational policy networks and international regulatory regimes.
(B) National sovereignty and isolationist policies.
(C) Strict hierarchical and inward-looking bureaucracies.
(D) The politics-administration dichotomy.

83. The Human Relations approach to organization is also known as the:
(A) Structural approach
(B) Mechanistic approach
(C) Neo-classical approach
(D) Systems approach

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84. A manager who believes that employees need to be closely supervised and controlled because they are inherently unmotivated is operating under the assumptions of:
(A) Theory Y
(B) Two-Factor Theory
(C) Hierarchy of Needs Theory
(D) Theory X

85. According to Chester Barnard, for communication to be authoritative, it must be:
(A) Understood by the receiver.
(B) Consistent with the purpose of the organization.
(C) All of the above.
(D) Compatible with the receiver's personal interest.

86. 'Constructive conflict' is a concept associated with:
(A) F.W. Taylor
(B) Mary Parker Follett
(C) Max Weber
(D) Peter Drucker

87. Which of the following is a potential pitfall of Management by Objectives (MBO)?
(A) It improves communication between managers and subordinates.
(B) It clarifies organizational goals and individual responsibilities.
(C) It links individual performance to organizational objectives.
(D) An overemphasis on quantifiable short-term goals while neglecting the qualitative aspects of performance.

88. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Peter Drucker's Management by Objectives (MBO) is a participative approach to management.
Reason (R): MBO requires managers and subordinates to jointly set objectives and periodically review performance against those objectives.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

89. A primary distinction between the evolution of public administration in developed vs. developing nations is that in the latter, it is often linked with:
(A) Maintaining colonial structures.
(B) The principles of New Public Management from the outset.
(C) The goals of nation-building and socio-economic development.
(D) A strong tradition of politics-administration dichotomy.

90. The concept that an organization is a "cooperative system" is central to the writings of:
(A) Chester Barnard
(B) F.W. Taylor
(C) Max Weber
(D) Fred Riggs

91. The Ecological approach is 'ecological' because it studies:
(A) The physical environment and its impact on government buildings.
(B) The interaction between the administrative system and its societal setting.
(C) The biological ecosystems within a nation.
(D) The interaction between the administrative system and its societal setting.

92. The 'proverbs of administration' was a term used by Herbert Simon to criticize the:
(A) Scientific Management theory.
(B) Traditional principles of organization for being contradictory.
(C) Human Relations theory.
(D) Bureaucratic theory of Max Weber.

93. Which statement accurately reflects the core idea of Rational Choice Theory?
(A) People always make the objectively best decision.
(B) People's choices are determined by their social class.
(C) People act to maximize their preferences, whatever those preferences may be.
(D) People's decisions are primarily emotional and non-rational.

94. The First Minnowbrook Conference (1968), which heralded New Public Administration, was convened in the context of:
(A) The post-World War II economic boom.
(B) The fall of the Berlin Wall and the end of the Cold War.
(C) The great depression of the 1930s.
(D) The social and political turmoil of the 1960s in the United States.

95. Consider the following characteristics regarding Development Administration:
1. It is change-oriented.
2. It is focused on results and goals.
3. It gives importance to planning and

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innovation.
4. It is primarily concerned with maintaining law and order.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

96. The study of Public Administration across different nations and cultures to identify patterns and variations is the subject matter of:
(A) New Public Administration
(B) Comparative Public Administration
(C) Development Administration
(D) Scientific Management

97. A key slogan for New Public Management could be:
(A) "Social equity above all"
(B) "Steer, don't row"
(C) "One best way"
(D) "Administration is value-free"

98. The changing nature of Public Administration in the era of liberalization emphasizes a shift from:
(A) Hierarchy to networks.
(B) A regulatory role to a direct provider role.
(C) Market-based solutions to state-owned enterprises.
(D) Decentralization to centralization.

99. Match the organizational theories in List I with their key focus in List II.
List I: (Organizational Theory)
P. Scientific Management
Q. Bureaucratic Theory
R. Human Relations Theory
S. System Theory
List II: (Key Focus)
1. Informal groups and worker morale
2. Task efficiency and the "one best way"
3. Organization as an open system interacting with its environment
4. Formal structure, rules, and impersonality
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

100. In an organization, the established and official lines of authority and communication are referred to as:
(A) The grapevine
(B) The informal organization
(C) The social network
(D) The formal organization

101. Which theory of leadership emphasizes that the effectiveness of a leader depends on the interaction between their style and the characteristics of the situation?
(A) Trait Theory
(B) Behavioral Theory
(C) Situational/Contingency Theory
(D) Great Man Theory

102. In Herzberg's theory, which of the following is a 'Motivator' and not a 'Hygiene Factor'?
(A) Salary
(B) Recognition for achievement
(C) Job security
(D) Working conditions

103. According to Chester Barnard, the 'functions of the executive' include:
(A) Maximizing shareholder profit at all costs.
(B) Enforcing strict discipline through punishment.
(C) Performing the physical tasks of production.
(D) Maintaining organizational communication and securing essential services from participating individuals.

104. Arrange the following schools of thought in public administration in the correct chronological sequence of their prominence:
1. New Public Management
2. Classical Theory (including SMT and Bureaucracy)
3. New Public Administration
4. Human Relations Theory

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 4, 3, 1
(B) 1, 2, 4, 3
(C) 2, 3, 4, 1
(D) 4, 2, 1, 3

105. "Circular response" and the "law of the situation" are concepts developed by:
(A) Chester Barnard

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(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

66. A city government decides to hire a private company to manage its waste collection services instead of using its own employees. This is an example of a practice promoted by:
(A) New Public Management
(B) Traditional Public Administration
(C) New Public Administration
(D) Development Administration

67. The shift from a 'provider state' to a 'regulatory state' is a major theme associated with the:
(A) Rise of the welfare state.
(B) Era of liberalization and globalization.
(C) Liberalization and globalization.
(D) Classical era of public administration.

68. The Hawthorne experiments famously demonstrated the 'Hawthorne Effect', which is:
(A) The tendency for productivity to increase when physical lighting is improved.
(B) The negative impact of informal groups on organizational goals.
(C) The sole importance of financial incentives in motivating workers.
(D) The tendency for individuals to modify their behavior when they are being observed.

69. Which theory of motivation categorizes human needs into a five-level pyramid?
(A) Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory
(B) McGregor's Theory X and Y
(C) Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
(D) Vroom's Expectancy Theory

70. "Grapevine" is a term used to describe which type of organizational communication?
(A) Formal, downward communication
(B) Informal communication
(C) Formal, upward communication
(D) Written communication through official memos

71. Match the authors in List I with their major works or concepts in List II.
List I: (Author)
P. Max Weber
Q. Herbert Simon
R. Fred Riggs
S. F.W. Taylor
List II: (Major Work/Concept)
1. The Principles of Scientific Management
2. Administrative Behavior
3. The Ecology of Public Administration
4. Economy and Society
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

72. Mary Parker Follett's concept of 'integration' for conflict resolution involves:
(A) Developing a new solution that satisfies all parties' desires without requiring compromise.
(B) A competitive scenario where one side achieves victory and the other side loses.
(C) A cooperative process where both sides give up parts of their demands to reach a middle ground.
(D) A strategy of postponement where the conflict is delayed to a later date.

73. In the MBO framework, objectives should be "SMART". What does the 'A' in SMART stand for?
(A) Ambitious
(B) Administrative
(C) Achievable
(D) Accountable

74. The formalistic, impersonal, and rule-bound nature of public administration is a direct legacy of:
(A) Weberian bureaucratic theory.
(B) Human Relations theory.
(C) New Public Management.
(D) Development Administration.

75. Arrange the following needs in Maslow's hierarchy in the correct sequence from the lowest level to the highest level:
1. Self-Actualization
2. Physiological
3. Esteem
4. Safety
5. Social/Belongingness
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 4, 5, 3, 1
(B) 2, 5, 4, 1, 3

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(B) Assume employees are lazy and need constant supervision.
(C) Delegate responsibility and encourage participation.
(D) Focus solely on meeting production quotas.

116. Information Management in an organization primarily aims to:
(A) Restrict the flow of information to maintain secrecy.
(B) Replace human decision-makers with computers.
(C) Focus only on historical data and records.
(D) Ensure the right information is available to the right people at the right time.

117. Mary Parker Follett argued that to resolve conflict effectively, parties should focus on their underlying _____ rather than their stated positions.
(A) emotions
(B) weaknesses
(C) interests
(D) histories

118. The MBO process links individual goals with:
(A) The goals of the immediate supervisor only.
(B) The overall strategic goals of the organization.
(C) The employee's personal financial goals.
(D) The goals of competing organizations.

119. The "Iron Cage" of rationality and bureaucracy is a concept associated with:
(A) F.W. Taylor
(B) Elton Mayo
(C) Mary Parker Follett
(D) Max Weber

120. Which of the following accurately describes a key principle of New Public Management (NPM)?
(A) Treating citizens as customers.
(B) Increased centralization of power.
(C) A shift in emphasis from results to processes.
(D) Expanding the size of the civil service.

121. Match the terms in List I with their meanings in List II.
List I: (Term)
P. Integration (Follett)
Q. Satisficing (Simon)
R. Hygiene Factors (Herzberg)
S. Zone of Indifference (Barnard)
List II: (Meaning in Context)
1. Factors that do not motivate but can cause dissatisfaction if absent.
2. Finding a creative solution to conflict satisfying all parties.
3. The area within which a subordinate accepts orders without question.
4. Choosing a 'good enough' option rather than the optimal one.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

122. The evolution of public administration as a discipline distinct from Political Science gained momentum with the idea of:
(A) The politics-administration dichotomy
(B) Social equity
(C) The regulatory state
(D) Development administration

123. Which one of the following is NOT a feature of the System Approach?
(A) It considers the organization in its totality.
(B) It is boundary-spanning.
(C) It is adaptive.
(D) It is a closed model.

124. The 'Rational' model of decision-making assumes that the decision-maker:
(A) Has incomplete information about alternatives.
(B) Has a clear, ordered set of preferences.
(C) Is limited by cognitive abilities.
(D) Seeks a satisfactory, not optimal, solution.

125. Consider the following features regarding Riggs's 'Prismatic-Sala' model:
1. Heterogeneity
2. Formalism
3. Overlapping
4. Functional Specificity
5. Universalism
Which of the above features are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only

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(C) The influence of social structures
(D) Bounded rationality

210. Which of the following is a central theme of New Public Administration?
(A) Social Equity
(B) Economy
(C) Efficiency
(D) Profitability

211. Consider the following statements regarding New Public Management (NPM):
1. It advocates for a more entrepreneurial and market-based public sector.
2. It emphasizes decentralization and performance measurement.
3. It seeks to increase the size and role of the state.
4. It treats citizens as 'customers' rather than subjects.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

212. The increasing role of Multi-National Corporations (MNCs) and international NGOs in policy-making is a direct consequence of:
(A) The rise of the welfare state
(B) The Cold War
(C) The Scientific Management movement
(D) Globalization

213. The principle of 'Unity of Command' means that an employee should:
(A) Command multiple subordinates.
(B) Belong to a single, unified organization.
(C) Receive orders from only one superior.
(D) Adhere to a single plan of action.

214. The Hawthorne studies shifted the focus of management from a mechanistic view to a:
(A) Purely economic view.
(B) Humanistic and social-psychological view.
(C) Political and power-based view.
(D) Ecological and environmental view.

215. A manager who provides vision and a sense of mission, and who inspires pride and gains respect and trust, is demonstrating which type of leadership?
(A) Laissez-faire
(B) Transactional
(C) Bureaucratic
(D) Transformational

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216. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): In McGregor's Theory Y, management's role is to create conditions where employees can achieve their own goals by directing their efforts towards organizational objectives.
Reason (R): Theory Y assumes that the expenditure of physical and mental effort in work is as natural as play or rest, and that people will exercise self-direction and self-control.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

217. Match the concepts in List I with their proponents in List II.
List I: (Concept)
P. Law of the Situation
Q. Zone of Indifference
R. Hierarchy of Needs
S. Prismatic-Sala Model
List II: (Proponent)
1. Abraham Maslow
2. Fred Riggs
3. Mary Parker Follett
4. Chester Barnard
(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4

218. Information management within a large bureaucracy is crucial for:
(A) Ensuring coordination, control, and effective decision-making.
(B) Encouraging rumors and gossip.
(C) Maintaining rigid departmental silos.

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(D) The communication must be delivered by the highest-ranking executive.

136. Which one of the following is NOT a method of conflict resolution discussed by Mary Parker Follett?
(A) Litigation
(B) Domination
(C) Compromise
(D) Integration

137. The success of the MBO approach heavily depends on:
(A) The secrecy of organizational goals.
(B) A highly centralized decision-making structure.
(C) The top management's commitment and involvement.
(D) The infrequent review of performance.

138. The idea that public administration differs from private administration in its legal and political accountability is a central argument distinguishing the two.
(A) True, as public administration is subject to public law and political oversight.
(B) False, as both are equally accountable to their shareholders.
(C) True, but only in developing countries.
(D) False, as private administration faces more legal constraints.

139. A 'closed system' perspective on an organization would:
(A) Focus on the organization's interaction with its environment.
(B) Emphasize feedback loops and adaptation.
(C) See the organization as permeable and dependent on external resources.
(D) View the organization as largely self-contained and autonomous.

140. Herbert Simon divided the decision-making process into three phases. What are they?
(A) Planning, Organizing, and Controlling
(B) Intelligence, Design, and Choice
(C) Input, Process, and Output
(D) Action, Reaction, and Interaction

141. Consider the following concepts associated with the Scientific Management Theory:
1. Time and motion studies.
2. Differential piece-rate system.
3. Social equity.
4. Functional foremanship.
5. Informal organization.

Which of the above concepts are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 1, 3 and 5 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only

142. The "public choice" approach is a variant of which broader theory applied to public administration?
(A) Human Relations Theory
(B) System Theory
(C) Ecological Approach
(D) Rational Choice Theory

143. Which conference is known as the "Second Minnowbrook Conference" which revisited the themes of New Public Administration?
(A) Minnowbrook II (1988)
(B) Minnowbrook I (1968)
(C) Minnowbrook III (2008)
(D) The Philadelphia Conference (1967)

144. The administrative reforms in many countries since the 1980s, emphasizing privatization, deregulation, and performance management, are manifestations of:
(A) Scientific Management
(B) New Public Management (NPM)
(C) Traditional Bureaucracy
(D) New Public Administration (NPA)

145. "A body of knowledge and practice that is change-oriented, goal-oriented and client-centered" best describes:
(A) Comparative Public Administration
(B) Development Administration
(C) Traditional Public Administration
(D) Bureaucratic Theory

146. A major legacy of the era of liberalization and globalization for public administration is the concept of:
(A) Governance, which includes state, market, and civil society actors.
(B) A self-sufficient and isolated state.
(C) The command-and-control state model.

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(D) The complete withdrawal of the state from all functions.

147. Which organizational theory would be most interested in studying the chain of command, span of control, and departmentalization?
(A) Human Relations Theory
(B) System Theory
(C) Classical Theories (like Bureaucratic Theory)
(D) Rational Choice Theory

148. Match the leadership theories in List I with their core ideas in List II.
List I: (Leadership Theory)
P. Trait Theory
Q. Behavioral Theory
R. Situational Theory
S. Transformational Theory
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Leadership depends on the context and follower maturity.
2. Leaders are born with specific inherent qualities.
3. Leaders inspire followers to transcend self-interest.
4. Leadership can be learned by observing specific actions and styles.
(A) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-3, S-4

149. According to Herzberg's Two-Factor Theory, improving salary and working conditions will:
(A) Strongly motivate employees to perform better.
(B) Lead to high levels of job satisfaction.
(C) Prevent dissatisfaction but will not in itself create satisfaction or motivation.
(D) Have no effect on employee attitudes.

150. A key barrier to effective organizational communication where a message is distorted as it passes through different hierarchical levels is known as:
(A) Feedback
(B) Filtering
(C) Grapevine
(D) Decoding

151. "Depersonalizing orders" by uniting all concerned in a study of the situation to discover the "law of the situation" was a conflict resolution idea proposed by:
(A) Peter Drucker
(B) Max Weber
(C) Chester Barnard
(D) Mary Parker Follett

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152. Which of the following is a key benefit of a well-implemented MBO system?
(A) It aligns individual and departmental goals with organizational strategy.
(B) It reduces the need for planning.
(C) It encourages a focus on bureaucratic procedures over outcomes.
(D) It works best in a highly centralized and autocratic environment.

153. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The Human Relations movement challenged the purely mechanistic view of the worker promoted by Scientific Management.
Reason (R): The Hawthorne Studies concluded that productivity was a function of social factors and worker morale, not just physical conditions and economic incentives.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

154. What is the primary focus of Public Administration?
(A) The implementation of public policy.
(B) The formulation of laws.
(C) The adjudication of legal disputes.
(D) The election of political representatives.

155. The concept that an organization must adapt to its environment to survive is a central idea in:
(A) Scientific Management Theory
(B) Bureaucratic Theory
(C) MBO
(D) System Theory

156. The 'ecological fallacy' in the context of Comparative Public Administration refers to:
(A) Ignoring the environmental impact of administrative actions.
(B) Assuming that relationships observed for a group necessarily apply to all specific individuals.
(C) The failure of an administrative system to adapt to its environment.
(D) The belief that administrative principles are universal.

157. 'Differential piece-rate system' is a wage plan associated with:
(A) Human Relations Theory
(B) Bureaucratic Theory
(C) Scientific Management Theory
(D) Development Administration

158. The 'Public Choice' school, an application of Rational Choice Theory, views government and bureaucracy as:
(A) Benevolent entities working for the public good.
(B) Irrational systems that cannot be analyzed systematically.
(C) Social institutions primarily shaped by cultural norms.
(D) Market-like arenas where voters, politicians, and bureaucrats act to pursue their own self-interest.

159. The emphasis on 'social equity' as a key value for public administrators was a major contribution of:
(A) New Public Administration
(B) New Public Management
(C) Scientific Management
(D) Classical Theory

160. A public sector enterprise that is consistently making losses is sold to a private company. This action is an example of which policy often associated with Liberalisation?
(A) Nationalisation
(B) Privatisation
(C) Bureaucratisation
(D) Centralisation

161. Consider the following principles regarding administrative organization:
1. Hierarchy or Scalar Principle
2. Unity of Command
3. Span of Control
4. Social Equity
Which of the above were advocated by the classical school?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

162. The theory that focuses on the social and psychological needs of employees and views the organization as a social system is:
(A) Human Relations Theory
(B) Scientific Management Theory
(C) Bureaucratic Theory
(D) Rational Choice Theory

163. The Blake and Mouton Managerial Grid is an example of which approach to leadership?
(A) Trait approach
(B) Situational approach
(C) Behavioral approach
(D) Charismatic approach

164. In Maslow's theory, the desire for friendship, love, and a sense of belonging corresponds to which level of needs?
(A) Physiological needs
(B) Safety needs
(C) Esteem needs
(D) Social needs

165. According to Chester Barnard, a key function of an executive is to formulate and define organizational:
(A) Profits
(B) Politics
(C) Purpose
(D) Problems

166. A management information system (MIS) is a tool for:
(A) Managing conflict
(B) Enhancing organizational communication and decision-making
(C) Motivating employees through financial rewards
(D) Implementing scientific management principles

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(C) Situational Theory
(D) Behavioral Theory

188. Which of the following is NOT a feature of MBO?
(A) Joint goal-setting
(B) Focus on inputs rather than results
(C) Performance review
(D) Action planning

189. A distinguishing characteristic of public administration is its accountability to:
(A) Shareholders
(B) A board of directors
(C) The public and their elected representatives
(D) The profit motive

190. What is a key characteristic of Fred Riggs "fused" society model?
(A) High degree of specialization of roles.
(B) A clear distinction between formal rules and actual practice.
(C) A highly developed market economy.
(D) A single structure performs a wide variety of functions.

191. Consider the following aspects of organizational life as identified by Human Relations Theory:
1. Importance of social norms.
2. Role of the informal organization.
3. Significance of non-economic rewards.
4. Need for a strict, hierarchical structure.

Which of the above are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

192. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Chester Barnard viewed organizations as cooperative systems.
Reason (R): He argued that an organization's survival depends on its ability to secure cooperation from its members by maintaining an equilibrium between contributions and satisfactions.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A false but R is true.

193. The concept of "bounded rationality" acknowledges the _____ of human decision-making.
(A) perfection
(B) cognitive limits
(C) infallibility
(D) emotional basis

194. Which thinker is most associated with the concept of Development Administration?
(A) Edward Weidner
(B) Dwight Waldo
(C) Herbert Simon
(D) F.W. Taylor

195. The critique that traditional administrative principles were mere 'proverbs' was made by:
(A) Max Weber
(B) Woodrow Wilson
(C) Herbert Simon
(D) Luther Gulick

196. The main argument of New Public Administration (NPA) is that administrators should be:
(A) Value-neutral and politically passive.
(B) Focused exclusively on efficiency and economy.
(C) Primarily concerned with maintaining the status quo.
(D) Proactive, value-driven, and committed to social equity.

197. The term 'organizational culture' is most related to the concepts explored by which theory?
(A) Scientific Management Theory
(B) Rational Choice Theory
(C) Human Relations Theory
(D) MBO

198. In the context of conflict management, what does "domination" mean according to Mary Parker Follett?
(A) A solution where both sides get what they want.

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(D) Development Administration

177. The 'bank wiring observation room' experiment was a crucial part of the:
(A) Scientific Management studies
(B) Hawthorne studies
(C) MBO implementation process
(D) Bureaucratic model validation

178. Arrange the emergence of the following concepts in Public Administration in the correct chronological sequence:
1. Social Equity (NPA)
2. Efficiency (Scientific Management)
3. Managerialism (NPM)
4. Rationality (Bureaucracy)
Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 4, 2, 3, 1
(C) 2, 1, 4, 3
(D) 1, 3, 2, 4

179. A leadership style where the leader makes decisions alone without consulting subordinates is called:
(A) Democratic
(B) Laissez-faire
(C) Autocratic
(D) Participative

180. The need for recognition, status, and respect from others falls under which category in Maslow's hierarchy?
(A) Safety needs
(B) Social needs
(C) Self-actualization needs
(D) Esteem needs

181. Chester Barnard's concept of the "zone of indifference" suggests that:
(A) Employees are generally apathetic towards their work.
(B) Communication is irrelevant to organizational effectiveness.
(C) The range of orders that a subordinate will accept without consciously questioning a superior's authority.
(D) Managers should be indifferent to the personal problems of employees.

182. According to Mary Parker Follett, the most desirable form of power in an organization is:
(A) Power-over
(B) Power-with
(C) Coercive power
(D) Unilateral power

183. Peter Drucker is credited with popularizing which management philosophy?
(A) Scientific Management
(B) Human Relations
(C) Total Quality Management
(D) Management by Objectives

184. The increasing interconnectedness of national economies and societies is known as:
(A) Globalization
(B) Privatization
(C) Liberalization
(D) Nationalization

185. Match the thinkers in List I with their schools of thought in List II.
List I: (Thinker)
P. F.W. Taylor
Q. Elton Mayo
R. Max Weber
S. Fred Riggs
List II: (School of Thought)
1. Human Relations School
2. Bureaucratic School
3. Ecological Approach
4. Scientific Management School
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-4, R-3, S-2
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-1, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-1, R-2, S-4

186. The classical theories of organization (Scientific Management, Bureaucratic Theory) are often criticized for viewing the organization as a:
(A) Closed system
(B) Social system
(C) Open system
(D) Political system

187. The leadership theory that posits that leaders are not born but can be trained, and focuses on what leaders do, is the:
(A) Trait Theory
(B) Great Man Theory

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(D) 3, 4 and 5 only

126. F.W. Taylor's 'functional foremanship' is a system where a worker receives orders from:
(A) A single boss.
(B) The CEO directly.
(C) A committee of peers.
(D) Several specialist foremen.

127. Which of the following represents a criticism of Rational Choice Theory?
(A) It can oversimplify complex human motivations, ignoring altruism and social norms.
(B) It provides a clear and parsimonious model of behavior.
(C) It can be used to analyze a wide range of political and administrative phenomena.
(D) It emphasizes the importance of individual agency.

128. The slogan of "relevance, values, social equity and change" is most closely tied to:
(A) Scientific Management Theory
(B) New Public Administration
(C) New Public Management
(D) Bureaucratic Theory

129. Read the statements given below regarding Development Administration and choose the correct option.
Statement I: Development Administration is a concept relevant only to the administration of developed countries.
Statement II: Development Administration is action-oriented and goal-oriented.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

130. A major contribution of Comparative Public Administration is that it:
(A) Highlighted the importance of the ecological context in shaping administrative systems.
(B) Proved the universal applicability of American administrative principles.
(C) Discouraged the study of administration in non-Western countries.
(D) Concluded that administration and politics are the same.

131. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Bureaucratic theory emphasizes a rational-legal basis for authority.
Reason (R): Max Weber argued that authority legitimized by a system of laws and rules is more stable and efficient than authority based on tradition or charisma.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

132. The concept of 'informal organization' arising spontaneously within the formal structure was a key discovery of:
(A) The Scientific Management school.
(B) The Bureaucratic school.
(C) The Rational Choice school.
(D) The Human Relations school.

133. A leader who clarifies role and task requirements and provides rewards contingent on performance is best described as a:
(A) Transformational leader
(B) Charismatic leader
(C) Transactional leader
(D) Laissez-faire leader

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134. In McGregor's Theory Y, the managerial attitude towards employees is that they are:
(A) Lazy and must be coerced to work.
(B) Motivated, creative, and capable of self-control.
(C) Primarily driven by the need for job security.
(D) Indifferent to organizational goals.

135. Chester Barnard identified four conditions for a communication to be accepted as authoritative. Which of the following is NOT one of them?
(A) The person must be able to understand the communication.
(B) The communication must be consistent with the organizational purpose.
(C) The person must believe it is compatible with their personal interest as a whole.

(B) A victory of one side over the other.
(C) A situation where both sides give up something.
(D) The avoidance of the conflict altogether.

199. The removal of state regulations in economic sectors to promote competition is known as:
(A) Nationalization
(B) Centralization
(C) Formalization
(D) Deregulation

200. The concept of "span of control" refers to:
(A) The number of subordinates a superior can effectively manage.
(B) The geographical area an organization covers.
(C) The total lifecycle of a project.
(D) The extent of an employee's authority.

201. Consider the following potential dysfunctions or criticisms of bureaucracy:
1. Red tape and excessive paperwork.
2. Impersonality leading to alienation.
3. Resistance to change.
4. Trained incapacity, where officials are blinded by their routines.
5. Inefficiency due to rigid adherence to rules.

Which of the above are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 3 and 4 only
(C) 2, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5

202. The Ohio State University studies on leadership identified which two major dimensions of leader behavior?
(A) Initiating Structure and Consideration
(B) Autocratic and Democratic
(C) Task-oriented and Relationship-oriented
(D) Transactional and Transformational

203. The highest need in Maslow's hierarchy, 'self-actualization', refers to:
(A) The need for job security and a stable income.
(B) The need to be respected and have a high status.
(C) The need for friends and social connections.
(D) The internal drive to fulfill one's unique potential and become what one is capable of becoming.

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204. "Noise" in the communication process refers to:
(A) The channel used for communication.
(B) Any factor that distorts the message or interferes with communication.
(C) The feedback from the receiver.
(D) The original idea or message from the sender.

205. Management by Objectives (MBO) integrates the organizational goal of _____ with the individual's need for _____.
(A) profit; security
(B) control; freedom
(C) efficiency; contribution and growth
(D) stability; conformity

206. A key difference between Comparative Public Administration (CPA) and traditional Public Administration is CPA's emphasis on:
(A) A single, universal model of administration.
(B) A purely historical and descriptive approach.
(C) The administration of a single country.
(D) A cross-cultural and cross-national perspective.

207. Which of the following is the best description of the System Approach?
(A) A perspective viewing an organization as a unified system composed of interrelated, purposeful parts.
(B) A theory that focuses only on the technical efficiency of individual tasks.
(C) An approach that emphasizes the irrational and emotional aspects of workers.
(D) A framework for comparing administrative systems across different cultures.

208. The main proponent of the Ecological Approach to Public Administration is:
(A) Herbert Simon
(B) Fred W. Riggs
(C) Chester Barnard
(D) Dwight Waldo

209. The Rational Choice Theory of politics and administration is often criticized for its assumption of:
(A) Altruistic behavior
(B) Pure self-interest and perfect information

167. When two parties in a conflict each give up part of their demands to reach an agreement, Mary Parker Follett would classify this as:
(A) Domination
(B) Integration
(C) Coercion
(D) Compromise

168. A key element of MBO is the cascading of objectives, which means:
(A) Broad organizational objectives are translated into specific objectives for departments and individuals.
(B) Objectives are set only for the top management.
(C) Objectives become less important at lower levels.
(D) Objectives are kept secret from lower-level employees.

169. Which of the following is NOT a distinguishing feature of public administration compared to private administration?
(A) Political character and public accountability
(B) Legal framework and procedural rigidity
(C) The need for efficiency and effectiveness
(D) Scope of activities and impact on society

170. 'Negative entropy' in the context of System Theory refers to an open system's ability to:
(A) Import more energy from the environment than it expends, thereby sustaining itself.
(B) Decay and disorganize over time.
(C) Close itself off from its environment completely.
(D) Reject all forms of feedback.

171. Consider the following characteristics regarding bureaucracy:
1. Authority is based on tradition or charisma.
2. Officials are selected based on technical competence.
3. The official's position is their personal property.
4. There is a clear hierarchy and division of labor.
5. Decisions are recorded in writing.

Which of the above apply to Weber's ideal-type Bureaucracy?
(A) 1, 3 and 5 only
(B) 2, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 2, 3 and 4 only

172. The decision-making process involves choosing a course of action from among:
(A) A single, predetermined option
(B) Various alternatives
(C) The superior's direct orders
(D) Past precedents only

173. The 'Prismatic Society' model of Fred Riggs describes a society that is:
(A) Highly developed and functionally specialized.
(B) Traditional and undifferentiated.
(C) In transition between traditional and modern.
(D) Post-industrial and information-based.

174. A core belief of F.W. Taylor was that there was a fundamental harmony of interests between:
(A) Management and labor unions.
(B) Different government departments.
(C) The state and the market.
(D) Employers and employees.

175. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): The rise of globalization has challenged the traditional notion of the sovereign nation-state.
Reason (R): Transnational flows of capital, information, and people, along with the growing influence of international bodies, limit the autonomy of national governments.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

176. The "reinventing government" movement is most closely associated with which administrative paradigm?
(A) New Public Administration
(B) New Public Management
(C) Weberian Bureaucracy

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(D) Slowing down administrative processes.

219. According to Peter Drucker, MBO requires that objectives are set:
(A) Unilaterally by the manager.
(B) By an external consultant.
(C) Only once, at the beginning of employment.
(D) In a participative manner by both manager and subordinate.

220. The idea that administration can be studied scientifically to discover its principles is a legacy of which era in its evolution?
(A) The New Public Administration era.
(B) The early, classical era (e.g., Wilson, Taylor).
(C) The New Public Management era.
(D) The post-modern era.

221. A key feature of the public nature of public administration is:
(A) Its operation for private profit.
(B) Its freedom from legal constraints.
(C) Its accountability to the public.
(D) Its small scale and limited impact.

222. An organization viewed as a system of 'inputs', 'throughputs', and 'outputs' is the central idea of:
(A) Human Relations Theory
(B) Bureaucratic Theory
(C) Rational Choice Theory
(D) System Theory

223. The "fact-value dichotomy" is a key concept in the decision-making theory of:
(A) Herbert Simon
(B) F.W. Taylor
(C) Mary Parker Follett
(D) Max Weber

224. The 'Sala' in Fred Riggs' Prismatic-Sala Model refers to:
(A) The marketplace
(B) The government administrative bureau or office
(C) The legislative assembly
(D) The traditional village council

225. Consider the following philosophies associated with Mary Parker Follett:
1. Conflict resolution through integration.
2. The concept of "power-with" rather than "power-over".
3. The "Law of the Situation".
4. The "one best way" of work.
5. The "zone of indifference".
Which of the above are correct?
(A) 1, 4 and 5 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 3, 4 and 5 only

226. 'Time-and-motion study' is a technique primarily associated with:
(A) Scientific Management Theory
(B) Human Relations Theory
(C) New Public Management
(D) Ecological Approach

227. Development Administration is characterized by its emphasis on:
(A) The maintenance of law and order as the sole function.
(B) The universal application of bureaucratic principles.
(C) The administration of change towards progressive goals.
(D) The privatization of all government functions.

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228. The intellectual movement that sought to make public administration more relevant to the social problems of its time was:
(A) Scientific Management
(B) New Public Management
(C) Bureaucratic Theory
(D) New Public Administration

229. A core principle of New Public Management is:
(A) Increasing the size of the bureaucracy.
(B) Focusing on processes and procedures over results.
(C) Introducing competition and market mechanisms into public service delivery.
(D) Strengthening the power of public sector unions.

230. A key characteristic of the Human Relations Theory is its focus on:
(A) The formal, hierarchical structure of the organization.
(B) The informal social system and the

(B) To enforce strict rules and regulations without exception.
(C) To focus solely on the financial aspects of the organization.
(D) To perform all the critical tasks personally to ensure quality.

282. The passage contrasts early theories of motivation with more contemporary theories by highlighting that contemporary theories:
(A) revert to the idea that financial rewards are the only effective motivator.
(B) recognize that motivation is complex and influenced by non-economic factors like personal growth.
(C) suggest that motivation is an innate trait that cannot be influenced by management.
(D) disregard the importance of leadership in motivating employees.

283. What can be inferred about an "effective manager" from the passage?
(A) They rely exclusively on financial incentives to drive performance.
(B) They create a work environment that addresses a wide range of employee motivational needs.
(C) They adopt a single, unchanging leadership style for all situations.
(D) They believe leadership is an inborn trait that cannot be learned.

284. The "economic-man concept" mentioned in the text represents a motivational model based on:
(A) the primacy of financial rewards as a motivator.
(B) the need for social belonging and recognition.
(C) the desire for personal achievement and responsibility.
(D) the influence of democratic leadership on performance.

285. The passage defines motivation as the factors that:
(A) force employees to comply with organizational rules.
(B) determine the inborn leadership qualities of an individual.
(C) stimulate desire and energy in people to pursue a goal.
(D) allow managers to exert autocratic control over subordinates.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Communication is the indispensable lifeblood of any organization, facilitating coordination, control, and motivation. Theories of organizational communication analyze the flow of information and the creation of meaning within administrative systems. A seminal contribution to this field comes from Chester Barnard, who outlined several key principles for effective communication. According to Barnard, for a communication to be authoritative and effective, it must satisfy four conditions simultaneously: the recipient must understand the communication; at the time of their decision, they must believe it to be consistent with the organization's purpose; they must also believe it to be compatible with their personal interest as a whole; and they must be able mentally and physically to comply with it. Barnard's principles underscore the importance of the recipient's perspective in the communication process. Beyond interpersonal communication, modern administration is heavily reliant on Information Management. This broader concept involves the systematic acquisition, storage, processing, and dissemination of information to support organizational operations and decision-making. In an era of data-driven governance, effective Information Management ensures that the right information is available to the right people at the right time, enhancing transparency, accountability, and the overall quality of administrative action. It is a critical component for managing complexity and responding effectively to a dynamic environment.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to Chester Barnard, which of the following is NOT a necessary condition for a communication to be considered effective?
(A) The recipient must be able to understand the communication.
(B) The recipient must believe the communication is consistent with the organization's purpose.
(C) The recipient must be mentally and physically able to comply with the

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241. Consider the following core ideas regarding administrative organization:
1. Organizations should be structured like efficient machines.
2. Authority and control should be centralized at the top.
3. Workers are primarily motivated by economic incentives.
4. Informal social groups are key to productivity.

Which of the above represent classical theories of organization (Scientific Management and Bureaucracy)?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 2 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

242. "Satisficing" is a term coined by Herbert Simon to describe decision-making that:
(A) Selecting a course of action that is considered both satisfactory and sufficient.
(B) Aims for the absolute best outcome using all available resources.
(C) Reaches a conclusion through a completely irrational and random process.
(D) Bases institutional decisions purely on emotional and non-rational judgments.

243. The Minnowbrook Conference of 1968 is a landmark event in the history of:
(A) New Public Management
(B) Comparative Public Administration
(C) New Public Administration
(D) Scientific Management

244. The focus of Development Administration is primarily on the administrative challenges of:
(A) Developed, post-industrial societies.
(B) Newly independent and developing nations.
(C) The European Union nations.
(D) International regulatory bodies.

245. Match the era or movement in List I with the key value or slogan in List II.
List I: (Era/Movement)
P. Scientific Management
Q. New Public Administration
R. New Public Management
S. Traditional Public Administration
List II: (Key Value/Slogan)
1. Social Equity
2. Efficiency
3. Neutrality/Dichotomy
4. Entrepreneurial Government
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

246. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of the transformational leadership style?
(A) Intellectual stimulation
(B) Contingent reward
(C) Individualized consideration
(D) Inspirational motivation

247. The "grapevine" in organizational communication has the potential for both positive and negative consequences. Which statement is true?
(A) It is always inaccurate and harmful to the organization.
(B) It can be completely controlled and eliminated by management.
(C) It only carries official information approved by management.
(D) It can sometimes be faster than formal channels and satisfy social needs.

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248. Mary Parker Follett's approach to management and conflict is best described as:
(A) Integrative and humanistic.
(B) Mechanistic and authoritarian.
(C) Purely economic and rational.
(D) Bureaucratic and rule-based.

249. The participatory goal-setting process is a cornerstone of which management approach?
(A) Scientific Management
(B) Bureaucratic Management
(C) Management by Objectives
(D) Crisis Management

250. Consider the following features regarding the changing nature of Public Administration in the era of globalisation:
1. The rise of network governance.
2. A focus on market-based mechanisms.
3. Increased importance of transnational policy issues.
4. A return to a fully autonomous and insulated

The theoretical landscape of public administration includes several influential concepts that have shaped its practice. The Scientific Management Theory, pioneered at the turn of the 20th century, sought to apply scientific methods to analyze and synthesize workflows, with the primary objective of improving economic efficiency and labor productivity. It focused on finding the "one best way" to perform a task through detailed time-and-motion studies, standardization of tools and procedures, and the scientific selection and training of workers. This theory viewed workers as primarily motivated by economic incentives and advocated for a clear division of labor between management, which was responsible for planning and designing work, and workers, who were responsible for executing it. In contrast, the Rational Choice Theory, which gained prominence later, provides a different framework for understanding administrative and political behavior. This theory assumes that individuals are rational actors who make decisions by weighing the costs and benefits of different options to maximize their personal utility or self-interest. In the context of public administration, this approach is used to analyze the behavior of bureaucrats, politicians, and citizens, suggesting that their actions can be predicted by understanding their preferences and the institutional constraints they face. It offers a powerful, albeit simplified, model for explaining policy outcomes and institutional design.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the primary goal of the Scientific Management Theory as described in the passage?
(A) To enhance worker satisfaction and social well-being.
(B) To promote democratic decision-making in the workplace.
(C) To understand the rational choices of individual actors.
(D) To improve economic efficiency and labor productivity.

262. The Rational Choice Theory is based on the central assumption that individuals:
(A) are primarily motivated by social and altruistic goals.
(B) make decisions by seeking to maximize their self-interest.
(C) act irrationally and unpredictably in most situations.
(D) prioritize collective interests over personal utility.

263. Which of the following is a key feature of Scientific Management?
(A) A focus on the informal social groups within an organization.
(B) The assumption that workers are motivated by a complex set of needs.
(C) The use of time-and-motion studies to find the "one best way" of working.
(D) The analysis of individual choices based on cost-benefit calculations.

264. How did the Scientific Management Theory perceive the role of workers?
(A) As creative partners in designing work processes.
(B) As rational actors maximizing their utility.
(C) As complex beings driven by social and psychological needs.
(D) As individuals primarily motivated by economic rewards who execute tasks planned by management.

265. One could infer from the passage that Rational Choice Theory is used in public administration to:
(A) analyze and predict the behavior of bureaucrats and politicians.
(B) enforce the "one best way" of performing administrative tasks.
(C) focus on the ecological context of administrative systems.
(D) promote a stronger emotional connection between managers and employees.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The mid-to-late 20th century saw the emergence of critical new perspectives in public administration. New Public Administration (NPA) arose in the late 1960s as a response to the perceived failures of traditional public administration to address pressing social issues. NPA championed the values of social equity, relevance, and change. It challenged the value-neutral stance of the traditional model, arguing that public

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(B) a process of regression back towards being part of Political Science.
(C) a dynamic process of adaptation to new societal and governance challenges.
(D) a complete shift towards adopting the profit motive of private administration.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The study of public administration is enriched by various theoretical approaches that offer distinct lenses through which to analyze administrative phenomena. The System Theory approach, for instance, views an administrative organization as an open system, which is in a state of dynamic interaction with its external environment. It conceptualizes administration as a process involving inputs (demands, resources, support), conversion processes (decision-making, implementation), outputs (policies, services, regulations), and feedback loops that allow the system to adapt and maintain equilibrium. Another significant perspective is the Decision-Making Approach, which places the act of decision-making at the heart of administration. It scrutinizes how choices are made within an organization, considering factors like rationality, information availability, and the cognitive limits of decision-makers. It posits that the quality of administration is fundamentally determined by the quality of its decisions. Complementing these is the Ecological Approach, which emphasizes the crucial relationship between a public administration system and its environment or 'ecology'—the social, cultural, political, and economic contexts in which it operates. This approach argues that an administrative system cannot be understood in isolation from the specific environmental factors that shape its structure, behaviour, and effectiveness. Administrative practices that are effective in one culture may fail in another due to different ecological variables.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. Which approach views administration as a process of transforming inputs like demands and resources into outputs like policies and services?
(A) The Ecological Approach
(B) The System Theory Approach
(C) The Decision-Making Approach
(D) The Human Relations Approach

257. The Ecological Approach to public administration primarily emphasizes that:
(A) administrative systems are universal and can be applied anywhere without modification.
(B) the physical environment is the only factor that influences administration.
(C) decision-making processes are irrelevant to the functioning of an administrative system.
(D) administrative effectiveness is contingent upon its interaction with the surrounding social, political, and cultural context.

258. What is the central focus of the Decision-Making Approach as described in the passage?
(A) The process of making choices and the factors influencing it.
(B) The feedback loops that help an organization adapt.
(C) The interaction between the administration and its external environment.
(D) The legal framework governing administrative actions.

259. Based on the passage, the concept of a 'feedback loop' in the System Theory approach serves to:
(A) isolate the organization from its external environment.
(B) prioritize inputs over outputs in the administrative process.
(C) allow the system to learn from its outputs and adapt accordingly.
(D) eliminate the need for decision-making within the organization.

260. According to the Ecological Approach, why might an administrative practice that is successful in one country fail in another?
(A) Due to differences in the social, cultural, and economic environments.
(B) Because of a lack of sufficient inputs and resources.
(C) Due to poor decision-making by the top management.
(D) Because the system lacks an effective feedback mechanism.

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Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

psychological needs of workers.
(C) The "one best way" to perform a task.
(D) The rational, self-interested behavior of individuals.

231. Arrange the following administrative thinkers in the correct chronological order of their main contributions:
1. F.W. Taylor
2. Herbert Simon
3. Max Weber
4. Mary Parker Follett

Which of the following is the correct sequence?
(A) 1, 3, 4, 2
(B) 3, 1, 4, 2
(C) 1, 4, 3, 2
(D) 3, 4, 1, 2

232. A manager who delegates significant authority to subordinates and allows them to make their own decisions is exhibiting which style of leadership?
(A) Laissez-faire
(B) Autocratic
(C) Transactional
(D) Bureaucratic

233. According to Herzberg, which of the following is a 'motivator' that can lead to job satisfaction?
(A) Company policy
(B) Supervision
(C) Responsibility
(D) Salary

234. In Chester Barnard's theory of formal organization, communication is one of the three essential elements. What are the other two?
(A) Willingness to cooperate and Common purpose
(B) Hierarchy and Rules
(C) Profit and Market Share
(D) Leadership and Motivation

235. The process of using IT to gather, process, store, and disseminate information to support management is known as:
(A) Human Resource Management
(B) Conflict Management
(C) Financial Management
(D) Information Management

236. The concept of "constructive conflict" suggests that conflict, if managed properly, can:
(A) Always be destructive and should be avoided.
(B) Lead to innovation, creativity, and stronger relationships.
(C) Only be resolved through domination.
(D) Be ignored without any negative consequences.

237. Peter Drucker argued that the first step in MBO is:
(A) To conduct performance appraisals.
(B) To set individual targets.
(C) To clarify organizational objectives.
(D) To provide feedback.

238. The following question consists of two statements, one labelled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer.
Assertion (A): Comparative Public Administration (CPA) faced a crisis in the 1970s and its influence waned.
Reason (R): Critics argued that CPA was overly abstract, lacked practical relevance for administrators, and was ethnocentric in its orientation.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

239. The idea of "synergy," where the whole is greater than the sum of its parts, is a key concept in:
(A) System Theory
(B) Scientific Management
(C) Bureaucratic Theory
(D) Rational Choice Theory

240. The main purpose of the Ecological Approach is to understand administration in its:
(A) Historical context
(B) Societal context
(C) Universal context
(D) Economic context

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administrators have a proactive role to play in promoting justice and fairness in society, rather than just neutrally implementing policies. Simultaneously, the concept of Development Administration gained currency, particularly in the context of post-colonial developing nations. This field is concerned with the administration of development programs and projects designed to bring about socio-economic upliftment and nation-building. It emphasizes goal-orientation, innovation, and a responsiveness to the specific needs of citizens in developing countries. A third significant stream is Comparative Public Administration (CPA), which seeks to build a more universal, science-based discipline by systematically comparing administrative systems across different national and cultural settings. By moving beyond the study of a single country's administration, CPA aims to identify patterns and variables that explain administrative success or failure, thereby contributing to the development of more robust, generalizable theories of public administration.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the core tenet of New Public Administration (NPA)?
(A) Maintaining a strict value-neutral stance in policy implementation.
(B) Proactively promoting social equity, justice, and change.
(C) Focusing exclusively on efficiency and economy in administration.
(D) Comparing administrative systems across different cultures.

267. Development Administration is primarily concerned with which of the following?
(A) The administration of established, stable government functions in developed countries.
(B) The administration of programs aimed at socio-economic change and nation-building.
(C) The theoretical comparison of different administrative models.
(D) Maintaining the status quo and resisting administrative change.

268. The primary objective of Comparative Public Administration (CPA) is to:
(A) develop generalizable theories by systematically comparing administrative systems.
(B) advocate for the superiority of one country's administrative system over others.
(C) focus solely on the administrative challenges of developing nations.
(D) promote social equity as the sole purpose of administration.

269. The passage suggests that New Public Administration emerged as a critique of traditional administration's:
(A) overemphasis on social equity.
(B) inability to adapt to the needs of developing nations.
(C) perceived indifference to pressing social problems and its value-neutral position.
(D) lack of focus on efficiency and scientific principles.

270. A public administrator working within the framework of Development Administration would most likely focus on:
(A) maintaining existing bureaucratic procedures without alteration.
(B) conducting a theoretical study comparing the German and French civil services.
(C) ensuring that administrative actions are completely devoid of any value judgments.
(D) implementing a new rural healthcare program to improve community well-being.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The late 20th century witnessed a significant paradigm shift in public administration, largely driven by the global trends of liberalisation and globalisation. This shift is encapsulated in the concept of New Public Management (NPM). NPM represents a departure from the traditional bureaucratic model, advocating for the adoption of private sector management practices, principles, and techniques within the public sector. The core tenets of NPM include a focus on performance measurement, cost-cutting, decentralization of authority, and the creation of a more competitive environment, for instance, through contracting out services. It promotes

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a shift from process-oriented bureaucracy to a results-oriented management style, treating citizens as 'customers' and emphasizing efficiency, economy, and effectiveness. The changing nature of Public Administration in this era is marked by a redefinition of the state's role. Under the influence of liberalisation, governments have moved towards being 'enables' or 'steerers' rather than 'rowers' or direct service providers. This has led to privatization, deregulation, and the rise of public-private partnerships. Globalisation has further complicated the landscape, demanding that public administration systems be more flexible, networked, and capable of operating in a transnational context, dealing with global issues and international standards.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is a central characteristic of New Public Management (NPM)?
(A) The expansion of state-owned enterprises and direct service delivery.
(B) A focus on rigid, centralized bureaucratic processes.
(C) The adoption of private sector management techniques in the public sector.
(D) The rejection of performance measurement and cost-cutting.

272. In the era of liberalisation, the role of the state in public administration is described as shifting towards:
(A) being a direct 'rower' or provider of all public services.
(B) being an 'enabler' or 'steerer' rather than a direct provider.
(C) increasing regulation and centralizing all administrative authority.
(D) isolating the administration from global influences and trends.

273. The passage suggests that NPM views citizens primarily as:
(A) passive subjects of the state.
(B) participants in political decision-making.
(C) obstacles to administrative efficiency.
(D) 'customers' of public services.

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274. Which of the following is an administrative change associated with the era of liberalisation and globalisation mentioned in the text?
(A) Privatization, deregulation, and contracting out services.
(B) Increased government hiring and expansion of bureaucracy.
(C) The recentralization of all decision-making powers.
(D) The nationalization of private industries.

275. It can be inferred from the passage that a key motivation behind the rise of NPM was a desire to enhance:
(A) social equity and proactive value-based administration.
(B) the traditional hierarchical structure of bureaucracy.
(C) efficiency, economy, and effectiveness in the public sector.
(D) the separation between politics and administration.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The foundational theories of organization provide distinct frameworks for structuring and understanding administrative bodies. The Scientific Management Theory, primarily associated with F.W. Taylor, conceptualized organizations as machines, aiming to maximize efficiency by optimizing every aspect of the work process. It prescribed a functional foremanship, division of labor, and a focus on the physiological aspects of work. Standing in stark contrast, yet also emphasizing a rational structure, is the Bureaucratic Theory, articulated by Max Weber. Weber presented bureaucracy as an ideal-type of organization based on legal-rational authority. Its key principles include a clear hierarchy of authority, a system of formal rules and regulations, impersonality in the application of rules, a clear division of labor based on functional specialization, and employment based on technical qualifications. This structure was designed to ensure predictability, efficiency, and the elimination of personal favoritism. A significant departure from these mechanistic views came with the Human Relations Theory. Stemming from the Hawthorne studies, this theory shifted the focus from organizational

structure and mechanics to the human element. It highlighted the importance of informal groups, social-psychological factors, morale, and interpersonal relationships in determining organizational productivity. It argued that non-economic rewards and social satisfaction are potent motivators for workers, challenging the purely economic incentives proposed by Scientific Management.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. Which theory of organization is credited with highlighting the importance of informal groups and social-psychological factors in the workplace?
(A) Human Relations Theory
(B) Bureaucratic Theory
(C) Scientific Management Theory
(D) Rational Choice Theory

277. According to the passage, Max Weber's Bureaucratic Theory is based on which type of authority?
(A) Charismatic authority
(B) Traditional authority
(C) Personalized authority
(D) Legal-rational authority

278. A key difference between Scientific Management and the Human Relations Theory is that the former emphasizes _____, while the latter emphasizes _____.
(A) informal groups; formal rules
(B) economic incentives; social-psychological factors
(C) impersonality; functional foremanship
(D) social equity; organizational efficiency

279. Which of the following is a core principle of the Bureaucratic Theory as described in the source?
(A) A flexible and constantly changing organizational structure.
(B) The use of personal favoritism in promotions and decision-making.
(C) Impersonality, a clear hierarchy, and a system of formal rules.
(D) A focus on the physiological optimization of individual tasks.

280. The passage implies that both Scientific Management Theory and Bureaucratic Theory share a common focus on:
(A) the emotional and social needs of employees.
(B) decentralizing authority and empowering workers.
(C) the influence of the external environment on the organization.
(D) creating a rational and efficient organizational structure.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Effectively managing an organization requires a deep understanding of human behavior, particularly what drives individuals to contribute to organizational goals. This falls under the purview of theories of leadership and motivation. Leadership in an organizational context is the process of influencing others to work towards the achievement of common objectives. Theories of leadership explore whether leaders are born with certain traits or if leadership is a skill that can be developed, and they analyze different styles of influence, from autocratic to democratic and laissez-faire. Closely linked to leadership is motivation, which concerns the internal and external factors that stimulate desire and energy in people to be continually interested and committed to a job, role or subject, or to make an effort to attain a goal. Early theories often assumed a simple motivational model, such as the economic-man concept where financial rewards are seen as the primary motivator. However, more contemporary theories of motivation present a more complex picture. They suggest that motivation is a multifaceted phenomenon influenced by a range of factors including the need for achievement, recognition, responsibility, personal growth, and a sense of belonging. Effective managers leverage these insights to create a work environment that fosters high levels of motivation, moving beyond mere compliance to inspire genuine commitment and high performance from their staff.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. According to the passage, what is the primary function of leadership in an organization?
(A) To influence people to work towards achieving shared goals.

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state.
5. The decline of the regulatory role of the state.

Which of the above features are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 3 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 4 and 5 only

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Public Administration as a distinct field of study and practice is concerned with the implementation of government policy and the management of public affairs. Its evolution can be traced from a nascent stage, where it was considered merely a part of Political Science, to its emergence as an independent discipline. This journey involved a critical separation of politics from administration, famously articulated as the politics-administration dichotomy, which posited that while politics is about policymaking, administration is about the execution of those policies. A fundamental distinction exists between public and private administration. Public administration operates within a political framework, is characterized by a service motive, and is accountable to the public through democratic institutions. Its actions are governed by legal-rational constraints and principles of equity and justice. In contrast, private administration is primarily driven by a profit motive, operates in a competitive market environment, and is accountable to its owners or shareholders. While both share common principles of organization and management, the scope, objectives, and accountability structures of public administration make it a unique and complex domain, subject to public scrutiny and committed to the collective welfare. The evolution of the discipline continues, adapting to societal changes and new governance challenges.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. According to the passage, what was the primary argument of the politics-administration dichotomy?
(A) Politics and administration are intertwined and cannot be separated.
(B) Politics involves the formulation of policy, whereas administration deals with its implementation.
(C) Administration is superior to politics in the functioning of the state.
(D) Administrative structures should dictate the nature of political policymaking.

252. Which of the following best describes the core difference between public and private administration as outlined in the source?
(A) Public administration is driven by a service motive and public accountability, while private administration is driven by a profit motive.
(B) Public administration uses technology more, while private administration relies on manual labour.
(C) Private administration is more complex and larger in scope than public administration.
(D) Private administration is governed by legal constraints, whereas public administration is not.

253. What can be inferred about the early status of Public Administration as a field of study?
(A) It was always considered an independent and prestigious discipline.
(B) It was primarily concerned with the administration of private corporations.
(C) It was initially viewed as a subordinate branch within the larger domain of Political Science.
(D) It completely rejected any connection with political theory from its inception.

254. The passage suggests that the operational environment of public administration is characterized by:
(A) a competitive market environment and accountability to shareholders.
(B) the absence of legal constraints to ensure rapid decision-making.
(C) a primary focus on maximizing financial returns for the government.
(D) a political framework, public accountability, and a focus on equity.

255. The evolution of Public Administration is depicted in the passage as:
(A) a static and unchanging field with fixed principles.

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communication.
(D) The communication must be delivered through a formal written channel.

287. What is the primary role of Information Management as described in the passage?
(A) To limit the flow of information within the organization to maintain secrecy.
(B) To focus only on interpersonal communication between managers and subordinates.
(C) To systematically handle information to support decision-making and operations.
(D) To ensure that employees' personal interests always take precedence over organizational goals.

288. The passage emphasizes that Chester Barnard's principles of communication are notable for:
(A) focusing exclusively on the authority of the sender.
(B) stressing the importance of the recipient's perspective and acceptance.
(C) advocating for one-way, top-down communication only.
(D) eliminating the need for informal communication channels.

289. The passage suggests that in the modern administrative era, effective Information Management contributes to:
(A) increased bureaucracy and slower decision-making.
(B) reduced transparency and accountability.
(C) a greater reliance on intuition over data in governance.
(D) enhanced transparency, accountability, and quality of action.

290. Based on Barnard's principles, a manager issues an order to an employee to complete a task that is physically impossible. The communication will likely fail because:
(A) the employee is unable to comply with it.
(B) the employee does not understand the order.
(C) the order is not consistent with the organization's purpose.
(D) the order is incompatible with the employee's personal interest.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Conflict is an inherent and unavoidable feature of organizational life, arising from differing interests, goals, values, or perceptions among individuals and groups. While often viewed negatively, the way conflict is managed can determine whether its outcome is destructive or constructive. Mary Parker Follett, a pioneering thinker in management and organizational theory, offered a particularly insightful approach to managing conflict. She identified three primary ways of dealing with conflict: domination, compromise, and integration. Domination represents a victory of one side over the other, a win-lose situation that often suppresses the conflict only temporarily, as the defeated party is likely to remain resentful. Compromise involves each side giving up something to reach a middle ground. While commonly practiced, Follett was critical of compromise because it means that neither party truly gets what it wants, leading to a suboptimal solution. Her preferred and most innovative method was integration. Integration seeks a win-win solution by bringing the conflicting interests together and re-examining them to find a novel solution that satisfies the true desires of all parties. It requires creativity, open communication, and a willingness to look beyond the stated positions to the underlying interests. For Follett, integration was the only way to resolve conflict constructively, leading to more robust and sustainable organizational outcomes.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. According to Mary Parker Follett, which method of conflict management represents a win-lose situation?
(A) Integration
(B) Compromise
(C) Domination
(D) Avoidance

292. What was Mary Parker Follett's main criticism of 'compromise'?
(A) It results in neither party achieving its actual desires.
(B) It leads to a clear victory for one side.
(C) It is too difficult and creative to implement.
(D) It completely ignores the existence of the conflict.

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14. (C) 1, 2, and 3 only
New public management represents a shift toward market-based governance within the public sector. Its core characteristics include a strong emphasis on performance measurement, the introduction of competition through market mechanisms, and a move away from rigid hierarchies toward flexible organizational forms. Unlike traditional administration, which reinforced the politics-administration dichotomy, this modern approach often blurs these lines by focusing on entrepreneurial management and citizen-centric services to improve overall government efficiency.

15. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Globalization has fundamentally altered governance by empowering non-state actors like non-governmental organizations and multinational corporations to play a larger role in public policy. While Statement I correctly identifies this trend, Statement II is inaccurate because liberalization typically involves reducing the state's direct role in the economy through privatization and deregulation. Instead of expanding state enterprises, liberalization policies focus on creating competitive markets and shifting the government's role.

16. (B) Max Weber
Max Weber is the theorist most closely associated with the development of bureaucratic theory. He conceptualized bureaucracy as an ideal-type organizational structure characterized by a formal hierarchy, a clear division of labor, and management through written rules. Weber believed this form of organization was the most rational and efficient way to exercise authority in modern society, providing a stable framework for large-scale administrative operations in both government and industry.

17. (B) Decisions based on personal relationships and favoritism.
Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy is designed to ensure efficiency through a rational-legal authority structure. Its key characteristics include a clear hierarchy of authority, a comprehensive system of abstract rules, and the impersonal application of these rules to all situations. A central tenet is that decisions must be objective and merit-based, explicitly excluding personal relationships or favoritism, which are viewed as obstacles to the consistent and professional functioning of the organization.

18. (A) 1, 3, 4, 2
The evolution of public administration theories follows a clear chronological path starting with scientific management in the early 1900s. This was followed by the human relations theory in the 1920s and 1930s, which introduced social and psychological factors. New public administration emerged in the late 1960s to emphasize social equity and relevance. Finally, new public management gained prominence in the 1980s and 1990s, focusing on market mechanisms and efficiency.

19. (C) Human Relations Theory
The Hawthorne studies, conducted by Elton Mayo and his associates during the 1920s and 1930s, were pivotal in the development of the human relations theory. These experiments revealed that productivity was not merely a result of physical working conditions or economic incentives. Instead, social factors, group dynamics, and the psychological needs of employees were found to have a profound impact on organizational performance, shifting the focus from mechanistic structures to people.

20. (D) Social and psychological factors significantly influence organizational productivity and employee morale.
A primary conclusion of the human relations theory is that workers are not simply economic beings but social actors motivated by psychological needs. The theory emphasizes that informal group norms, communication, and feeling valued by management are crucial drivers of productivity. This perspective argues that organizational success depends on understanding the complex social dynamics within the workplace, rather than relying solely on strict hierarchy, rigid rules, or financial rewards to control employee behavior.

21. (A) P-3, Q-2, R-4, S-1
Administrative theorists are recognized for their foundational contributions to management and organizational behavior. Peter Drucker popularized management by objectives, while Mary Parker Follett introduced integration as

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299. What is a primary intended outcome of implementing MBO?

(A) To decrease employee motivation by imposing strict targets.

(B) To increase motivation and commitment by involving employees in goal-setting.

(C) To reduce communication between managers and subordinates.

(D) To separate individual performance completely from organizational success.

300. The passage suggests that MBO improves organizational performance by:

(A) aligning individual and departmental goals with the overall strategy of the organization.

(B) creating a rigid command-and-control structure.

(C) focusing solely on the punishment of employees who fail to meet objectives.

(D) eliminating the need for managers to review subordinate performance.

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293. The concept of 'integration' in Follett's theory involves:
(A) one party forcefully imposing its will on another.
(B) each party surrendering a part of its demand to meet in the middle.
(C) postponing the conflict to be dealt with at a later time.
(D) finding a creative, new solution that satisfies the desires of all parties.

294. The passage suggests that Mary Parker Follett viewed conflict as:
(A) an entirely negative phenomenon that must be eliminated at all costs.
(B) an opportunity for constructive resolution and creative solutions.
(C) a problem that can only be solved through the victory of the stronger party.
(D) a minor issue that does not require significant managerial attention.

295. A manager who successfully uses 'integration' to resolve a departmental dispute would most likely have:
(A) forced one department to accept the other's proposal.
(B) asked both departments to give up half of their demands.
(C) facilitated a discussion that led to a new approach satisfying both departments' underlying needs.
(D) ignored the dispute until it faded away.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Management by Objectives (MBO), a concept popularized by Peter Drucker, is a strategic management model that aims to improve the performance of an organization by clearly defining objectives that are agreed to by both management and employees. MBO is a participatory approach that moves away from top-down, command-and-control management styles. The process begins with the collaborative setting of clear, measurable, and challenging organizational goals. These overall goals are then cascaded down through the organization, with managers and subordinates jointly establishing specific, individual objectives that are aligned with the broader organizational strategy. A key feature of MBO is its emphasis on quantifiable and time-bound targets (often referred to using the SMART criteria: Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, Time-bound). Performance is then reviewed periodically against these pre-agreed objectives. This process of regular feedback and review allows for progress tracking, course correction, and serves as a basis for performance appraisal. By involving employees in goal-setting and linking individual performance to organizational success, MBO is intended to increase motivation, enhance commitment, and improve communication and coordination across the organization, ultimately leading to better overall management and results.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

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296. What is the fundamental principle of Management by Objectives (MBO) as described by Peter Drucker?
(A) A top-down approach where management sets all objectives unilaterally.
(B) A focus on processes and procedures rather than on results.
(C) A system where performance is reviewed only once at the end of a long period.
(D) A participatory model where objectives are jointly agreed upon by managers and employees.

297. According to the passage, a key characteristic of objectives set within an MBO framework is that they are:
(A) specific, measurable, and time-bound.
(B) vague and open to interpretation.
(C) secret and known only to top management.
(D) focused exclusively on the individual's personal goals.

298. The process of MBO involves which of the following steps?
(A) Setting individual goals that are independent of organizational strategy.
(B) Cascading organizational goals down and jointly setting individual objectives.
(C) Avoiding regular feedback to prevent distracting employees.
(D) Using subjective feelings as the sole basis for performance appraisal.

7. (D) Decision-makers exhibit rationality limited by incomplete information, cognitive capacity, and organizational time constraints.
In the decision-making approach, bounded rationality suggests that humans cannot be perfectly rational because they lack total information and have limited mental processing abilities. Instead of seeking the absolute optimal choice, administrators operate under various constraints, such as time and resources. This leads them to settle for decisions that are good enough rather than perfect, a process Herbert Simon famously referred to as satisficing in organizational behavior.

8. (A) It suggests that administrative principles are universally applicable regardless of the societal context.
The ecological approach fundamentally rejects the idea of universal administrative principles. It argues that the effectiveness of any administrative system is deeply dependent on its surrounding social, cultural, and political environment. Using models like the fused-prismatic-diffracted framework, it demonstrates how societal structures influence administrative behavior. Therefore, claiming that principles apply regardless of context contradicts the core premise of this environment-focused administrative theory developed by Fred Riggs.

9. (C) Increasing organizational efficiency and productivity through scientific analysis of work.
Frederick Taylor's scientific management theory focuses on optimizing industrial productivity by applying rigorous scientific methods to task performance. It emphasizes the standardization of work processes, time-and-motion studies, and the scientific selection of workers to ensure maximum output. By focusing on the physical efficiency of individual tasks and establishing a clear hierarchy of control, the theory aims to eliminate waste and foster cooperation between management and employees.

10. (A) Bureaucrats and voters act primarily out of self-interest to maximize their personal utility.
Rational choice theory applies economic logic to public administration, assuming that individuals are utility-maximizing actors. In this framework, bureaucrats, politicians, and voters are seen as making choices that serve their personal interests rather than purely altruistic goals. The theory seeks to explain complex institutional behaviors and policy outcomes by analyzing the incentives and constraints that guide these self-interested actors within the governmental and political decision-making processes.

11. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
New Public Administration arose during the 1960s as a direct challenge to the traditional focus on value neutrality and efficiency. Proponents argued that administrators must prioritize social equity and responsiveness to address pressing societal crises. Because the movement specifically advocates for proactive administrative involvement in social change to ensure relevance, the reason provided perfectly explains why the movement emerged as a critique of the classical, apolitical model.

12. (B) The administration of socio-economic and political change in developing countries.
Development administration is a specialized field focused on the unique needs of newly independent and developing nations. It moves beyond simple regulatory functions to prioritize nation-building and large-scale socio-economic transformation. The approach emphasizes goal-oriented planning and the implementation of innovative programs designed to achieve progressive societal change. By focusing on these developmental objectives, it provides a framework for managing the complex transitions occurring within modernization and nation-building processes.

13. (C) To compare and explain the variations and similarities between administrative systems across different cultural settings.
Comparative public administration aims to move beyond a parochial focus on single nations by examining how different administrative systems function globally. The primary objective is to identify cross-cultural patterns and explain why administrative behaviors vary or remain similar across different societies. By investigating these differences, scholars seek to develop more generalized theories that account for the impact of social, political, and economic contexts on administrative performance.

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requiring either side to give up their essential desires or goals.

29. (B) 2 and 4 only
Management by objectives, conceptualized by Peter Drucker, is a participative management style that focuses on results rather than mere activities. It involves a collaborative process where managers and subordinates jointly set specific goals that align with the organization's strategic vision. A key element of this approach is the periodic review of progress toward these objectives, allowing for performance evaluation and adjustments. This ensures that every individual understands their role in achieving the broader organizational mission.

30. (D) To establish a clear and objective standard for the evaluation of employee performance.
Within the management by objectives framework, setting specific and measurable objectives serves to eliminate ambiguity in the workplace. By defining exactly what needs to be achieved, these goals provide a concrete and objective benchmark for measuring individual and departmental success. This clarity helps managers evaluate performance fairly and allows employees to monitor their own progress. Ultimately, it ensures that evaluation is based on actual results rather than subjective impressions or personal biases.

31. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The ecological approach in public administration emphasizes that administrative systems are open entities constantly interacting with their external environments. Social, cultural, and political factors uniquely shape the way administration functions in any given country. Because these external influences vary significantly between nations, administrative practices that work in one context may fail in another. Thus, the reason correctly explains the assertion that administrative systems must be understood as products of their specific societal settings.

32. (B) The separation of policy-making (politics) from policy-implementation (administration).
The politics-administration dichotomy is a foundational concept suggesting that the political process of deciding government policy and the administrative task of carrying it out are separate spheres. Proponents argue that politics should be concerned with expressing the will of the state, while administration should focus on the technical and neutral execution of that will. This separation was intended to protect the civil service from political interference and ensure that administration remains efficient and professional.

33. (B) Analyzing the processing of citizen inputs to improve service outputs and monitor public feedback.
Applying system theory to a municipal corporation involves viewing the entity as an open system that interacts with its environment. This perspective focuses on the flow of information and resources, where citizen demands and needs are treated as inputs. The corporation processes these through its internal administrative mechanisms to produce services as outputs. Monitoring public feedback provides a vital loop that allows the organization to adjust its internal processes and improve service delivery for the community.

34. (A) The practice of 'satisficing' as described under the concept of bounded rationality.
When a public servant chooses a solution that is good enough rather than exploring every possible alternative, they are practicing satisficing. This behavior is a core element of bounded rationality, a concept recognizing that human decision-makers face limits in time, information, and cognitive ability. Instead of attempting the impossible task of finding the absolute optimal choice, administrators select the first available option that meets their minimum requirements for solving the problem at hand.

35. (A) 1, 2 and 4 only
The New Public Administration movement originated from the 1968 Minnowbrook Conference as a critique of traditional administrative theories. It rejected the idea of value neutrality, arguing that administrators should instead champion social equity, relevance, and positive change. By criticizing the lack of responsiveness in the traditional model, the movement sought to make public service more engaged with societal problems. It did not advocate for scientific management

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a conflict resolution method. F.W. Taylor is known for his time and motion studies under scientific management. Chester Barnard explored the functions of the executive and the zone of indifference, explaining how authority is accepted by subordinates within a cooperative organizational system.

22. (B) Trait Theory
Trait theory is an early approach to leadership study based on the assumption that certain individuals possess innate characteristics that make them effective leaders. This perspective suggests that leadership potential is hereditary and defined by specific physical, social, and intellectual qualities. By identifying these universal traits, such as intelligence, charisma, and decisiveness, the theory argues that leaders can be distinguished from followers based on their inherent nature rather than acquired skills.

23. (D) Situational Theory
Situational theory posits that there is no single best way to lead; instead, the most effective leadership style depends on the specific context and the characteristics of the followers. A manager applying this theory evaluates the maturity, competence, and confidence of their subordinates before deciding whether to use a directing, coaching, supporting, or delegating approach. This flexibility allows the leader to adapt their behavior to meet the changing needs of the organizational environment.

24. (B) 2, 3 and 5 only
In Frederick Herzberg's two-factor theory, hygiene factors are elements related to the work environment that can cause dissatisfaction if they are inadequate but do not necessarily motivate employees when improved. Company policy, salary, and physical working conditions fall into this category. While these factors must be maintained to prevent workplace discontent, true motivation and job satisfaction come from separate factors called motivators, such as personal achievement, recognition for work, and opportunities for growth.

25. (B) They are naturally lazy and will avoid work if possible.
Douglas McGregor's Theory X outlines a traditional view of management based on negative assumptions about human behavior. It assumes that most employees are inherently lazy, dislike work, and will avoid it whenever they have the opportunity. Consequently, this perspective suggests that managers must use strict control, coercion, and the threat of punishment to ensure that workers contribute to organizational goals, reflecting a mechanistic and pessimistic approach to employee motivation and supervision.

26. (A) Communication should be exclusively informal to encourage openness.
Chester Barnard emphasized that communication is essential for the coordination of a formal organization and must follow clear principles to be effective. He argued that communication channels should be definitely known and that every member must be connected through formal lines. Furthermore, communication should be as direct and short as possible to avoid distortion. Barnard did not advocate for exclusively informal communication, as formal structure is necessary to maintain organizational authority and purpose.

27. (D) The application of technology to provide necessary information for making effective administrative decisions.
A management information system is a specialized framework designed to collect, process, and distribute data to support organizational decision-making. By leveraging technology, it ensures that administrators have access to accurate and timely information across different levels of management. The primary goal of this system is to enhance the efficiency and effectiveness of administrative processes by providing the relevant insights needed to solve problems, plan future activities, and monitor organizational performance.

28. (B) Integration
Mary Parker Follett identified integration as the most constructive method for resolving organizational conflicts. Unlike domination, where one side imposes its will, or compromise, where both parties sacrifice something, integration involves finding a creative solution that satisfies the underlying interests of everyone involved. This process requires a thorough analysis of the situation to uncover a new alternative that removes the friction without

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ANSWERS

1. (B) The activities of the executive branches of national, state, and local governments.
   Public administration encompasses the implementation of government policy and the management of public programs. In its broadest sense, it refers to the complex activities performed by the executive branch across various levels of governance. This includes the systematic execution of laws and the administration of public affairs aimed at serving the collective interests of the citizenry through organized bureaucratic structures and specialized administrative processes.

2. (A) Public administration is governed by the 'rule of law' ensuring consistency, while private administration allows for greater operational flexibility.
   A fundamental distinction between public and private administration lies in their legal and operational frameworks. Public administration operates under the strict mandate of the rule of law, requiring transparency and uniform treatment for all citizens. Conversely, private administration focuses on market efficiency and profit maximization, granting managers significant autonomy to adapt strategies quickly without the extensive legal constraints or public accountability required in the governmental sector.

3. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
   The formal study of public administration began with Woodrow Wilson's seminal 1887 essay, which argued for a scientific approach to governance. This early period was defined by the politics-administration dichotomy, a conceptual framework suggesting that the political process of policy formulation and the administrative task of policy execution should remain distinct. Both statements accurately reflect these foundational milestones in the historical development of the discipline.

4. (D) An interrelated set of parts working towards a common goal while interacting with its external environment.
   The system theory approach conceptualizes an organization as a complex, unified entity composed of various interconnected subsystems that must function in harmony. Unlike closed models, it emphasizes that organizations are open systems that constantly exchange resources, information, and energy with their surrounding environment. This perspective focuses on the transformation process where inputs are converted into outputs, highlighting the importance of environmental adaptation for survival.

5. (A) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
   Administrative theories are defined by distinct core concepts that shape their specific approaches. The ecological approach explores the relationship between administration and its environment, while system theory focuses on the input-output-feedback cycle. Scientific management seeks the one best way to perform tasks for maximum efficiency. Finally, the decision-making approach, particularly Herbert Simon's work, introduces bounded rationality to explain how individuals make choices within complex organizational constraints.

6. (B) Politics-Administration Dichotomy
   System theory utilizes specific concepts like entropy, which measures disorder, and homeostasis, representing the state of internal balance. It also relies on feedback loops to adjust organizational behavior based on environmental signals. However, the politics-administration dichotomy is a principle from the classical era of public administration, focusing on separating policy-making from implementation, rather than the organic and interconnected processes characterized by the modern systems approach.

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or an apolitical stance, as these were classical principles.

36. (D) Public Administration
Public administration is frequently defined as the application of management principles, both as an art and a science, to the governance of the state. It involves the systematic organization of resources, personnel, and processes to achieve government objectives and serve the public interest. Unlike private management, it operates within a political context and is governed by public law, focusing on the effective implementation of policies that impact the welfare and order of the entire society.

37. (C) Public administration
While both sectors utilize administrative principles, their primary motivations differ fundamentally. Public administration is driven by the service motive, where the goal is to provide essential services to the citizenry and fulfill the collective needs of society. Unlike the private sector, which is primarily motivated by generating profit and increasing shareholder value, the public sector prioritizes equitable service delivery, social welfare, and the implementation of public policies regardless of the financial profitability of individual programs.

38. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-3, S-1
Administrative theories are associated with specific proponents who shaped the discipline's development. Max Weber defined the bureaucratic theory focused on formal structures. Elton Mayo led the human relations movement through the Hawthorne studies. F.W. Taylor established scientific management to optimize task efficiency. Peter Drucker is the key figure behind management by objectives. Each of these thinkers provided unique insights that continue to influence how modern organizations are structured, managed, and motivated toward achieving their goals.

39. (D) Continuously interacts with and is affected by its environment.
Within system theory, the open systems perspective emphasizes that an organization cannot exist in isolation. It must continuously import resources and information from its external environment and export products or services back into it. This constant interaction means the organization is permeable and must adapt its internal processes to changes in social, economic, or political conditions. This dynamic relationship ensures that the organization remains relevant and viable by responding to external feedback and environmental pressures.

40. (A) Administrative man
Herbert Simon's decision-making model critiques the classical economic man, who is assumed to have perfect knowledge and seek absolute optimization. Instead, Simon proposes the concept of the administrative man, who operates under bounded rationality. This individual recognizes their cognitive limits and the incompleteness of information, leading them to satisfice rather than maximize. The administrative man makes decisions that are good enough to meet organizational requirements within the constraints of time, resources, and mental capacity.

41. (4, 2, 1, 3)
The chronological evolution of public administration is marked by foundational writings and events. Woodrow Wilson's essay in 1887 established the field, followed by Max Weber's influential work on bureaucracy in the early 1900s. The Hawthorne experiments, beginning in 1924, introduced the human relations perspective by shifting focus to social dynamics. Finally, the first Minnowbrook Conference in 1968 launched the New Public Administration movement, emphasizing social equity and responsiveness to contemporary societal challenges and political turmoil.

42. (A) Comparative Public Administration
The ecological approach, developed by Fred Riggs, emerged from the field of comparative public administration during the mid-twentieth century. Riggs sought to explain why administrative systems in different countries varied so significantly by examining their societal contexts. This led to a focus on the interaction between administration and environmental factors such as culture, economy, and politics. By comparing diverse nations, the ecological approach provided a more nuanced understanding of how societal environments shape administrative structures.

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43. (D) Encouragement of informal social groups to boost morale.
F.W. Taylor's scientific management is built on principles of efficiency, standardization, and formal control. It emphasizes the development of a science for each task, scientific selection of workers, and cooperation between management and employees to ensure productivity. Taylor's mechanistic view of the organization focused on the physical efficiency of individual workers and did not recognize the importance of informal social groups. Morale-boosting through social dynamics was only later addressed by the human relations theory during the Hawthorne studies.

44. (B) Instrumental rationality and self-interest.
Rational choice theory is built on the assumption that individuals are rational actors who make choices based on their personal interests and goals. In the context of public administration, this means that bureaucrats, politicians, and citizens are viewed as choosing actions that maximize their own utility. The theory focuses on instrumental rationality, where behavior is guided by a calculation of the most efficient means to achieve specific ends, often leading to predictable patterns in institutional and political decision-making.

45. (C) Carrying out socio-economic change and nation-building in newly independent countries.
The term development administration was specifically coined to describe the administrative efforts required in newly independent, developing nations after World War II. Unlike traditional administration focused on maintaining law and order, development administration is action-oriented and goal-directed toward nation-building and socio-economic transformation. It emphasizes planning, innovation, and the implementation of large-scale programs designed to improve the quality of life and foster modernization in societies transitioning away from colonial rule or static traditional structures.

46. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Comparative public administration strives to be nomothetic, meaning it aims to discover general laws and theories that apply across different administrative systems. However, researchers face a significant challenge because administrative behaviors are deeply embedded in their unique cultural and societal contexts. This makes it difficult to isolate specific variables for comparison without considering the broader environment. Both statements correctly reflect the theoretical goals and the practical methodological difficulties inherent in the study of administrative systems across diverse nations.

47. (A) Economy, Efficiency, Effectiveness
New Public Management is characterized by its focus on the "3 Es," which represent the core values of this administrative paradigm. Economy refers to minimizing the cost of resources used for an activity. Efficiency focuses on maximizing the ratio of outputs to inputs. Effectiveness measures the extent to which an organization achieves its intended goals and objectives. Together, these principles emphasize a results-oriented approach that applies private sector management techniques to improve the overall performance of public institutions.

48. (B) An increase in the size and scope of the state bureaucracy.
Liberalization and globalization typically lead to a reduction in the direct role of the state in providing goods and services. These trends favor policies like privatization, contracting out, and deregulation, which often result in a smaller state bureaucracy rather than an expanded one. The government's role shifts from a primary provider to a regulator, managing markets and international interactions. While the state's regulatory complexity may increase, the traditional expansive welfare-oriented bureaucracy generally shrinks under these global economic pressures.

49. (C) 1, 2 and 4 only
Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy is built on principles of rationality and legality. These include a well-defined hierarchy of authority, a comprehensive system of written rules, and impersonality in decision-making to ensure fairness and efficiency. A key feature of this model is that employment and promotion are based on technical competence and merit rather than personal loyalty or political connections. Therefore, Statement 3 is incorrect as it describes a patronage system, which is the opposite of Weber's meritocratic bureaucratic vision.

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50. (A) Being a tool for management to manipulate workers by paying attention to their social needs.
Critics of the human relations theory argue that it serves as a sophisticated mechanism for management to manipulate workers. By focusing on social needs and psychological satisfaction, managers can potentially elicit greater cooperation and productivity without making fundamental changes to the power structure or economic conditions. This perspective suggests that the approach seeks to maintain industrial harmony primarily to serve organizational efficiency, viewing the attention to human factors as a subtle means of controlling employee behavior and preventing collective resistance.

51. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The human relations theory fundamentally changed organizational study by emphasizing informal social dynamics over formal structures. This shift was triggered by the Hawthorne experiments, which unexpectedly showed that productivity improved not because of physical changes, but because workers felt valued and part of a supportive group. Because the research proved that morale and social norms were more influential than physical conditions, the reason provided correctly explains why the theory moved the focus away from the mechanistic view of organizations.

52. (D) A transformational leader
A transformational leader is characterized by the ability to inspire and motivate followers to achieve extraordinary outcomes. They go beyond simple transactions by fostering a shared vision and encouraging subordinates to transcend their personal self-interests for the collective good of the organization. Through intellectual stimulation, individualized consideration, and charisma, transformational leaders create profound change in organizational culture and follower commitment, leading to higher levels of performance and personal development among their team members.

53. (C) Self-actualization needs
In Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, self-actualization represents the pinnacle of human motivation. This highest level of need refers to an individual's desire to fulfill their unique potential, seek personal growth, and become everything they are capable of becoming. According to Maslow, this need only becomes a primary motivator once lower-level physiological, safety, social, and esteem needs have been sufficiently satisfied. It drives individuals toward creativity, problem-solving, and the realization of their ultimate personal and professional goals.

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54. (B) Zone of indifference
Chester Barnard's concept of the zone of indifference describes the range within which a subordinate will accept and execute orders from a superior without consciously questioning the authority. If an order falls within this zone, the individual complies routinely because they find the request acceptable and consistent with their understanding of the organizational relationship. Orders that fall outside this zone are likely to be resisted or questioned, making the expansion of this zone a critical task for effective organizational management and leadership.

55. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Administrative theories are defined by specific core concepts and their associated thinkers. Frederick Herzberg developed the two-factor theory of motivation, while Douglas McGregor introduced Theory X and Theory Y. The decision-making approach is inextricably linked to Herbert Simon's concept of bounded rationality. Finally, Fred Riggs's ecological approach utilizes the prismatic society model to explain the transition between fused and diffracted societal structures. Each of these frameworks provides a distinct lens through which to analyze organizational behavior and administration.

56. (A) A co-active power developed jointly, not imposed.
Mary Parker Follett distinguished between power-over, which is coercive and hierarchical, and power-with, which is co-active and democratic. Power-with signifies a collective ability developed through cooperation and the integration of different interests within an organization. It is not something imposed by one person on another but is generated jointly through shared effort and mutual understanding. This concept reflects Follett's belief that true organizational effectiveness comes from

97. (B) "Steer, don't row"
The slogan "steer, don't row" captures a central philosophy of new public management, which advocates for a smaller yet more strategic government. It suggests that the role of the state should be to provide direction and set policy (steer), rather than directly delivering all public services (row). By using market mechanisms, privatization, and contracting out, the government can leverage the efficiency of the private and non-profit sectors. This shift allows public administrators to focus on oversight, regulation, and strategic planning for the public good.

98. (A) Hierarchy to networks.
In the era of liberalization, public administration has experienced a significant shift from traditional hierarchical structures to more flexible and collaborative networks. This transition involves partnerships between government agencies, private corporations, and non-governmental organizations to deliver services and solve complex public problems. These network-based models prioritize flexibility, cooperation, and shared responsibility over rigid chains of command. This change reflects the need for more responsive and adaptive governance systems in an increasingly interconnected and market-driven global environment where traditional bureaucracies often struggle.

99. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Different organizational theories focus on specific aspects of management and structure. Scientific management emphasizes task efficiency through the "one best way." Bureaucratic theory focuses on formal structure, written rules, and impersonality. Human relations theory highlights the importance of informal groups and worker morale. Finally, system theory views the organization as an open system that continuously interacts with its external environment. Each theory provides a unique perspective that contributes to our understanding of how large organizations function and how they can be effectively managed.

100. (D) The formal organization
A formal organization is defined by established, official structures that outline the distribution of authority and the channels of communication. It is characterized by a clear hierarchy, specialized roles, and explicit rules that guide individual behavior toward achieving specific organizational goals. Unlike informal networks, which emerge spontaneously through social interactions, the formal organization provides a deliberate and stable framework for coordinating activities and ensuring accountability within the administrative system. This official structure is essential for the systematic management of large-scale government and industrial operations.

101. (C) Situational/Contingency Theory
Situational or contingency theories of leadership suggest that there is no single best way to lead an organization. Instead, the most effective leadership style depends on the specific situation and the characteristics of the followers. Leaders must adapt their behavior based on variables such as task structure, leader-member relations, and the competence of the team. This approach emphasizes flexibility and the leader's ability to analyze their environment, ensuring that their style matches the demands of the current organizational context for optimal performance.

102. (B) Recognition for achievement
In Frederick Herzberg's two-factor theory, motivators are factors that lead to positive job satisfaction and encourage higher performance. Recognition for achievement is a classic motivator because it addresses the psychological and self-esteem needs of the employee. Unlike hygiene factors such as salary, job security, and working conditions, which only prevent dissatisfaction, motivators like responsibility and personal growth are what truly drive employees to excel. Therefore, providing opportunities for recognition is essential for creating a truly motivating and satisfying work environment for all staff members.

103. (D) Maintaining organizational communication and securing essential services from participating individuals.
Chester Barnard identified several core functions of the executive that are essential for the survival of any formal organization. These include the maintenance of a robust communication system and the ability to secure necessary contributions from participants through a balance of incentives. The executive must also define the

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the formal requirements of modern bureaucracy, illustrating the complex dynamics of societies in transition.

64. (B) Scientific Management
F.W. Taylor argued that the success of scientific management depended on a fundamental mental revolution among both workers and management. This transformation requires both parties to shift their focus away from how to divide the surplus and toward increasing the total output through scientific cooperation. Taylor believed that by using scientific methods to optimize productivity, prosperity for both the employer and the employee could be maximized, leading to a harmony of interests that replaces the traditional antagonism between management and labor.

65. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
New Public Management advocates for a shift toward entrepreneurial government by applying private sector management practices to public administration. This includes promoting competition, using performance contracts, and focusing on citizen satisfaction as customers. The assertion that NPM promotes this entrepreneurial model is directly explained by the reason, which outlines the specific market-based techniques used to improve efficiency and responsiveness. Together, they reflect the core NPM goal of making government more flexible, results-oriented, and business-like in its service delivery.

66. (A) New Public Management
Hiring a private company to manage public services, a practice known as contracting out or privatization, is a hallmark of new public management. This approach emphasizes the use of market-like mechanisms and competition to deliver public services more efficiently. By shifting the government's role from a direct provider to a facilitator or contract manager, NPM aims to leverage private sector expertise and competition to reduce costs and improve the quality of service for the community's citizens.

67. (C) Liberalization and globalization.
The era of liberalization and globalization has led to a significant shift in the state's role, moving away from being a direct provider of goods and services. Instead, the government increasingly functions as a regulatory state, focusing on setting rules and monitoring markets to ensure fair competition and protect public interests. This transition reflects the growing influence of global economic trends that favor privatization and deregulation, requiring the state to manage complex interactions between public and private actors within a globalized economy.

68. (D) The tendency for individuals to modify their behavior when they are being observed.
The Hawthorne effect was a groundbreaking discovery of the Hawthorne studies, revealing that worker productivity often improved simply because they were the focus of attention. When researchers observed employees, the workers felt more valued and significant, which led to a boost in their performance regardless of changes in physical conditions like lighting. this finding highlighted the critical role of social and psychological factors in the workplace, challenging the purely mechanistic views of motivation and emphasizing the human element in management.

69. (C) Maslow's Hierarchy of Needs
Abraham Maslow developed the hierarchy of needs theory, which organizes human motivation into a five-level pyramid. At the base are physiological needs, followed by safety, social belongingness, and esteem. The highest level is self-actualization, representing the desire for personal fulfillment and growth. According to this model, individuals are motivated to satisfy lower-level needs before progressing to higher ones. This framework provides essential insights for managers on how to motivate employees by addressing their specific needs at different stages of development.

70. (B) Informal communication
The term grapevine is used to describe the informal communication network that exists within every organization. It operates outside the official hierarchy and formal channels, spreading information through social interactions, rumors, and casual conversations among employees. While the grapevine can sometimes distort messages, it is also a fast and efficient way for information to travel. It fulfills the social needs of members and provides management with

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important feedback about employee concerns and the overall morale within the organizational system.

71. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Administrative thought has been shaped by landmark publications and concepts from influential authors. Max Weber explored formal structures in "Economy and Society," while Herbert Simon analyzed human choice in "Administrative Behavior." Fred Riggs pioneered the study of environmental influences in "The Ecology of Public Administration." Finally, F.W. Taylor laid the groundwork for industrial efficiency with "The Principles of Scientific Management." These works collectively represent the diverse theoretical foundations of the discipline, ranging from structural bureaucracy to environmental and decision-making perspectives.

72. (A) Developing a new solution that satisfies all parties' desires without requiring compromise.
Mary Parker Follett's concept of integration is a creative approach to conflict resolution that seeks to transcend the limitations of domination or compromise. Instead of one side losing or both sides giving up something, integration involves re-evaluating the problem to uncover the true underlying needs of all parties. By doing so, a new solution can be developed that satisfies everyone involved. this collaborative process transforms conflict into a constructive opportunity for innovation, fostering stronger relationships and more sustainable organizational outcomes.

73. (C) Achievable
In the management by objectives framework, goals are designed to be "SMART" to ensure clarity and effectiveness. The acronym stands for Specific, Measurable, Achievable, Relevant, and Time-bound. The "A" for achievable emphasizes that objectives must be realistic and within the reach of the employees, given their resources and constraints. Setting goals that are challenging yet attainable is crucial for maintaining motivation and ensuring that the objectives serve as a practical and useful guide for enhancing individual and organizational performance.

74. (A) Weberian bureaucratic theory.
The traditional characteristics of modern public administration, such as being rule-bound, formalistic, and impersonal, are directly derived from Max Weber's bureaucratic theory. Weber envisioned bureaucracy as a rational-legal structure where authority is based on written regulations and procedures rather than personal relationships. This model was intended to ensure consistency, predictability, and fairness in large-scale organizations. While it provides stability, these same features are often criticized for leading to rigidity and a lack of responsiveness in contemporary public service delivery systems.

75. (A) 2, 4, 5, 3, 1
Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs begins with fundamental physiological requirements for survival. Once these are met, individuals seek safety and security, followed by the need for social belongingness and friendship. The fourth level focuses on esteem, including the desire for respect and status. Finally, the highest level is self-actualization, where the individual seeks personal growth and fulfillment. This sequential progression provides a framework for understanding how different needs motivate human behavior as more basic requirements are progressively satisfied.

76. (B) Status-quo oriented
Development administration is fundamentally defined by its commitment to fostering socio-economic change and nation-building. Unlike traditional public administration, which often focuses on maintaining order and existing structures, development administration is change-oriented, goal-directed, and proactive. It seeks to implement innovative policies and programs to transform societies and improve public welfare. Therefore, being status-quo oriented is not a characteristic of this approach, as its core purpose is to break away from static conditions and drive progressive societal and political development.

77. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Fred Riggs's prismatic society model describes a transitional stage where features of both traditional (fused) and modern (diffracted) societies coexist. A key characteristic of this state is formalism, where a significant gap exists between the official rules and how administration actually operates in practice. This overlap leads to a system where traditional social

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norms and personal relationships often override formal bureaucratic procedures. Both statements correctly identify these essential elements of the prismatic model, illustrating the complex challenges of administrative modernization in developing nations.

78. (D) Herbert Simon
Herbert Simon introduced the concept of bounded rationality to challenge the classical economic model of perfect human decision-making. He argued that individuals cannot be fully rational because they are limited by incomplete information, cognitive processing power, and time. Instead of seeking the absolute best choice, Simon suggested that people make decisions that are "good enough" for their current situation. This insight revolutionized the study of public administration by providing a more realistic understanding of how administrators navigate complex organizational problems.

79. (A) Time and motion studies.
A central objective of F.W. Taylor's scientific management was to discover the most efficient way to perform any given task, known as the "one best way." This was achieved through time and motion studies, which involved meticulously analyzing every physical movement a worker made. By timing these actions and eliminating unnecessary motions, Taylor could standardize work processes to maximize output. This scientific approach replaced traditional methods based on guesswork or historical precedent, laying the foundation for modern industrial engineering and management practices.

80. (B) Lack of a theoretical framework and being excessively descriptive.
In its early stages, comparative public administration was frequently criticized for being too descriptive and lacking a solid theoretical foundation. Researchers often focused on providing detailed accounts of administrative systems in single countries without developing general laws or explanations that could be applied across different cultures. This absence of a rigorous theoretical framework made it difficult to build a cohesive body of knowledge, leading to a push for more scientific and environmentally-focused approaches, such as the ecological model proposed by Fred Riggs.

81. (B) 1, 3 and 4 only
New public management is characterized by an entrepreneurial approach to governance that emphasizes results and market mechanisms. This includes the creation of autonomous agencies to improve service delivery, the extensive use of performance indicators and benchmarking, and the separation of policy formulation from implementation. NPM rejects the traditional focus on process compliance and rigid input controls, favoring flexibility and competition instead. Therefore, statements 1, 3, and 4 represent core NPM practices, while the others reflect more traditional or classical administrative principles.

82. (A) Transnational policy networks and international regulatory regimes.
Globalization has significantly impacted public administration by increasing the interconnectedness of nations and expanding the role of international actors. National governments must now participate in transnational policy networks and adhere to international regulatory regimes to address global issues like trade, environment, and security. This shift limits traditional state sovereignty and requires administrative systems to be more outward-looking and collaborative. As a result, the management of domestic public affairs is increasingly influenced by global standards, cross-border interactions, and the decisions of international organizations.

83. (C) Neo-classical approach
The human relations approach is often referred to as the neo-classical approach because it built upon and modified the traditional classical theories of organization. While the classical school focused on formal structure and mechanistic efficiency, the human relations movement introduced the importance of social factors and human behavior. By recognizing that organizations are social systems where informal group dynamics and psychological needs influence productivity, this neo-classical perspective provided a more comprehensive and human-centered understanding of organizational life and management.

84. (D) Theory X
A manager who operates under the assumptions of Douglas McGregor's Theory X believes that

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110. (D) The dysfunctional consequences and negative behaviors inherent in bureaucratic organizational structures.
Bureau-pathology refers to the negative behaviors and dysfunctions that can develop within large bureaucratic organizations. These issues include red tape, rigid adherence to rules, resistance to change, and goal displacement, where the process becomes more important than the mission. These pathologies often lead to inefficiency and a lack of responsiveness to the public. Scholars use this term to describe the unintended and harmful consequences of the bureaucratic model, highlighting how rational structures can sometimes produce irrational and counterproductive outcomes in practice.

111. (A) Rumors spreading during a lunch break
Informal organizational communication occurs outside the official hierarchy and established reporting lines. Rumors spreading during lunch breaks or casual conversations are prime examples of this informal network, often called the grapevine. Unlike formal channels like official memos, company newsletters, or performance reviews, which are planned and documented, informal communication is spontaneous and social. While it can lead to misinformation, it also serves as an important source of social support for employees and provides managers with insights into the real concerns and morale of their staff.

112. (B) principles
The acronym POSDCORB, which stands for Planning, Organizing, Staffing, Directing, Coordinating, Reporting, and Budgeting, represents the core principles of administrative management. Coined by Luther Gulick, it summarizes the essential functions that an executive must perform to manage an organization effectively. This concept is a central part of the classical school of public administration, which sought to identify universal principles for achieving efficiency. By focusing on these functional areas, administrators can systematically organize resources and personnel to achieve the strategic goals and mission of the governmental or industrial entity.

113. (B) Leadership is the process of influencing others, while motivation is the internal drive that directs behavior.
While leadership and motivation are closely related, they represent distinct psychological and organizational processes. Leadership is an interpersonal activity where one person influences others to work toward shared goals. In contrast, motivation is an internal state or drive that energizes and directs an individual's behavior toward achieving specific needs or objectives. Effective leaders use their influence to tap into the internal motivations of their followers, aligning personal drives with the mission of the organization to achieve higher levels of performance and overall collective success.

114. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Human relations theory originated from the Hawthorne studies and fundamentally views the organization as a complex social system. It emphasizes that productivity is heavily influenced by informal group norms and social dynamics rather than just formal structures. Unlike scientific management, which considers economic incentives as the primary motivator, human relations theory argues that psychological needs and a sense of belonging are more significant. Therefore, statements 1, 2, and 3 are correct, while statement 4 reflects the classical, mechanistic view that the human relations school specifically challenged.

115. (C) Delegate responsibility and encourage participation.
A manager who follows Douglas McGregor's Theory Y operates under the assumption that employees are inherently motivated, creative, and capable of self-direction. Such a manager is likely to delegate significant authority and encourage subordinates to participate in decision-making processes. By creating an environment that fosters trust and personal growth, the leader aims to align individual goals with the organization's objectives. This approach contrasts with the controlling and coercive methods of Theory X, focusing instead on empowering workers to achieve their full potential.

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action. This emphasis on mutual cooperation and communication remains a cornerstone of modern organizational theory and administrative practice.

91. (D) The interaction between the administrative system and its societal setting.
The ecological approach is termed as such because it draws an analogy from biology to study the relationship between an organism and its environment. In public administration, it focuses on how administrative systems are shaped by and, in turn, influence their surrounding societal settings, including cultural, political, and economic factors. By examining these complex interactions, the ecological approach provides a deeper understanding of why administrative practices vary across different countries and how environmental conditions determine the effectiveness of various administrative structures.

92. (B) Traditional principles of organization for being contradictory.
Herbert Simon famously criticized the classical principles of administration, such as span of control and unity of command, by labeling them as mere proverbs. He argued that these principles were often contradictory and lacked a solid scientific foundation. For example, he pointed out that increasing the span of control to reduce hierarchical levels directly conflicts with the principle of maintaining close supervision. Simon's critique pushed the field toward a more rigorous and scientifically grounded study of administrative behavior and decision-making processes.

93. (C) act to maximize their preferences, whatever those preferences may be.
Rational choice theory posits that human behavior is fundamentally driven by instrumental rationality. It assumes that individuals, whether acting as voters, politicians, or bureaucrats, consistently make choices intended to maximize their personal utility or preferences. This economic approach to administrative behavior focuses on how individuals weigh costs and benefits to achieve their desired outcomes, providing a framework for analyzing how self-interest shapes the functioning of public institutions and the decisions made within the political and administrative systems of governance.

94. (D) The social and political turmoil of the 1960s in the United States.
The first Minnowbrook Conference in 1968 occurred during a period of intense social and political upheaval in the United States, marked by civil rights movements and anti-war protests. The conference brought together young scholars who felt that traditional public administration was failing to address these urgent societal crises. They called for a new public administration that prioritized social equity, relevance, and active change. This context was crucial in shaping the movement's rejection of value neutrality and its focus on responsiveness.

95. (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
Development administration is a dynamic and action-oriented field characterized by its focus on results, goals, and the management of change. It emphasizes the importance of planning and innovation to achieve socio-economic transformation in developing nations. Unlike traditional administration, which is often preoccupied with maintaining the status quo and purely regulatory functions like law and order, development administration is proactive and client-centered. Therefore, statements 1, 2, and 3 correctly identify its core features, while statement 4 describes a more traditional administrative focus.

96. (B) Comparative Public Administration
Comparative public administration is the specialized field that studies administrative systems across different national and cultural boundaries. Its primary goal is to identify common patterns and explain the reasons for variations in administrative behavior and performance. By examining how different social, political, and economic environments influence administration, researchers can develop more generalized theories and practical insights. This cross-cultural perspective is essential for understanding the complexities of governance in an increasingly globalized world and for sharing effective administrative practices between nations.

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employees are naturally unmotivated and dislike work. From this perspective, workers are seen as needing constant supervision, strict control, and the threat of punishment to ensure they meet organizational goals. This traditional managerial attitude relies on a top-down approach and focuses on maintaining discipline through authority. It assumes that individuals prefer to be directed and avoid responsibility, necessitating a highly structured and coercive environment for effective management.

85. (C) All of the above.
According to Chester Barnard, for communication to be accepted as authoritative within an organization, it must satisfy several specific conditions. The receiver must be able to understand the message clearly, and the order must be perceived as consistent with the organization's overall purpose. Furthermore, the communication must be compatible with the receiver's personal interests and their physical and mental abilities. When all these criteria are met, the order falls within the individual's zone of indifference and is accepted as legitimate and authoritative.

86. (B) Mary Parker Follett
Mary Parker Follett introduced the revolutionary concept of constructive conflict, suggesting that differences of opinion should be viewed as an opportunity for growth rather than a problem to be suppressed. She argued that conflict is a sign of diversity and can lead to innovation if handled through integration. By analyzing the underlying interests of all parties, managers can develop creative solutions that satisfy everyone, turning potential friction into a positive force for organizational improvement and more effective collaborative decision-making processes.

87. (D) An overemphasis on quantifiable short-term goals while neglecting the qualitative aspects of performance.
A common criticism of management by objectives is its tendency to focus excessively on quantifiable and short-term targets. Because objectives must be measurable, managers and employees may prioritize easily counted results while neglecting important qualitative factors like teamwork, long-term sustainability, or employee morale. This narrow focus can lead to goal displacement, where the pursuit of specific metrics becomes more important than the organization's broader mission. Ensuring a balanced approach that considers both quantitative and qualitative performance remains a key challenge for MBO.

88. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Management by objectives is fundamentally a participative approach because it involves joint goal-setting between managers and their subordinates. This collaborative process ensures that both parties agree on what needs to be achieved and how success will be measured. Because the theory requires this mutual agreement and periodic performance reviews, the reason provided accurately explains why MBO is categorized as a participative style. This involvement increases employee commitment and aligns individual efforts with the broader strategic objectives of the entire organization.

89. (C) The goals of nation-building and socio-economic development.
In newly independent and developing nations, the evolution of public administration is inextricably linked to the urgent tasks of nation-building and large-scale socio-economic development. Unlike developed nations, where administration may focus more on incremental improvements and regulatory management, developing countries require more transformative and goal-oriented administrative systems. This focus, known as development administration, emphasizes planning and the implementation of innovative programs designed to reduce poverty, build infrastructure, and foster political stability in societies undergoing rapid modernization and complex transitions.

90. (A) Chester Barnard
Chester Barnard's influential writings characterize organizations as cooperative systems where individuals must work together to achieve common goals. He argued that the primary function of an executive is to maintain this cooperation by ensuring a balance between the contributions members make and the satisfactions they receive. Barnard's perspective shifted the focus from purely structural or mechanistic views of organization to the social and psychological dynamics of collective

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organization's overall purpose and ensure that individuals are motivated to cooperate toward shared goals. Barnard's perspective emphasizes the importance of social and communicative processes in managing organizations, viewing the leader as a coordinator within a cooperative human system.

104. (A) 2, 4, 3, 1
The sequence of administrative schools reflects the field's historical development. It began with the classical theory focusing on formal structure and efficiency in the early 1900s. The human relations theory followed in the 1920s, emphasizing social factors. New public administration emerged in the late 1960s to address social equity and relevance. Finally, new public management gained prominence in the 1980s and 1990s, introducing market-based principles and a focus on results. This progression shows a shift from mechanistic views toward humanistic and then entrepreneurial paradigms.

105. (C) Mary Parker Follett
Mary Parker Follett was a pioneering thinker who developed the concepts of circular response and the law of the situation. Circular response suggests that people are constantly influencing each other in a dynamic relationship, rather than just reacting to individual stimuli. The law of the situation argues that authority and orders should be based on a scientific study of the facts of a specific situation, rather than on personal or hierarchical power. These ideas emphasize collaboration, situational context, and the integration of different perspectives in organizational management.

106. (A) Management by objectives and self-control.
Peter Drucker envisioned management by objectives as a way to replace traditional top-down domination with a more participative and results-oriented approach. By setting clear goals and allowing employees to monitor their own progress, MBO encourages self-control and personal responsibility. Drucker believed that when individuals understand the organization's objectives and their specific roles in achieving them, they become more motivated and committed. This shift from external coercion to internal motivation is a central tenet of the MBO philosophy, aiming to improve both efficiency and employee fulfillment.

107. (D) The politics-administration dichotomy
The traditional view of public administration as a value-neutral and apolitical instrument is most closely tied to the politics-administration dichotomy. This early conceptual framework argued that the political task of making decisions should be strictly separated from the administrative task of implementing them. By maintaining this separation, reformers sought to ensure that the civil service remained a professional and efficient tool of the state, free from political influence. This idea dominated the field for decades, defining the classical era of administrative thought and practice.

108. (B) Diffracted
In Fred Riggs's ecological model, a diffracted society is one where administrative structures are highly specialized and perform distinct, well-defined functions. This is the hallmark of a modern, developed nation where social roles and administrative bureaus are functionally specific and separate from one another. In contrast to fused societies, where one structure performs all functions, or prismatic societies, where functions overlap, a diffracted system represents the highest degree of structural differentiation and functional specificity within the framework of Riggs's comparative administrative theory.

109. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Scientific management theory is based on a mechanistic view of workers, treating them primarily as economic beings who are motivated by financial rewards. To leverage this motivation, F.W. Taylor proposed a differential piece-rate system, which paid higher wages to those who exceeded standard output levels. Because this system was specifically designed to use monetary incentives to drive higher productivity, the reason provided accurately explains the assertion that Taylor's theory views workers as economic actors. Together, they reflect the core Taylorist focus on maximizing industrial efficiency through financial motivation.

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collaborative participation rather than the exercise of unilateral authority or control.

57. (C) Setting organizational objectives
The management by objectives cycle, as envisioned by Peter Drucker, is a systematic process that begins with the clear definition of organizational goals. This first step involves top management establishing the broad objectives that provide the strategic direction for the entire entity. Once these high-level goals are set, they serve as the foundation for developing specific departmental targets and individual employee objectives. This cascading process ensures that every level of the organization is aligned and working toward the same shared outcomes.

58. (A) Goal displacement, where following the rules becomes more important than achieving the organization's mission.
Goal displacement is a significant dysfunction of bureaucracy where the means to achieve an end become the end themselves. In such cases, strict adherence to formal rules and procedures takes precedence over the organization's actual mission or the effective delivery of services. This occurs when bureaucrats become overly focused on process compliance, leading to rigidity and a lack of responsiveness. Instead of serving the public or achieving strategic objectives, the organization becomes preoccupied with maintaining its own internal routines and regulations.

59. (D) The inputs and outputs of the administrative system.
In the study of public administration, the locus refers to the institutional "where" of the field, while the focus refers to the substantive "what" or the specialized techniques used. In a systems theory context, these are often understood in terms of inputs, which are the resources and demands placed on the system, and outputs, which are the policies and services produced. Together, they define the boundaries and the functional core of the administrative process as it interacts with its surrounding societal environment.

60. (B) Public administration faces greater complexity due to its political context and public accountability.
While public and private administration share some managerial techniques, public administration operates within a uniquely complex environment. It is subject to continuous political scrutiny, extensive public accountability, and the requirement to serve the broad public interest rather than a specific set of shareholders. This political context means that public administrators must balance competing societal demands and operate under strict legal frameworks that ensure transparency and equity, constraints that are typically less prevalent or intense in the private sector.

61. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
The system theory approach views an organization as a comprehensive whole composed of several vital components. It starts with inputs such as resources and information, which undergo a transformation process to create outputs like goods or services. A feedback mechanism allows the organization to monitor its performance and make necessary adjustments. All these activities take place within an external environment that constantly interacts with the organization. Together, these five elements form the essential structure of any open administrative system.

62. (D) Satisficing
Herbert Simon's concept of the administrative man describes a decision-maker who operates under the constraints of bounded rationality. Unlike the theoretical economic man who seeks to maximize every outcome, the administrative man realizes that they lack perfect information and infinite cognitive capacity. Consequently, they engage in satisficing, which involves choosing the first alternative that meets their minimum criteria for success. This behavior allows for effective decision-making in real-world situations where time and resources are limited and perfection is unattainable.

63. (A) Ecological Approach
The Sala model is a core concept within Fred Riggs's ecological approach to public administration, specifically used to describe administrative behavior in a prismatic society. It represents a transitional office where there is a significant gap between formal rules and actual administrative practices. In this model, the "Sala" reflects a system characterized by overlapping functions, where personal interests and traditional social norms often interfere with

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116. (D) Ensure the right information is available to the right people at the right time.
The primary goal of information management is to facilitate effective decision-making and organizational coordination by ensuring the timely and accurate flow of data. It involves the systematic collection, storage, and dissemination of information across all levels of the bureaucracy. By making relevant facts and insights available to the appropriate administrators when needed, information management helps reduce uncertainty and improves the efficiency of administrative processes. This objective is essential for managing the complex operations and diverse responsibilities of modern government and industrial organizations.

117. (C) interests
Mary Parker Follett argued that to resolve conflicts constructively, parties should look past their stated positions and focus on their underlying interests. Positions are the specific demands people make, while interests are the needs or desires that drive those demands. By identifying these root interests, it becomes possible to integrate different perspectives and find a creative solution that satisfies everyone involved. This shift from positional bargaining to interest-based integration is a key principle in Follett's approach to collaborative management and effective organizational conflict resolution.

118. (B) The overall strategic goals of the organization.
A fundamental feature of management by objectives is the alignment of individual and departmental goals with the organization's broader strategic vision. This process ensures that every member's efforts contribute directly to the ultimate success of the entity. By cascading objectives from the top down, MBO creates a unified framework where personal performance is evaluated based on its impact on organizational outcomes. This integration helps clarify roles, increases employee commitment, and ensures that resources are focused on the most critical priorities for achieving the mission.

119. (D) Max Weber
The concept of the "Iron Cage" is a famous metaphor used by Max Weber to describe the potential negative consequences of increasing rationalization and bureaucracy. Weber feared that the obsession with efficiency, rules, and impersonal control would eventually trap individuals in a rigid system that stifles human creativity and freedom. This rational-legal structure, while efficient, could become a self-perpetuating cage that prioritizes procedure over the values and spirit of the people it was meant to serve, leading to widespread alienation and a loss of personal meaning.

120. (A) Treating citizens as customers.
A key principle of new public management is the redefinition of the relationship between the state and the public by treating citizens as customers. This shift emphasizes responsiveness, service quality, and citizen satisfaction as primary goals of public administration. By adopting private sector techniques such as market research and customer feedback, public agencies aim to improve the delivery of services. This consumer-oriented approach is intended to make government more accountable and efficient, ensuring that public services are tailored to meet the actual needs and expectations of the community.

121. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Administrative thought is defined by specific concepts that explain organizational behavior. Mary Parker Follett's integration seeks creative solutions to conflict, while Herbert Simon's satisficing describes choosing good enough options under bounded rationality. Frederick Herzberg's hygiene factors prevent dissatisfaction but do not motivate, and Chester Barnard's zone of indifference explains the range of orders subordinates accept without question. Each of these terms represents a unique theoretical contribution that helps explain the complex social, psychological, and rational dynamics within large-scale government and private sector organizations.

122. (A) The politics-administration dichotomy
The emergence of public administration as a distinct academic discipline was primarily driven by the idea of the politics-administration dichotomy. Early scholars like Woodrow Wilson argued that administration should be separate from politics to ensure efficiency and professionalism. By defining administration as the neutral and technical implementation of policy, rather than the political act of making it,

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legitimacy depends on these internal conditions and whether it falls within the individual's zone of indifference.

136. (A) Litigation
Mary Parker Follett identified three main methods for resolving organizational conflict: domination, compromise, and integration. Domination involves one side prevailing over the other, while compromise requires both parties to give up something. Integration, which she considered the most constructive, involves finding a creative new solution that satisfies everyone's underlying needs. Follett did not discuss litigation as a primary method for administrative conflict resolution, focusing instead on internal social and communicative processes to achieve harmony and innovation without resorting to external legal battles or simple power struggles.

137. (C) The top management's commitment and involvement.
For a management by objectives system to be successful, it requires the full commitment and active involvement of top management. Their leadership ensures that the process is taken seriously and that organizational goals are clearly communicated and supported throughout the hierarchy. Without this high-level backing, the goal-setting process may become a mere bureaucratic exercise, lacking the necessary resources and strategic alignment. The visible support of senior leaders is crucial for fostering a culture of accountability and performance that is essential for MBO to deliver its intended benefits.

138. (A) True, as public administration is subject to public law and political oversight.
A primary distinction between public and private administration is the former's accountability to the public and the political system. Public administration operates within a framework of public law and is subject to continuous oversight by elected representatives and the judiciary. This political character requires a focus on transparency, equity, and the public interest, constraints that are fundamentally different from the market-based and shareholder accountability found in private administration. This unique legal and political environment ensures that public service remains responsive to the needs and values of the entire citizenry.

139. (D) View the organization as largely self-contained and autonomous.
A closed system perspective views an organization as a self-contained entity that is largely insulated from its external environment. This approach focuses on internal processes, formal structure, and technical efficiency, assuming that the organization can be managed without significant regard for external social, political, or economic influences. Classical theories like scientific management often adopted this view, prioritizing internal control and predictability. This contrasts with modern open system theories, which emphasize that organizations must constantly adapt to environmental changes and exchange resources with their surroundings to maintain viability.

140. (B) Intelligence, Design, and Choice
Herbert Simon's decision-making model divides the process into three distinct phases: intelligence, design, and choice. The intelligence phase involves searching the environment for conditions that require a decision. In the design phase, various alternative courses of action are developed and analyzed. Finally, the choice phase involves selecting a particular alternative from among those available. This structured approach highlights that decision-making is a complex activity involving the gathering of information and the creative development of options before a final commitment is made to a specific action.

141. (A) 1, 2 and 4 only
Scientific management theory is characterized by several core concepts designed to optimize task efficiency. These include time and motion studies to standardize work, the differential piece-rate system to provide financial incentives, and functional foremanship to provide specialized supervision. However, concepts like social equity and the informal organization are not part of this theory, as they were introduced later by other schools of thought. Taylor's approach was primarily mechanistic and focused on maximizing productivity through the scientific analysis of physical tasks and the application of formal, hierarchical control.

142. (D) Rational Choice Theory
The public choice approach is a significant variant of rational choice theory that applies

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fundamentally action-oriented and goal-directed, emphasizing the implementation of innovative programs to achieve specific progressive outcomes. This dual focus on results and societal transformation distinguishes development administration from more traditional regulatory models, providing a framework for managing the complex needs of societies transitioning away from colonial or static structures.

130. (A) Highlighted the importance of the ecological context in shaping administrative systems.
One of the most significant contributions of comparative public administration is the recognition that administrative systems cannot be understood in isolation from their environments. It highlighted how ecological factors—such as culture, economy, and politics—deeply influence the way administration functions in different countries. This insight challenged the belief in universal administrative principles and emphasized the need for context-specific theories. By studying administration cross-culturally, the field provided a more nuanced and comprehensive understanding of governance, acknowledging the profound impact of societal settings on administrative performance.

131. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Bureaucratic theory is centered on the concept of rational-legal authority, where power is derived from a formal system of rules and laws rather than personal charisma or tradition. Max Weber argued that this form of authority is the most stable and efficient because it ensures predictability and fairness through impersonal procedures. The reason provided correctly explains the assertion by detailing Weber's belief in the superiority of rational-legal structures for modern organizations. Together, they reflect the core of Weber's vision of bureaucracy as the most rational organizational form.

132. (D) The Human Relations school.
The discovery of the informal organization was a major contribution of the human relations school, particularly from the Hawthorne studies. Researchers found that within every formal bureaucratic structure, there exists a spontaneous social network of employees with its own norms, values, and leadership. These informal groups significantly influence productivity and employee morale, often more so than formal rules or financial incentives. This insight fundamentally changed management thought by emphasizing the need to understand the social and psychological dynamics of the workplace alongside the formal organizational design.

133. (C) Transactional leader
A transactional leader is characterized by a focus on the exchange between the leader and the followers. This style involves clarifying role and task requirements and providing specific rewards—such as pay increases or recognition—contingent on the performance of those tasks. The leader manages through monitoring and correction, ensuring that subordinates meet established standards and goals. While effective for achieving routine objectives and maintaining stability, this approach relies on external motivators and does not necessarily inspire the same level of commitment or transformation as more visionary leadership styles.

134. (B) Motivated, creative, and capable of self-control.
In Douglas McGregor's Theory Y, managers hold a positive view of their employees. They assume that people are inherently motivated, seek responsibility, and are capable of exercising self-control and self-direction to achieve organizational goals. This perspective suggests that work is a natural activity and that most individuals have the potential for creativity and problem-solving. Consequently, management's role is to create an environment that allows employees to fulfill their potential, focusing on empowerment and participation rather than the strict control and coercion found in Theory X.

135. (D) The communication must be delivered by the highest-ranking executive.
Chester Barnard's theory of authority relies on the acceptance of communication by subordinates. He identified four conditions for this: the person must understand the communication, believe it is consistent with organizational purpose, and find it compatible with their personal interest and physical ability. Authority is thus viewed from the bottom up, based on the subordinate's consent. Barnard did not state that the message must come from the highest executive; rather, its

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theory emphasizes that the best leadership style depends on the follower's maturity and the organizational context. Finally, transformational theory focuses on leaders who inspire followers to transcend their own self-interests for the good of the organization. Each perspective provides valuable insights into the complex nature of leadership and the diverse factors that contribute to effectiveness in different administrative settings.

149. (C) Prevent dissatisfaction but will not in itself create satisfaction or motivation.
According to Frederick Herzberg's two-factor theory, salary and working conditions are categorized as hygiene factors. While improving these elements is necessary to prevent employee dissatisfaction and workplace tension, they do not inherently lead to positive job satisfaction or increased motivation. True motivation is derived from a separate set of factors called motivators, such as recognition, responsibility, and achievement. Therefore, while managers must maintain adequate hygiene factors to ensure a stable work environment, they must focus on motivators to actually drive higher levels of performance and employee engagement.

150. (B) Filtering
Filtering is a significant barrier to effective organizational communication where information is intentionally or unintentionally distorted as it moves through various levels of the hierarchy. Subordinates may modify messages to make them more favorable to their superiors, or managers may withhold certain details from their employees. This process leads to a lack of transparency and can result in poor decision-making because the final recipient does not have the complete or accurate facts. Reducing filtering is essential for ensuring that clear and honest communication flows freely across the entire organization.

151. (D) Mary Parker Follett
Mary Parker Follett proposed the innovative idea of depersonalizing orders by following the "law of the situation." She argued that authority should not come from a person's hierarchical position but from a scientific study of the facts of a specific case. By involving everyone in an analysis of the situation, the necessary course of action becomes clear to all, and the order is perceived as being dictated by the facts rather than by a boss. This approach reduces personal friction and fosters a more collaborative and objective environment for organizational problem-solving.

152. (A) It aligns individual and departmental goals with organizational strategy.
A key benefit of a well-implemented management by objectives system is the successful alignment of individual efforts and departmental targets with the broader strategic goals of the organization. This cascading process ensures that everyone is working toward the same mission and understands how their specific contributions impact overall success. By fostering this strategic alignment, MBO improves coordination, enhances clarity of purpose, and ensures that resources are allocated to the most critical priorities. This integrated approach to goal-setting is essential for achieving high performance and ensuring organizational survival in complex environments.

153. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The human relations movement emerged as a direct challenge to the mechanistic views of scientific management, which treated workers as simple appendages to machines. This shift was grounded in the Hawthorne studies, which demonstrated that productivity was primarily driven by social factors and worker morale rather than just physical conditions or financial rewards. Because the research proved the significance of these human and social variables, the reason provided accurately explains why the human relations school moved the focus toward the psychological needs and informal dynamics within the organization's workforce.

154. (A) The implementation of public policy.
Public administration is fundamentally concerned with the implementation of public policy. It involves the systematic organization of resources, personnel, and processes to carry out the decisions and laws established by legislative and executive bodies. While the formulation of policy and the adjudication of disputes are critical functions of government, the daily work of public administration is the practical application of these policies to achieve specific societal goals. This focus on implementation

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economic logic to the study of public administration and political behavior. It views the government and its bureaucracy as market-like arenas where individuals—such as voters, politicians, and bureaucrats—act to maximize their personal utility and self-interest. By analyzing the incentives and constraints that guide these actors, public choice theory seeks to explain why certain policies are adopted and how institutional structures can lead to both efficient and inefficient outcomes in the public sector.

143. (A) Minnowbrook II (1988)
The second Minnowbrook conference, held in 1988, was convened to revisit and evaluate the themes of the first Minnowbrook conference from twenty years earlier. It brought together scholars to discuss the continuing relevance of new public administration and the impact of changes like globalization and new public management. While Minnowbrook I was marked by social turmoil and a radical call for change, Minnowbrook II was more reflective and focused on the practical challenges of governance in a rapidly evolving and increasingly complex world, maintaining the tradition of critical academic discourse.

144. (B) New Public Management (NPM)
The worldwide administrative reform movement since the 1980s is fundamentally driven by the principles of new public management. These reforms focus on making government more business-like by emphasizing privatization, deregulation, and performance-based management. NPM advocates for "steering" rather than "rowing," suggesting that the state should set policy goals while allowing market mechanisms and private contractors to deliver services. This shift aims to improve efficiency, reduce costs, and increase accountability by treating citizens as customers and using competition to drive improvements in the quality of public services.

145. (B) Development Administration
Development administration is defined as a specialized body of knowledge and practice that is change-oriented, goal-directed, and client-centered. It focuses on the unique administrative requirements for socio-economic transformation and nation-building in developing countries. By prioritizing progressive change over the mere maintenance of order, development administration encourages innovation and proactive problem-solving to address poverty, infrastructure needs, and institutional development. This results-oriented approach provides a framework for managing the complex societal transitions required to achieve sustainable modernization and improve the overall welfare of the population in these transitioning and newly independent nations.

146. (A) Governance, which includes state, market, and civil society actors.
A major legacy of the era of globalization and liberalization is the shift from traditional government to the concept of governance. This modern paradigm recognizes that the state no longer acts alone but operates in complex networks involving market actors and civil society organizations. Governance emphasizes collaborative decision-making, partnerships, and the sharing of authority across different sectors. This inclusive approach is necessary to address the interconnected challenges of a globalized world, where no single entity has the resources or legitimacy to solve major public problems in isolation.

147. (C) Classical Theories (like Bureaucratic Theory)
Classical theories of organization, particularly bureaucratic theory and administrative management, are primarily concerned with the formal design and structural elements of an organization. They focus on concepts like the chain of command, span of control, departmentalization, and the clear division of labor to ensure efficiency and control. These theories view the organization as a rational machine where productivity is optimized through a well-defined hierarchy and strict adherence to established rules. This structural focus provides the foundational framework for understanding how large-scale administrative systems are organized and formally managed.

148. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Leadership theories explain how individuals influence others through different lenses. Trait theory assumes leaders have inherent qualities, while behavioral theory suggests leadership can be learned through specific actions. Situational

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the field established its own unique focus. This separation provided the conceptual foundation for developing specialized administrative theories and practices that were independent of political science's broader focus on power and statecraft.

123. (D) It is a closed model.
The system approach is fundamentally an open model that views an organization as a totality interacting with its external environment. It is boundary-spanning because it recognizes that inputs and outputs continuously cross organizational limits. The approach is also adaptive, suggesting that organizations must change their internal processes based on environmental feedback to survive. Therefore, being a closed model is not a feature of this approach, as the core premise of system theory is the interconnectedness and openness of the organization to its surrounding context.

124. (B) Has a clear, ordered set of preferences.
The rational model of decision-making assumes that the decision-maker acts as an "economic man" with perfect information and unlimited cognitive capacity. It posits that the individual has a clear, ordered set of preferences and seeks to maximize outcomes by selecting the absolute best alternative. This model assumes that all possible options and their consequences can be identified and evaluated systematically. While it serves as a normative ideal, it is often criticized for being unrealistic in actual administrative settings where time, information, and human abilities are constrained.

125. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Fred Riggs's prismatic-sala model identifies three key features of transitional societies: heterogeneity, formalism, and overlapping. Heterogeneity refers to the coexistence of modern and traditional systems. Formalism indicates a significant gap between official rules and actual behavior. Overlapping describes a situation where new administrative structures are created but traditional social and political structures continue to perform their functions. These characteristics reflect the complex and often dysfunctional nature of administrative systems in developing nations as they move toward more differentiated and functionally specific modern diffracted structures.

126. (D) Several specialist foremen.
F.W. Taylor's functional foremanship is a system that rejects the traditional principle of unity of command. Under this model, work is divided into specialized functions, and each worker receives orders from eight different specialist foremen, such as the gang boss, speed boss, and repair boss. Taylor believed that this specialization would lead to greater efficiency and higher quality output by ensuring that workers were supervised by experts in each specific area of production. This approach reflects Taylor's focus on technical expertise and scientific management of the individual task.

127. (A) It can oversimplify complex human motivations, ignoring altruism and social norms.
A major criticism of rational choice theory is its tendency to oversimplify the drivers of human behavior by focusing exclusively on self-interest and instrumental rationality. Detractors argue that this economic perspective often ignores the role of altruism, social norms, and cultural values in shaping administrative and political decisions. By assuming that individuals always act to maximize their personal utility, the theory may fail to explain actions motivated by a sense of duty or public service, which are often critical components of behavior within the public sector.

128. (B) New Public Administration
The values of relevance, social equity, and change are the central pillars of the new public administration movement. Emerging from the Minnowbrook Conference of 1968, this movement challenged the traditional focus on efficiency and value neutrality. Proponents argued that administrators must be proactive in addressing societal problems and ensuring that public services are distributed fairly across all social groups. By emphasizing these normative concerns, NPA sought to make the study and practice of public administration more responsive to the urgent social and political needs of the community.

129. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
Development administration is specifically focused on the challenges of developing nations, making Statement I false. Its core purpose is to manage socio-economic and political change toward nation-building and modernization. Statement II is true because the field is

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ensures that government promises are translated into actual services and programs that directly benefit the citizenry.

155. (D) System Theory
System theory posits that an organization is an open system that must continuously interact with and adapt to its external environment to survive. This approach emphasizes that changes in social, economic, or political conditions directly impact internal organizational processes. By maintaining a feedback loop, the organization can monitor environmental signals and make necessary adjustments to its strategy and structure. This focus on environmental adaptation and the interconnectedness of parts makes system theory a vital framework for understanding the dynamic and permeable nature of modern public and private administrative entities.

156. (B) Assuming that relationships observed for a group necessarily apply to all specific individuals.
In the context of comparative public administration and social research, the ecological fallacy occurs when one makes inferences about individuals based solely on aggregate data from a group or environment. For example, assuming that an administrative practice successful in a certain type of society will be equally effective for every specific organization within it can lead to incorrect conclusions. Recognizing this fallacy is important for researchers to ensure that they do not overgeneralize their findings and that they account for individual variations within broad cultural or administrative categories.

157. (C) Scientific Management Theory
The differential piece-rate system is a key wage plan developed by F.W. Taylor as part of his scientific management theory. This system was designed to increase industrial productivity by paying workers based on their individual output. Those who exceeded the scientifically established standard were paid at a higher rate per piece, while those who fell below the standard were paid a lower rate. This financial incentive was intended to motivate workers to achieve maximum efficiency and eliminate the problem of "soldiering" or intentional slowing of work in the industrial workplace.

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158. (D) Market-like arenas where voters, politicians, and bureaucrats act to pursue their own self-interest.
The public choice school applies the principles of economics and rational choice theory to analyze the behavior of actors within the public sector. It views government as a market-like arena where participants—voters, politicians, and bureaucrats—are primarily driven by their own self-interest rather than a vague concept of the public good. This perspective focuses on how the incentives and constraints within institutional structures shape decisions. By understanding these individual motivations, the theory seeks to explain common outcomes such as budget expansion, inefficient policy choices, and the dynamics of political competition.

159. (A) New Public Administration
The new public administration movement made a landmark contribution by elevating social equity to a central value for public administrators. Proponents argued that administration should not be value-neutral but should actively work to reduce social and economic disparities. This shift challenged the traditional focus on efficiency and economy, suggesting that the ultimate measure of administrative success should be the fairness and relevance of services provided to different social groups. By emphasizing social equity, NPA sought to make public administration a more responsive and proactive force for positive societal change.

160. (B) Privatisation
Privatization is a policy often associated with liberalization where state-owned enterprises or public services are transferred to the private sector. This can involve selling public assets, contracting out services, or allowing private competition in previously state-monopolized areas. The goal of privatization is typically to improve efficiency, reduce the government's financial burden, and foster market competition. By shifting these functions to private companies, the state moves from being a direct provider to a regulator, reflecting a major trend in contemporary administrative reform driven by global economic pressures and market-oriented paradigms.

challenges for administrative development, as formal rules may not be consistently applied, and administration must navigate the friction between traditional values and modern bureaucratic requirements.

174. (D) Employers and employees.
A core belief of F.W. Taylor's scientific management was the existence of a fundamental harmony of interests between employers and employees. He argued that both parties want higher prosperity, which can only be achieved through maximum productivity. By using scientific methods to optimize work and increase total output, management could afford to pay higher wages while still achieving greater profits. Taylor believed that this mutual prosperity would eliminate the need for conflict and replace traditional antagonism with a spirit of cooperation, where both sides work together to ensure the success of the industrial enterprise.

175. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The rise of globalization has significantly challenged the traditional notion of the sovereign nation-state. Transnational flows of capital, people, and information, along with the increasing power of international organizations, have limited the autonomy of national governments in setting domestic policy. The assertion is correctly explained by the reason, which identifies the specific global forces that constrain state independence. This shift requires public administration to be more collaborative and outward-looking, managing complex international regimes while addressing the domestic needs of a society that is increasingly interconnected with the rest of the world.

176. (B) New Public Management
The "reinventing government" movement, popularized in the 1990s, is most closely associated with the new public management paradigm. It advocates for making government more entrepreneurial, efficient, and customer-focused by applying business-like principles to the public sector. The movement emphasizes decentralization, competition, and a shift from focus on processes to a focus on results. By encouraging public agencies to be innovative and flexible, the movement aims to improve the quality of public services and restore trust in government through the adoption of market-oriented reforms and performance-based management techniques.

177. (B) Hawthorne studies
The bank wiring observation room experiment was a critical component of the Hawthorne studies conducted during the 1920s and 1930s. This specific part of the research revealed the significant influence of informal groups on productivity. Researchers discovered that workers established their own norms and "output restrictions" regardless of management's formal targets or individual financial incentives. These findings highlighted that an organization is a social system where interpersonal relationships and informal social structures are primary drivers of behavior, fundamentally changing the focus of management from mechanistic efficiency to human and social dynamics.

178. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
The emergence of key values in public administration follows its historical evolution. Efficiency was the primary goal during the scientific management era in the early 1900s. Rationality became a central theme with the rise of bureaucratic theory soon after. The late 1960s brought social equity to the forefront through the new public administration movement. Finally, managerialism and entrepreneurial principles gained prominence in the 1980s and 1990s with new public management. This sequence reflects the field's shift from mechanistic task-optimization to structural rationality, then to normative social concerns, and finally to results-oriented management.

179. (C) Autocratic
An autocratic leadership style is characterized by a high degree of centralization where the leader makes decisions alone with little or no input from subordinates. This top-down approach focuses on authority, control, and strict compliance with the leader's orders. While this style can be effective in crises or situations requiring rapid decisions, it often leads to low employee morale and discourages innovation. Autocratic leaders rely on their formal position to direct activities, reflecting a traditional and hierarchical view of management that prioritizes task completion

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she considered superior because it involves finding a creative new solution that satisfy everyone's needs without requiring anyone to sacrifice their essential desires, leading to a more sustainable and innovative resolution of organizational conflict.

168. (A) Broad organizational objectives are translated into specific objectives for departments and individuals.
The cascading of objectives is a fundamental element of management by objectives that ensures strategic alignment throughout the organization. It involves translating broad, high-level organizational goals into increasingly specific targets for departments, teams, and finally individual employees. This systematic process ensures that every member understands how their personal work contributes to the ultimate mission of the entity. By linking objectives across all levels, the organization creates a unified framework for performance management, improving clarity of role and fostering a shared sense of responsibility for achieving the strategic vision of the whole enterprise.

169. (C) The need for efficiency and effectiveness
While public and private administration operate in different contexts, they both share a fundamental need for efficiency and effectiveness in achieving their goals. Both sectors strive to optimize the use of resources to deliver high-quality outputs, whether those are public services or commercial products. Therefore, the requirement for efficiency is not a distinguishing feature but a common objective. The primary differences lie in the political character, legal frameworks, and public accountability that are unique to the governmental sector, while both types of administration remain focused on performing their functions as effectively as possible.

170. (A) Import more energy from the environment than it expends, thereby sustaining itself.
In the context of system theory, negative entropy refers to an open system's ability to counteract the natural tendency toward disorder and decay. By continuously importing energy and resources from its external environment—such as new information, funding, and personnel—the organization can maintain its internal order and sustain itself over time. This process is essential for survival, allowing the system to adapt to changes and remain viable. Negative entropy illustrates the dynamic and permeable nature of organizations as they work to overcome environmental pressures and ensure their long-term stability and growth.

171. (B) 2, 4 and 5 only
Max Weber's ideal-type bureaucracy is characterized by a rational-legal authority structure where officials are selected based on technical competence and merit. It features a clear hierarchy, a formal division of labor, and management through written rules and records to ensure consistency and accountability. Unlike traditional or charismatic systems, positions are not personal property, and decisions must be objective. Therefore, statements 2, 4, and 5 correctly identify Weberian bureaucratic principles, while the others describe traditional forms of authority or dysfunctional practices that Weber sought to replace with a more rational organizational model.

172. (B) Various alternatives
Decision-making is fundamentally the process of identifying and selecting a course of action from among various available alternatives. It involves evaluating different options based on their potential consequences, feasibility, and alignment with organizational goals. This analytical process is essential at all levels of administration to solve problems and plan future activities. By carefully considering multiple alternatives, decision-makers can navigate complexity and uncertainty to choose the most effective path forward. This ability to make informed choices is a core administrative skill that determines the overall success and efficiency of the organizational system.

173. (C) In transition between traditional and modern.
Fred Riggs's prismatic society model describes a transitional stage where a society is moving from a traditional (fused) structure to a modern (diffracted) one. In this state, characteristics of both extremes coexist, leading to complex social and administrative dynamics. A hallmark of the prismatic society is that new, specialized institutions are created but often continue to be influenced by traditional social norms and personal relationships. This overlap creates

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161. (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
The classical school of public administration focused on identifying universal principles for achieving organizational efficiency. These included the scalar principle (hierarchy), unity of command (receiving orders from one superior), and span of control (the number of subordinates a manager can supervise). These principles treated the organization as a rational machine with a clear division of labor and authority. Social equity, however, was not a concern of this era, as it only became a major administrative focus much later with the emergence of the new public administration movement in the late 1960s.

162. (A) Human Relations Theory
Human relations theory shifted the focus of management from mechanistic structures to the social and psychological needs of employees. It views the organization as a social system where informal groups and interpersonal relationships play a critical role in productivity and morale. By highlighting the importance of non-economic rewards and effective communication, this theory challenged the classical view that workers are motivated solely by financial incentives. This humanistic approach emphasizes that organizational success depends on understanding the human element and fostering a supportive social environment within the workplace.

163. (C) Behavioral approach
The Blake and Mouton Managerial Grid is a prominent example of the behavioral approach to leadership. This model categorizes leadership styles based on two primary dimensions: concern for people and concern for production. By mapping these two behaviors on a grid, researchers can identify different leadership orientations, such as "impoverished management" or "team management." This approach focuses on what leaders actually do and how they balance task requirements with the needs of their team, suggesting that effective leadership behaviors can be identified, observed, and even developed through training.

164. (D) Social needs
In Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, social needs represent the third level of human motivation, appearing after physiological and safety requirements are met. These needs include the desire for friendship, love, a sense of belonging, and meaningful social connections with others. Within an organization, social needs are often satisfied through group work, interpersonal relationships, and participation in informal social networks. Recognizing and addressing these needs is essential for managers to foster a cohesive work environment and maintain high levels of employee morale and overall job satisfaction.

165. (C) Purpose
Chester Barnard emphasized that a key function of an executive is to formulate and define the organization's overall purpose. This purpose provides a shared goal that gives meaning to the collective effort and serves as a unifying force for all members. By clearly articulating this vision and ensuring that it is understood throughout the organization, the leader can foster cooperation and align individual actions with the entity's strategic mission. This focus on purpose is essential for maintaining organizational stability and motivating participants to contribute their services within a cooperative system.

166. (B) Enhancing organizational communication and decision-making
A management information system is a tool designed to collect and process data to support management functions. Its primary goal is to enhance organizational communication and improve the quality of decision-making by providing timely and relevant information to administrators. By integrating technology with administrative processes, an MIS ensures that data is accessible and can be analyzed to solve problems and plan for the future. This system is essential for managing the complex information flows and diverse responsibilities of modern government and private organizations, leading to greater efficiency and overall effectiveness.

167. (D) Compromise
According to Mary Parker Follett, compromise occurs when two parties in a conflict each give up part of their demands to reach an agreement. While this method can resolve the immediate friction, it is often unsatisfactory because neither side gets exactly what they wanted, and the underlying issues may remain unresolved. Follett contrasted compromise with integration, which

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over collaborative participation or employee empowerment.

180. (D) Esteem needs
In Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, esteem needs occupy the fourth level and include the desire for self-respect, confidence, and achievement, as well as the need for recognition, status, and respect from others. Within an organizational context, these needs are met through promotions, titles, public recognition of good work, and the feeling that one's contributions are valued. Satisfying esteem needs is crucial for building employee confidence and motivation, encouraging them to perform at higher levels and take on more significant responsibilities as they strive for personal and professional growth.

181. (C) The range of orders that a subordinate will accept without consciously questioning a superior's authority.
Chester Barnard's concept of the zone of indifference refers to the specific range within which an employee will carry out a superior's orders routinely and without question. If an instruction falls inside this zone, the subordinate accepts it as a legitimate exercise of authority and complies as a matter of course. Orders falling outside this zone are likely to be resisted or debated. For managers, expanding this zone is vital for maintaining organizational coordination and ensures that communication is effective and that authority is consistently accepted by members of the cooperative system.

182. (B) Power-with
Mary Parker Follett advocated for power-with as the most desirable form of power in an organization. Unlike power-over, which is coercive and based on hierarchy, power-with is a co-active power developed jointly through collaboration and the integration of diverse interests. It represents the collective ability of a group to achieve its goals by working together rather than through domination. This democratic approach emphasizes the importance of shared responsibility and mutual influence, reflecting Follett's belief that true organizational effectiveness and harmony are best achieved through participative and inclusive social processes.

183. (D) Management by Objectives
Peter Drucker is widely credited with popularizing management by objectives, a management philosophy that emphasizes results through a participative goal-setting process. MBO involves managers and subordinates jointly defining specific, measurable objectives and periodically reviewing progress toward them. This approach aims to align individual efforts with the broader strategic goals of the organization, fostering a culture of accountability and self-control. By shifting the focus from mere activity to the achievement of outcomes, MBO encourages personal growth and ensures that every member's work is directly contributing to the ultimate mission of the entity.

184. (A) Globalization
Globalization refers to the increasing interconnectedness and interdependence of national economies, cultures, and societies across the world. Driven by advances in technology and trade liberalization, it has led to the rapid flow of capital, information, and people across borders. For public administration, globalization means that national policies are increasingly influenced by international regimes and global trends. Administrators must now manage complex transnational issues and participate in global networks, requiring a more outward-looking and collaborative approach to governance that transcends traditional national boundaries and addresses the challenges of a globally integrated world.

185. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Administrative thought is characterized by diverse schools of thought represented by key thinkers. F.W. Taylor pioneered scientific management to optimize industrial tasks. Elton Mayo led the human relations school by highlighting the importance of social factors. Max Weber defined the bureaucratic school focused on formal rational structures. Finally, Fred Riggs developed the ecological approach to study how environmental factors shape administration. These theorists provided the foundational frameworks that continue to define the study of organizational behavior, structure, and the interaction between administrative systems and their surrounding societal contexts.

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across all social groups. By elevating social equity to a primary goal, NPA sought to make public administration a more responsive and ethically grounded field, committed to positive social change and the welfare of the entire community, especially marginalized groups.

211. (A) 1, 2 and 4 only
New public management represents a shift toward market-based governance within the public sector. Its core characteristics include a more entrepreneurial and business-like approach, an emphasis on decentralization, and the rigorous use of performance measurement. NPM specifically treats citizens as customers, focusing on their satisfaction as a primary measure of administrative success. However, it does not seek to increase the size of the state; instead, it advocates for a smaller, more strategic government that "steers" through regulation rather than "rows" through direct service delivery. Therefore, statements 1, 2, and 4 are correct features of NPM.

212. (D) Globalization
The increasing importance of multi-national corporations and international non-governmental organizations in policy-making is a direct consequence of globalization. As the world becomes more interconnected, national borders are becoming more permeable to capital, information, and people. These non-state actors now play a significant role in addressing global challenges and influencing the decisions of national governments. This shift toward network governance means that public administration is no longer the sole domain of the state, but part of a complex global system where diverse international actors collaborate and compete to shape public policy and governance.

213. (C) Receive orders from only one superior.
The principle of unity of command is a cornerstone of classical organizational theory, stating that every employee should receive orders from and be accountable to only one superior. This principle is intended to prevent confusion, conflicting instructions, and overlapping authority within the hierarchy. By establishing a clear and single line of command, the organization ensures consistency and accountability. This traditional approach to management aims to provide stability and clarity, making it easier to coordinate activities and maintain discipline in large-scale government and private sector administrative systems.

214. (B) Humanistic and social-psychological view.
The Hawthorne studies were pivotal in shifting management thought away from a mechanistic, task-focused perspective toward a humanistic and social-psychological view of organizations. They demonstrated that productivity is significantly influenced by social factors, such as group dynamics, norms, and employee morale, rather than just physical working conditions or financial incentives. By highlighting the psychological needs of workers and the importance of feeling valued, the research emphasized that organizations are complex social systems. This insight laid the groundwork for the human relations school and the broader study of organizational behavior and human resource management.

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215. (D) Transformational
Transformational leadership is characterized by the leader's ability to provide a vision and a sense of mission that inspires and motivates followers. These leaders gain respect and trust by demonstrating high ethical standards and showing genuine concern for their team members' personal growth. By encouraging innovation and transcending personal self-interest for the good of the organization, transformational leaders create profound change in organizational culture and performance. This style contrasts with transactional leadership, as it focuses on higher-level needs and fostering deep commitment rather than just managing routine exchanges or performance-contingent rewards.

216. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In Douglas McGregor's Theory Y, management's primary role is to create an environment where employees can achieve their personal goals by directing their efforts toward organizational objectives. This positive approach is based on the assumption that work is a natural activity and that individuals are capable of self-direction and self-control. The assertion that management should focus on creating such conditions is directly explained by these optimistic assumptions about

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where individual actions are coordinated toward a common purpose. He argued that the organization's survival is dependent on its ability to maintain an equilibrium by ensuring that the satisfactions provided to its members are equal to or greater than the contributions they make. The assertion that he viewed organizations as cooperative is directly explained by this theory of incentives and individual participation. Together, they reflect Barnard's focus on the social and communicative dynamics that make collective action possible within any formal administrative entity.

193. (B) cognitive limits
The concept of bounded rationality acknowledges the cognitive limits that all human decision-makers face. Individuals cannot be perfectly rational because they lack complete information, have limited mental processing abilities, and operate under time constraints. Instead of seeking an absolute optimal solution, they choose the first alternative that meets their minimum requirements, a process called satisficing. This realistic perspective recognizes that human intelligence is a limited resource and that administrative decisions are always made within these boundaries, providing a more accurate understanding of how people actually behave and make choices in organizational settings.

194. (A) Edward Weidner
Edward Weidner is the thinker most closely associated with the conceptual development of development administration. He defined it as the administrative process primarily concerned with achieving specific socio-economic and political goals through planned change. Weidner's work focused on the unique needs of developing nations, arguing for a goal-oriented, innovative, and results-based administrative framework that could facilitate nation-building and modernization. His contributions were essential in establishing development administration as a distinct field of study that addresses the management of transformative change and institutional development in newly independent and transitioning societies across the globe.

195. (C) Herbert Simon
Herbert Simon famously criticized the traditional principles of organization, such as span of control and unity of command, by labeling them as mere proverbs. He argued that these principles were often contradictory and lacked a solid scientific or empirical foundation. For example, he noted that the principle of narrow span of control directly conflicts with the goal of reducing the number of hierarchical levels. Simon's sharp critique pushed the study of public administration away from these simplistic "rules" and toward a more rigorous and scientifically grounded analysis of administrative behavior and decision-making.

196. (D) Proactive, value-driven, and committed to social equity.
The new public administration movement argues that administrators should move beyond being value-neutral technicians and instead become proactive agents of positive social change. NPA stresses that public service must be committed to values like social equity, relevance, and responsiveness to address the urgent problems of society. Proponents believe that administrators have a responsibility to ensure that services are provided fairly and that they should actively work to improve the lives of marginalized groups. This value-driven approach seeks to make public administration more engaged and accountable to the citizens it serves in a complex world.

197. (C) Human Relations Theory
The concept of organizational culture, which involves shared values, beliefs, and norms within a group, is most closely related to the ideas explored by human relations theory. By shifting the focus from formal structure to the social system of the workplace, this theory laid the groundwork for understanding how group identity and informal social dynamics shape employee behavior and morale. While the term itself became more popular in later decades, the human relations movement's emphasis on the psychological and social aspects of organizational life provided the essential foundation for contemporary cultural analysis of institutions.

198. (B) A victory of one side over the other.
According to Mary Parker Follett, domination is a method of conflict resolution where one party prevails by imposing its will on the other. It is essentially a victory for one side and a defeat for the other, often achieved through hierarchical power or coercion. While domination can settle

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toward which the collective efforts are directed. According to Barnard, the primary function of the executive is to maintain these three elements in equilibrium to ensure the organization's survival as a cooperative social system, emphasizing the human and communicative foundations of all administrative structures and collective actions.

235. (D) Information Management
Information management is the systematic process of using information technology to gather, process, store, and disseminate data to support organizational management and decision-making. It ensures that administrators have access to accurate and timely information across all levels of the hierarchy, reducing uncertainty and improving the efficiency of administrative processes. Effective information management is essential for coordinating the complex activities and diverse responsibilities of modern governmental and private organizations. By facilitating the smooth flow of data, it helps ensure that the organization remains responsive and effective in achieving its strategic goals and its public service mission.

236. (B) Lead to innovation, creativity, and stronger relationships.
The concept of "constructive conflict" suggests that when managed properly, disagreements can be a positive force for organizational improvement. Rather than being suppressed, conflict should be viewed as an opportunity for integration, where parties work together to uncover underlying interests and develop creative new solutions. This collaborative approach can lead to innovation, improved problem-solving, and stronger interpersonal relationships within the team. By transforming friction into a constructive dialogue, managers can leverage diversity of opinion to foster a more dynamic and creative work environment, ultimately enhancing the overall effectiveness and adaptability of the organizational system.

237. (C) To clarify organizational objectives.
Peter Drucker argued that the management by objectives process must begin with the clear definition and clarification of the organization's high-level objectives. These broad goals provide the necessary strategic direction and framework for setting more specific departmental and individual targets. Without clearly established organizational objectives, the entire MBO cycle would lack alignment and purpose. Once these strategic goals are set, they serve as the foundation for participative goal-setting and performance evaluation, ensuring that every member of the organization is focused on the same mission and understands their specific role in achieving the ultimate collective outcomes.

238. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Comparative public administration experienced a crisis in the 1970s, as its early enthusiasm waned due to criticisms regarding its practical relevance. Many argued that the field was overly abstract and descriptive, lacking the theoretical frameworks needed to support actual administrators. Furthermore, it was often seen as ethnocentric, viewing non-Western systems through a narrow Western lens. The assertion of a crisis is correctly explained by these theoretical and methodological challenges. Together, they reflect the difficult transition CPA faced as it sought to become more scientifically rigorous and environmentally sensitive while remaining relevant to the complexities of global governance.

239. (A) System Theory
The concept of synergy, where the whole is greater than the sum of its parts, is a central idea in system theory. It posits that the interaction and cooperation of the various subsystems within an organization create a collective result that individuals working in isolation could not achieve. This perspective emphasizes the importance of coordination and harmony across different departmental functions to maximize overall organizational effectiveness. Synergy illustrates the value of the holistic approach provided by system theory, highlighting how the integration of diverse resources and efforts leads to superior performance and the successful achievement of complex strategic goals.

240. (B) Societal context
The primary purpose of the ecological approach is to understand administrative systems within their specific societal contexts. It studies how factors such as culture, economy, and politics shape administration and how, in turn, administrative practices influence their environment. This

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interferes with the accurate reception and interpretation of the message, leading to potential misunderstandings. Effective communication requires administrators to identify and minimize these sources of noise to ensure that information is transmitted clearly and correctly.

205. (C) efficiency; contribution and growth
Management by objectives, as developed by Peter Drucker, is designed to integrate the organization's need for operational efficiency with the individual employee's desire for personal contribution and growth. By involving staff in the goal-setting process, MBO ensures that their personal development is aligned with the overall strategic mission of the entity. This participative approach fosters a sense of ownership and responsibility, leading to higher motivation and better performance. Ultimately, MBO creates a framework where achieving organizational success also provides individuals with the opportunities for professional advancement and the satisfaction of meaningful work.

206. (D) A cross-cultural and cross-national perspective.
A key difference between comparative public administration and traditional approaches is the former's deliberate emphasis on cross-cultural and cross-national perspectives. While traditional study often focuses on the administrative system of a single country, CPA seeks to compare and contrast administrative behaviors across different cultural and political settings. This broader view allows researchers to identify general patterns and explain why administrative practices vary globally. By examining diverse nations, CPA provides more nuanced theories that account for the impact of different social and economic environments, moving away from a parochial focus on Western models of governance.

207. (A) A perspective viewing an organization as a unified system composed of interrelated, purposeful parts.
The system approach is a comprehensive framework that conceptualizes an organization as a unified whole made up of various interrelated and purposeful components. It emphasizes that each part of the organization affects the others and that the system as a whole must function in harmony to achieve its goals. By viewing the entity as an open system that constantly interacts with its environment, this approach focuses on the transformation process where inputs are converted into outputs. This perspective helps administrators understand the complex interdependencies and the importance of environmental adaptation for organizational survival and effectiveness.

208. (B) Fred W. Riggs
Fred W. Riggs is the primary proponent of the ecological approach to public administration. He developed this perspective to explain how administrative systems are shaped by and, in turn, influence their surrounding societal environments. Using models like the prismatic society, Riggs analyzed the complex interactions between administration and cultural, political, and economic factors. His work was instrumental in moving the field toward a more cross-cultural and environmentally-conscious study of governance, highlighting the importance of understanding the specific societal context in which any administrative system operates globally.

209. (B) Pure self-interest and perfect information
Rational choice theory is often criticized for its highly simplified assumptions about human behavior. It posits that individuals always act out of pure self-interest and have access to perfect information when making choices. Detractors argue that this economic model fails to account for the role of altruism, social norms, and the cognitive limitations that prevent perfect rationality. In the complex world of public administration, these assumptions can lead to an oversimplified understanding of institutional dynamics and policy outcomes, as actual human behavior is often guided by a more diverse set of motivations and significant informational constraints.

210. (A) Social Equity
Social equity is a central and defining theme of the new public administration movement. Emerging from the Minnowbrook Conference of 1968, this movement challenged the traditional focus on efficiency and value neutrality. Proponents argued that public administrators must be proactive in addressing societal inequalities and ensuring that government services are distributed fairly

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a dispute quickly, it is generally unsatisfactory because it fails to address the underlying needs of the losing party, often leading to resentment and future friction. Follett contrasted this with integration, which she saw as a superior way to achieve a sustainable and creative resolution for all parties.

199. (D) Deregulation
Deregulation is the process of removing or reducing state-imposed rules and restrictions in economic sectors to encourage competition and market efficiency. It is a key policy often associated with liberalization and globalization, reflecting a shift away from state-controlled economies toward market-driven ones. The goal of deregulation is to foster innovation, lower costs for consumers, and increase overall productivity by allowing private companies more flexibility to operate. This transition requires the government to move from a direct provider or controller of the economy to a more limited, monitoring, and oversight role within a competitive marketplace.

200. (A) The number of subordinates a superior can effectively manage.
The concept of span of control refers to the specific number of subordinates that a single manager or superior can supervise effectively and efficiently. This principle is a key element of classical organizational theory, which suggests that there is a limit to a person's managerial capacity. A narrow span of control leads to more levels of hierarchy and closer supervision, while a wider span results in a flatter structure and more autonomy for employees. Determining the optimal span of control depends on various factors, including the complexity of the tasks and the competence of the subordinates.

201. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5
Large-scale bureaucracies can exhibit several significant dysfunctions, often collectively referred to as bureau-pathologies. These include excessive red tape, impersonal behavior that alienates employees and the public, and a strong resistance to change. Furthermore, bureaucrats can develop "trained incapacity," where rigid adherence to routines makes them unable to handle new situations effectively. Finally, the strict focus on rules often leads to inefficiency and goal displacement. Each of these five factors represents a major criticism of the bureaucratic model, highlighting the potential for rational organizational structures to produce counterproductive and unresponsive results in practice.

202. (A) Initiating Structure and Consideration
The Ohio State University leadership studies were foundational research that identified two primary dimensions of leader behavior: initiating structure and consideration. Initiating structure refers to the extent to which a leader defines and organizes their role and the roles of their subordinates in pursuit of goal achievement. Consideration describes the degree to which a leader exhibits trust, respect, and concern for the well-being of their followers. These two dimensions provide a framework for analyzing leadership styles based on the balance between task-oriented behaviors and relationship-oriented behaviors within various organizational and administrative settings.

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203. (D) The internal drive to fulfill one's unique potential and become what one is capable of becoming.
In Abraham Maslow's hierarchy of needs, self-actualization represents the highest level of human motivation. It is the internal drive that pushes individuals to realize their full potential, seek personal growth, and achieve self-fulfillment. Once more basic physiological, safety, social, and esteem needs are satisfied, this need for self-actualization becomes the primary motivator. It encourages people to be creative, solve problems, and pursue their unique talents and abilities. In a professional context, providing opportunities for self-actualization is essential for motivating employees to excel and achieve their highest level of personal and organizational contribution.

204. (B) Any factor that distorts the message or interferes with communication.
In the communication process, "noise" refers to any factor that disrupts or distorts the message as it travels from the sender to the receiver. Noise can be physical, such as background sounds, or psychological, such as personal biases or emotional states. It can also be semantic, involving the use of ambiguous language or technical jargon. Regardless of its source, noise

human nature. Together, they reflect the core of the Theory Y philosophy, which emphasizes empowerment, participation, and the alignment of individual and organizational goals.

217. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Administrative theorists are recognized for their foundational contributions to organizational behavior and leadership. Mary Parker Follett introduced the "law of the situation," emphasizing situational authority. Chester Barnard explored the "zone of indifference" in his study of organizational communication and authority. Abraham Maslow developed the influential hierarchy of needs theory to explain human motivation. Finally, Fred Riggs created the prismatic-sala model to analyze administrative behavior in transitional societies. Each of these frameworks provides a unique and essential lens through which to understand the complex dynamics of modern government and industrial management.

218. (A) Ensuring coordination, control, and effective decision-making.
Within a large bureaucracy, information management is crucial for ensuring effective coordination, control, and decision-making across diverse departments. By facilitating the timely and accurate flow of data, it helps administrators navigate complexity and reduce uncertainty. Effective systems for gathering, processing, and disseminating information allow for better planning, problem-solving, and performance monitoring. This systematic management of information is essential for maintaining organizational stability and ensuring that the various parts of the bureaucracy are aligned and working toward the strategic goals and public service mission of the whole governmental entity.

219. (D) In a participative manner by both manager and subordinate.
A central tenet of Peter Drucker's management by objectives is that goals should be set in a participative manner through collaboration between managers and their subordinates. This joint process ensures that objectives are clear, realistic, and mutually agreed upon, fostering a sense of shared responsibility and commitment. By involving employees in defining their own targets, MBO aligns individual efforts with the organization's strategic vision and encourages self-control and personal growth. This participative approach is essential for motivating the workforce and ensuring that every level of the organization is actively working toward the same collective outcomes.

220. (B) The early, classical era (e.g., Wilson, Taylor).
The idea that administration can be studied scientifically to discover universal principles is a major legacy of the early classical era. Scholars like Woodrow Wilson called for a "science of administration," while F.W. Taylor applied scientific methods to optimize individual tasks. This era was characterized by a focus on efficiency, economy, and the belief that there is a "one best way" to organize and manage any enterprise. This foundational period established public administration as a distinct field of study, emphasizing the systematic and rational management of government and industrial operations to achieve maximum productivity.

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221. (C) Its accountability to the public.
The public nature of public administration is primarily defined by its direct accountability to the citizenry and the political system. Public agencies operate under a framework of democratic oversight, transparency, and public law to ensure that they serve the broad collective interests of society. Unlike the private sector, where the primary motive is profit and accountability is to shareholders, the public sector is responsible for delivering essential services and implementing policies fairly across all social groups. This pervasive accountability ensures that governmental actions are responsive to public needs and consistent with the principles of democratic governance.

222. (D) System Theory
System theory conceptualizes an organization as an open system that processes inputs, such as resources and information, through a transformation or throughput process to create outputs like goods and services. A vital feedback loop allows the organization to monitor its performance and adapt to environmental changes. This perspective emphasizes the interconnectedness of all organizational parts and their continuous interaction with the surrounding societal environment. By viewing

the organization as this dynamic cycle, system theory provides a comprehensive framework for understanding how administrative entities maintain stability and ensure their survival in a complex and ever-changing world.

223. (A) Herbert Simon
The fact-value dichotomy is a central concept in Herbert Simon's decision-making theory. He argued that administrative decisions are composed of both "factual" elements, which can be scientifically verified as true or false, and "value" elements, which represent subjective preferences or ethical judgments. Simon emphasized that while the science of administration should focus on factual propositions to achieve efficiency, the choice of ultimate goals remains a matter of value. This distinction was crucial for his development of a more rigorous and scientifically grounded approach to studying organizational behavior and the complex processes of human decision-making.

224. (B) The government administrative bureau or office
In Fred Riggs's prismatic-sala model, the "sala" refers specifically to the administrative bureau or office in a transitional society. It represents a system where there is a significant gap between formal rules and actual administrative practice. In the sala, administrative behavior is often influenced by traditional social norms, personal relationships, and particularistic interests rather than by objective, universal bureaucratic procedures. This model illustrates the unique challenges of administration in prismatic societies, where modern institutions are established but continue to operate within a complex environment that overlaps with traditional cultural and political structures.

225. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Mary Parker Follett's pioneering management philosophy is built on several key concepts, including conflict resolution through integration, the development of "power-with" rather than "power-over," and the application of the "law of the situation." These ideas emphasize collaboration, situational context, and a democratic approach to organizational life. However, she did not advocate for the "one best way" or the "zone of indifference," as these were associated with other theorists. Follett's humanistic and integrative perspective provided a profound alternative to the mechanistic and hierarchical views of her time, focusing on the dynamic social processes of coordination.

226. (A) Scientific Management Theory
Time-and-motion study is a specialized technique primarily associated with F.W. Taylor's scientific management theory. It involves meticulously analyzing the physical movements required to perform a task and measuring the time taken for each action. The goal is to identify and eliminate unnecessary motions to discover the most efficient way to complete the work, known as the "one best way." By standardizing work processes based on these studies, management could significantly increase productivity and output. This scientific approach revolutionized industrial engineering and provided the foundation for modern management's focus on task optimization and efficiency.

227. (C) The administration of change towards progressive goals.
Development administration is characterized by its proactive emphasis on managing socio-economic and political change toward nation-building and modernization. Unlike traditional models focused on the maintenance of law and order, development administration is goal-directed and innovative. It prioritizes the implementation of large-scale programs designed to improve public welfare and foster sustainable growth in developing nations. By focusing on transformative change and the achievement of progressive societal outcomes, this approach provides a results-oriented framework for navigating the complex transitions and urgent needs of newly independent and modernizing societies across the globe.

228. (D) New Public Administration
The new public administration movement was an intellectual effort that sought to make the field more relevant to the social problems of its time. Emerging in the late 1960s, it challenged the traditional focus on efficiency and value neutrality. Proponents argued that administrators must actively champion social equity and responsiveness. By emphasizing these normative concerns and advocating for proactive change,

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NPA aimed to transform public administration into a more engaged and responsive force for social justice. This movement significantly influenced contemporary administrative thought by highlighting the importance of ethics and societal relevance in governance.

229. (C) Introducing competition and market mechanisms into public service delivery.
A core principle of new public management is the introduction of market-like mechanisms and competition into the public sector to improve efficiency and service quality. NPM advocates for shifting the government's role from a direct provider of services to a more strategic "steering" role, utilizing privatization and contracting out to leverage the private sector's expertise. By treating citizens as customers and using performance metrics to drive results, NPM aims to create a more responsive and entrepreneurial public sector. This approach reflects a significant trend in administrative reform toward more business-like and market-oriented governance models worldwide.

230. (B) The informal social system and the psychological needs of workers.
The human relations theory is defined by its primary focus on the informal social system within organizations and the importance of addressing the psychological needs of employees. It emphasizes that productivity is not just a matter of formal structure or physical tasks, but is deeply influenced by group dynamics, morale, and feeling valued by management. By recognizing that organizations are social entities where interpersonal relationships and group norms guide behavior, this theory provided a humanistic alternative to mechanistic views. This shift in focus laid the foundation for modern human resource management and the study of organizational behavior.

231. (B) 3, 1, 4, 2
The chronological sequence of these administrative thinkers reflects the evolution of the field. Max Weber's work on bureaucracy in the early 1900s established the rational-legal model. F.W. Taylor soon followed with his principles of scientific management to optimize industrial tasks. Mary Parker Follett's humanistic and integrative theories emerged in the 1920s and 1930s, challenging hierarchical views. Finally, Herbert Simon revolutionized the field in the mid-twentieth century with his decision-making approach and concepts of bounded rationality. This progression shows a shift from formal structures and task efficiency toward humanistic social processes and rigorous scientific analysis of behavior.

232. (A) Laissez-faire
A laissez-faire leadership style is characterized by a "hands-off" approach where the leader delegates significant authority to subordinates and allows them to make their own decisions with minimal interference. This style provides employees with a high degree of autonomy and flexibility, which can be highly motivating for competent and self-driven teams. However, it may also lead to a lack of coordination or direction if followers require more guidance. Laissez-faire leadership contrasts with autocratic or bureaucratic styles by emphasizing trust in subordinates' abilities and shifting the focus from hierarchical control to individual and team empowerment.

233. (C) Responsibility
In Frederick Herzberg's two-factor theory, responsibility is identified as a primary "motivator" that can lead to high levels of job satisfaction. Motivators are intrinsic factors related to the content of the work itself, such as achievement, recognition, and personal growth. According to Herzberg, while hygiene factors like salary and company policy only prevent dissatisfaction, these motivators are what truly drive employees to perform better and feel fulfilled in their roles. Therefore, providing opportunities for increased responsibility is an essential strategy for managers to create a truly motivating work environment and encourage employee engagement and excellence.

234. (A) Willingness to cooperate and Common purpose
Chester Barnard identified three essential elements for any formal organization to exist: communication, willingness to cooperate, and a common purpose. Communication is the means by which the other two are facilitated. Willingness to cooperate refers to the individual's commitment to contribute their services, while common purpose provides the shared goal

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186. (A) Closed system
Classical theories of organization, such as scientific management and bureaucratic theory, are often criticized for viewing the organization as a closed system. This perspective assumes that organizations are self-contained entities that can be managed by focusing solely on internal structures, rules, and task optimization. It tends to ignore the continuous interaction and interdependence between the organization and its external environment. Modern theories have moved away from this inward-looking model, recognizing that all administrative systems are open and must constantly adapt to changes in their social, political, and economic surroundings to survive.

187. (D) Behavioral Theory
Behavioral theory of leadership posits that effective leadership is not about inherent traits but about specific actions and styles that can be learned and trained. This approach focuses on observing what leaders actually do, such as how they balance task requirements with the social needs of their team. Unlike trait theories, which suggest leaders are born, behavioral theory argues that leadership skills can be developed through experience and education. By identifying successful leadership behaviors, organizations can train managers to be more effective, focusing on their style and actions within the workplace.

188. (B) Focus on inputs rather than results
Management by objectives is fundamentally a results-oriented approach that emphasizes the achievement of specific goals rather than a mere focus on inputs or processes. Its core features include joint goal-setting between managers and subordinates, the creation of specific action plans, and the periodic review of performance against the established objectives. MBO aims to clarify roles and align individual efforts with the strategic vision of the whole organization. Therefore, focusing on inputs rather than results is not a feature of MBO, as the entire philosophy is built around the measurement and achievement of outcomes.

189. (C) The public and their elected representatives
A primary characteristic that distinguishes public administration from the private sector is its direct accountability to the public and their elected representatives. Public administrators must operate within a framework of democratic oversight and legal constraints that ensure their actions are transparent, equitable, and in the public interest. Unlike private organizations accountable mainly to shareholders for profit, public agencies are responsible for fulfilling the will of the state and managing public resources ethically. This extensive accountability ensures that government remains responsive to the citizenry and adheres to the principles of constitutional governance.

190. (D) A single structure performs a wide variety of functions.
In Fred Riggs's ecological model, a fused society is characterized by a low level of structural differentiation, where a single structure—such as a tribal council or a traditional monarchy—performs all social, political, and administrative functions. There is no clear division of labor or functional specialization. This model represents a traditional society where roles are broad and encompassing. Riggs used the fused-prismatic-diffracted framework to illustrate how administrative systems evolve from these undifferentiated structures toward more specialized and complex ones as they modernize and adapt to changing environmental demands and societal needs.

191. (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
Human relations theory emphasizes that an organization is a social system where productivity is deeply influenced by informal groups and social norms. It highlights the significance of non-economic rewards, such as recognition and a sense of belonging, in motivating employees. Unlike classical theories that advocate for a strict, hierarchical structure and purely mechanistic views, the human relations school focuses on the psychological and social needs of workers. Therefore, statements 1, 2, and 3 correctly identify these human-centric aspects of organizational life, while statement 4 describes the classical focus that this theory specifically sought to modify.

192. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Chester Barnard's core contribution was viewing organizations as cooperative systems

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perspective recognizes that what works in one society may not be effective in another because of these environmental differences. By examining these complex interactions, the ecological approach provides a more comprehensive and cross-cultural understanding of governance, emphasizing that administration is not a neutral instrument but a product of the broader social environment in which it operates globally.

241. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Classical theories of organization, including scientific management and bureaucratic theory, view the organization as a rational machine designed for maximum efficiency. Core ideas include task optimization, centralized authority, and the assumption that workers are primarily motivated by economic incentives. These mechanistic views prioritize formal structures and strict control to ensure predictability and productivity. However, they do not recognize the importance of informal social groups, which were only later highlighted by the human relations school. Therefore, statements 1, 2, and 3 represent the classical approach, while statement 4 describes the subsequent neo-classical shift toward human-centric organizational study.

242. (A) Selecting a course of action that is considered both satisfactory and sufficient.
Satisficing is a decision-making strategy introduced by Herbert Simon to describe how individuals operate under the constraints of bounded rationality. Instead of attempting to find the absolute optimal choice—which is often impossible due to limited time and information—decision-makers select the first alternative that meets their minimum criteria for success. This approach recognizes that in real-world administrative settings, finding a "good enough" solution is both practical and efficient. Satisficing allows for effective problem-solving by balancing the need for quality decisions with the realities of human cognitive limitations and the pressures of organizational constraints.

243. (C) New Public Administration
The Minnowbrook Conference of 1968 is a landmark event in the history of public administration, heralding the emergence of the new public administration movement. Convened during a period of social upheaval, it challenged the field's traditional focus on efficiency and value neutrality. The conference emphasized the need for administrators to prioritize social equity, relevance, and responsiveness to societal problems. This movement significantly transformed administrative thought by arguing for a more proactive and ethically engaged public service. Its legacy continues to influence contemporary discussions about the role of public administrators in promoting justice and positive social change in diverse communities.

244. (B) Newly independent and developing nations.
Development administration is a field primarily concerned with the unique administrative challenges faced by newly independent and developing nations. Its focus is on facilitating large-scale socio-economic and political transformation through nation-building and modernization programs. Unlike traditional administration, which may prioritize regulatory stability, development administration is action-oriented and goal-directed toward achieving progressive change and improving public welfare in transitioning societies. This specialized framework provides the tools for managing the complex institutional developments and urgent needs of countries that are moving away from colonial rule or static traditional structures toward sustainable growth and political maturity.

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245. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Different eras of public administration are defined by their central values and slogans. Scientific management prioritized efficiency through standardized tasks. New public administration championed social equity and relevance to address societal problems. New public management popularized "entrepreneurial government" by applying private sector techniques to improve results. Traditional public administration was built on the core values of neutrality and the politics-administration dichotomy to ensure professional implementation of policy. Each of these movements reflects a unique paradigm shift in how government and its administrative bureaus should be structured, motivated, and held accountable in their service to the public.

246. (B) Contingent reward
Contingent reward is a characteristic of transactional leadership, not transformational

to changing circumstances and maintain a state of dynamic equilibrium.

260. (A) Due to differences in the social, cultural, and economic environments.
Ecological theory posits that administrative success is highly dependent on environmental variables. A practice tailored to the social and cultural norms of one nation may prove incompatible with the unique economic or political landscape of another. Therefore, administrative effectiveness is not universal; it is shaped by the specific contextual factors, or 'ecology,' in which the system must function.

261. (D) To improve economic efficiency and labor productivity.
Scientific management theory focuses on the systematic analysis of workflows to maximize output. By applying scientific methods to task performance, it seeks to eliminate waste and optimize the use of labor and resources. The primary aim is to enhance the economic efficiency of the organization through the standardization of work processes and the scientific training of the workforce.

262. (B) make decisions by seeking to maximize their self-interest.
Rational choice theory is built upon the premise that individuals behave as rational actors. It assumes that people evaluate various options by calculating potential costs and benefits to achieve the highest possible personal utility. Within public administration, this model is applied to understand how the preferences and self-interested calculations of bureaucrats and politicians influence policy outcomes and institutional behavior.

263. (C) The use of time-and-motion studies to find the "one best way" of working.
Scientific management is characterized by the search for the most efficient method of performing any given task. This is achieved through time-and-motion studies, which break down work into individual movements to identify and eliminate inefficiencies. The goal is to establish standardized procedures that represent the single most productive way to complete work, ensuring maximum organizational efficiency and output.

264. (D) As individuals primarily motivated by economic rewards who execute tasks planned by management.
Under the framework of scientific management, workers are viewed through a mechanistic lens, primarily driven by financial incentives. This theory advocates for a strict division of labor where management is responsible for the complex planning and design of work. Employees are expected to follow these prescribed instructions and execute standardized tasks, with their motivation linked directly to economic gain.

265. (A) analyze and predict the behavior of bureaucrats and politicians.
Rational choice theory provides a framework for interpreting the actions of individuals within administrative and political systems. By assuming that actors seek to maximize their own utility within institutional constraints, the theory allows researchers to predict how bureaucrats or politicians might respond to various incentives. This helps in understanding the logic behind policy decisions and the design of institutions.

266. (B) Proactively promoting social equity, justice, and change.
New Public Administration represents a significant shift from traditional models by emphasizing normative values over neutrality. It argues that public administrators should not merely be efficient technicians but active agents of social change. The core focus is on addressing societal inequities and ensuring that administrative actions contribute to a more just and fair distribution of public services and resources.

267. (B) The administration of programs aimed at socio-economic change and nation-building.
Development administration is specifically tailored to the needs of developing nations, focusing on large-scale socio-economic transformation. It prioritizes the implementation of government programs that foster economic growth, social progress, and the strengthening of national institutions. This field is characterized by its goal-oriented nature, emphasizing innovation and responsiveness to the urgent needs of citizens in post-colonial contexts.

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implementation of those established policies, ensuring efficient governance through a clear division of labor.

252. (A) Public administration is driven by a service motive and public accountability, while private administration is driven by a profit motive.
Public administration functions within a political framework, prioritizing collective welfare and adherence to democratic accountability and legal-rational constraints. Conversely, private administration operates in competitive markets where the primary objective is maximizing profit for shareholders. This distinction highlights the unique service-oriented mission of public entities compared to the commercial and financial focus prevalent in private sector organizations.

253. (C) It was initially viewed as a subordinate branch within the larger domain of Political Science.
Public administration emerged from a nascent stage where it was not yet recognized as an independent discipline. Historically, it was considered a specialized subfield within political science, focusing on the mechanics of governance. The transition toward becoming a distinct academic and professional field involved establishing its own unique theories, methodologies, and specific separation from broader political theory.

254. (D) a political framework, public accountability, and a focus on equity.
The operational environment of public administration is defined by its placement within a democratic system. Unlike the private sector, it must operate under strict public scrutiny, ensuring transparency and accountability to citizens. Its core objectives revolve around principles of justice and equity, aiming to manage public affairs in a manner that serves the collective interests of society.

255. (C) a dynamic process of adaptation to new societal and governance challenges.
The evolution of this discipline is characterized by continuous transformation rather than remaining static. As societal needs and global contexts shift, the field adjusts its methods and theories to remain relevant. This ongoing progression involves responding to new administrative complexities, technological advancements, and changing governance structures, ensuring the effective management of public affairs in a modern world.

256. (B) The System Theory Approach.
The system theory approach conceptualizes an administrative organization as an open system in constant interaction with its environment. It focuses on the transformation process where various inputs, such as resources and demands, are processed through decision-making and implementation. This results in outputs like public policies or services, which are then refined through feedback loops for organizational equilibrium.

257. (D) administrative effectiveness is contingent upon its interaction with the surrounding social, political, and cultural context.
The ecological approach emphasizes that administrative systems do not function in a vacuum but are deeply embedded within their surroundings. Factors such as cultural values, economic conditions, and political structures significantly influence how an organization operates. Consequently, the success of administrative practices depends on how well they align with and respond to the specific ecological variables of their environment.

258. (A) The process of making choices and the factors influencing it.
The decision-making approach identifies the act of choosing between alternatives as the central activity of administration. It examines the cognitive processes of administrators, the availability of information, and the various constraints that impact rational choices. This perspective suggests that the overall quality and effectiveness of an administrative system are directly tied to the rationality and soundness of its decisions.

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259. (C) allow the system to learn from its outputs and adapt accordingly.
In the context of system theory, feedback loops serve as vital mechanisms for organizational learning and adjustment. They provide information about the effects of the system's outputs on its environment. This information is then used to modify future inputs and conversion processes, enabling the administration to adapt

276. (A) Human Relations Theory.
Human relations theory shifted the focus of organizational study from mechanics to people. Stemming from the Hawthorne studies, it identified that employees are not just individuals but members of social groups. It highlighted that productivity is significantly influenced by social-psychological factors, such as morale, leadership style, and the informal relationships that develop within the workplace, rather than just physical conditions.

277. (D) Legal-rational authority.
Max Weber's bureaucratic theory is founded on the concept of legal-rational authority. This form of power is derived from a system of established rules and the legal right of those in high positions to issue commands. It is impersonal and based on the belief in the legitimacy of the office and the regulations, rather than the individual person holding the position.

278. (B) economic incentives; social-psychological factors.
Scientific management and human relations theory offer contrasting views on employee motivation. The former assumes that workers are primarily driven by financial rewards and physical optimization of tasks. In contrast, the latter emphasizes the importance of the human element, suggesting that social satisfaction, group dynamics, and psychological well-being are more powerful motivators for increasing productivity and commitment in the workplace.

279. (C) Impersonality, a clear hierarchy, and a system of formal rules.
Bureaucratic theory advocates for a rational and highly structured organization. Its core principles include a hierarchical arrangement of offices, where each level is supervised by a higher one, and a reliance on formal, written rules to govern actions. Impersonality ensures that rules are applied consistently to everyone, eliminating personal bias or favoritism and promoting predictability and organizational efficiency.

280. (D) creating a rational and efficient organizational structure.
Both scientific management and bureaucratic theory are rooted in the classical perspective of organization. They share a fundamental commitment to rationality and the pursuit of maximum efficiency. While they focus on different aspects—one on task-level optimization and the other on institutional structure—both aim to design a predictable, logical system that minimizes waste and ensures orderly administrative operations.

281. (A) To influence people to work towards achieving shared goals.
Leadership within an organization is defined as a dynamic process of influence. Its primary purpose is to guide and inspire individuals to contribute their efforts toward the realization of collective objectives. This involves utilizing various styles of influence to align the diverse talents and motivations of staff members with the overarching mission and strategic goals of the administrative body.

282. (B) recognize that motivation is complex and influenced by non-economic factors like personal growth.
Contemporary theories of motivation provide a more nuanced understanding of human behavior than earlier models. While early theories focused on simple economic incentives, modern perspectives acknowledge that motivation is multifaceted. They suggest that factors such as the need for achievement, recognition, responsibility, and opportunities for personal development play a crucial role in fostering long-term commitment and high performance among employees.

283. (B) They create a work environment that addresses a wide range of employee motivational needs.
An effective manager understands that motivation is not a one-size-fits-all concept. Instead of relying solely on financial rewards, they recognize and leverage various internal and external drivers of human behavior. By fostering a work environment that provides recognition, responsibility, and a sense of belonging, they inspire genuine commitment and high performance, moving beyond mere compliance from their subordinates.

284. (A) the primacy of financial rewards as a motivator.
The 'economic-man concept' is an early motivational model that views individuals as

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268. (A) develop generalizable theories by systematically comparing administrative systems.
Comparative public administration aims to move beyond single-country studies to build a more universal understanding of governance. By examining and comparing administrative structures and behaviors across diverse national and cultural settings, it seeks to identify cross-cultural patterns and variables. This systematic comparison facilitates the development of robust, scientifically grounded theories that explain administrative performance in different environments.

269. (C) perceived indifference to pressing social problems and its value-neutral position.
The emergence of New Public Administration was a reaction to the limitations of traditional administrative theory during a period of social unrest. Critics argued that the classic emphasis on efficiency and value neutrality made the field irrelevant to urgent social crises. NPA challenged this stance, advocating for a proactive approach that prioritizes social equity and the active pursuit of justice.

270. (D) implementing a new rural healthcare program to improve community well-being.
Development administration is defined by its commitment to socio-economic progress and nation-building. An administrator in this field focuses on tangible goals that uplift communities and address specific developmental challenges. Implementing a healthcare initiative in a rural area exemplifies this approach, as it demonstrates a goal-oriented and innovative effort to improve the quality of life and social infrastructure.

271. (C) The adoption of private sector management techniques in the public sector.
New Public Management introduces business-like practices into the administration of the public sector. It advocates for replacing traditional, rigid bureaucratic structures with management styles that emphasize performance, competition, and efficiency. Key characteristics include using market-based mechanisms, such as contracting out services and performance measurement, to improve the overall quality and cost-effectiveness of government operations for citizens.

272. (B) being an 'enabler' or 'steerer' rather than a direct provider.
During the era of liberalisation, the traditional role of the state as the primary provider of services has undergone a significant transformation. Governments are increasingly acting as facilitators that guide and oversee the delivery of public services by various actors, including private and non-profit organizations. This shift toward 'steering' rather than 'rowing' emphasizes strategic policy-making over direct operational involvement.

273. (D) 'customers' of public services.
New Public Management reconceptualizes the relationship between the state and its citizens by adopting a market-oriented perspective. In this framework, individuals are viewed as customers who consume public services. This approach prioritizes responsiveness to consumer needs, emphasizing the quality, speed, and efficiency of service delivery, similar to how private businesses interact with their clients to ensure satisfaction.

274. (A) Privatization, deregulation, and contracting out services.
The global trends of liberalisation and globalisation have led to several key administrative reforms aimed at reducing the direct size and scope of government. These include transferring ownership of state enterprises to the private sector, reducing restrictive regulations to encourage competition, and hiring external providers to perform specific public functions. These changes reflect a move toward more market-based governance models.

275. (C) efficiency, economy, and effectiveness in the public sector.
The rise of New Public Management was largely driven by a desire to modernize the public sector and improve its productivity. By adopting private sector techniques, proponents aimed to achieve better results with fewer resources. The focus shifted toward quantifiable performance indicators, cost-reduction strategies, and a results-oriented management style to ensure that government operations are more efficient, economical, and effective.

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to address the underlying interests, potentially leaving the conflict partially unresolved and creating future issues.

293. (D) finding a creative, new solution that satisfies the desires of all parties.
Integration is the most constructive method of conflict management, focusing on finding a win-win outcome. It involves re-examining the conflicting interests to uncover a novel solution that fulfills the true needs of everyone involved. This creative process requires open communication and looking beyond stated positions to find a way to align various interests without anyone having to sacrifice their core desires.

294. (B) an opportunity for constructive resolution and creative solutions.
Rather than viewing conflict as purely negative, Follett saw it as a natural part of human interaction that could lead to growth. When handled through integration, conflict becomes a catalyst for innovation and deep problem-solving. It encourages parties to explore different perspectives and develop creative alternatives that strengthen the organization, turning potentially disruptive differences into productive and sustainable outcomes.

295. (C) facilitated a discussion that led to a new approach satisfying both departments' underlying needs.
A manager employing integration would facilitate a collaborative dialogue to identify the core interests behind a dispute. Instead of forcing a decision or demanding concessions, they would encourage the parties to develop a creative new approach that addresses the requirements of both departments. This ensures a sustainable resolution where everyone feels their needs are met, fostering better teamwork and productivity.

296. (D) A participatory model where objectives are jointly agreed upon by managers and employees.
Management by Objectives is a strategic model built on collaboration and mutual agreement. Unlike traditional top-down methods, MBO involves managers and subordinates working together to define clear and measurable goals. This participatory approach ensures that employees understand their roles and are committed to the objectives, as they have been directly involved in the goal-setting process from the beginning.

297. (A) specific, measurable, and time-bound.
Objectives in an MBO framework are designed to be clear and actionable. They follow the SMART criteria, meaning they must be specific in their intent, measurable through quantifiable data, and bounded by a clear timeframe for completion. This precision allows for effective monitoring of progress and provides a objective basis for performance review and accountability within the organization.

298. (B) Cascading organizational goals down and jointly setting individual objectives.
The MBO process begins with establishing high-level organizational goals, which are then systematically cascaded through various levels. Managers and employees collaborate to set individual objectives that directly support these broader strategic aims. This alignment ensures that every member's effort contributes to the overall success of the organization, while regular feedback loops allow for ongoing tracking and course correction.

299. (B) To increase motivation and commitment by involving employees in goal-setting.
A primary goal of implementing MBO is to enhance employee engagement and dedication. By involving staff in the creation of their own objectives, organizations foster a greater sense of ownership and responsibility. When individual targets are clearly linked to organizational success, employees are more likely to be motivated and committed to achieving high performance, leading to improved administrative outcomes.

300. (A) aligning individual and departmental goals with the overall strategy of the organization.
MBO improves organizational performance by ensuring that all efforts are directed toward the same strategic vision. By aligning the specific tasks of individuals and departments with the organization's overarching goals, MBO eliminates fragmentation and promotes coordination. This integrated approach ensures that resources are used efficiently and that the collective actions of the workforce drive the organization toward its mission.

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rational actors primarily driven by material gain. It assumes that employees will increase their effort and productivity in direct response to monetary incentives. This simplified view of human nature suggests that the most effective way for management to influence behavior is through the use of financial rewards.

285. (C) stimulate desire and energy in people to pursue a goal.
Motivation is conceptualized as the internal and external forces that drive an individual's level of interest and commitment. It encompasses the psychological processes that stimulate the desire and provide the energy necessary for a person to remain dedicated to a task or role. Understanding these factors allows managers to create conditions that encourage staff to strive toward organizational objectives.

286. (D) The communication must be delivered through a formal written channel.
Chester Barnard's principles of communication focus on the psychological and organizational conditions required for a message to be authoritative. He identifies four essential criteria: understanding, consistency with organizational purpose, compatibility with personal interest, and the recipient's mental and physical ability to comply. The specific channel of delivery, such as being a formal written document, is not a foundational requirement.

287. (C) To systematically handle information to support decision-making and operations.
Information management is a comprehensive process involving the acquisition, storage, processing, and distribution of data. Its primary goal is to ensure that accurate and relevant information is accessible to decision-makers and operational staff. By managing this flow effectively, organizations can enhance their coordination, transparency, and accountability, leading to more informed and efficient administrative actions in a complex environment.

288. (B) stressing the importance of the recipient's perspective and acceptance.
Barnard's contribution to communication theory is unique because it shifts the focus from the sender's authority to the recipient's acceptance. He argues that the effectiveness of a communication depends on the recipient's willingness to understand and comply with it. This perspective underscores the participatory nature of administration, where effective coordination relies on the perceived legitimacy of messages by subordinates.

289. (D) enhanced transparency, accountability, and quality of action.
In the modern era of data-driven governance, information management is a critical tool for improving public administration. By ensuring the systematic handling and dissemination of information, it allows for greater openness in government processes. This visibility fosters accountability and provides the necessary evidence for high-quality decision-making, ultimately leading to more effective and responsive administrative outcomes and public services.

290. (A) the employee is unable to comply with it.
According to Barnard's conditions for authoritative communication, an order must be something the recipient is mentally and physically capable of performing. If a task is physically impossible, the recipient cannot fulfill the request, regardless of their understanding or interest. Therefore, the communication fails as an authoritative command because the fundamental requirement of the recipient's ability to comply is unmet.

291. (C) Domination.
Domination is a method of conflict resolution where one party imposes its will over the other, resulting in a clear winner and a loser. While it may provide a quick resolution, it often leads to temporary suppression rather than true settlement. The defeated party may remain resentful, which can negatively impact the long-term health and stability of the organizational climate.

292. (A) It results in neither party achieving its actual desires.
Mary Parker Follett criticized compromise as an unsatisfactory way to resolve disputes because it requires both parties to sacrifice parts of their original goals. By settling for a middle ground, neither side truly gets what it wants, often leading to a suboptimal solution. This approach fails

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leadership. Transactional leaders manage through a process of exchange, providing specific rewards based on performance. In contrast, transformational leadership is defined by four key factors: intellectual stimulation, individualized consideration, inspirational motivation, and idealized influence (charisma). These leaders inspire followers to transcend their self-interests for the good of the organization by fostering a shared vision and encouraging personal growth. While transactional leaders rely on external motivators like contingent rewards, transformational leaders focus on intrinsic motivation and creating deep, lasting change in organizational culture and follower commitment.

247. (D) It can sometimes be faster than formal channels and satisfy social needs.
The grapevine, or informal communication network, is a spontaneous part of every organization that can be faster than formal channels and satisfies the social needs of members. While it can spread rumors, it also provides management with valuable feedback on employee concerns and overall morale. Informal communication often bypasses the delays of the official hierarchy, allowing information to travel quickly across different departments. Recognizing and understanding the grapevine is important for administrators to effectively manage the internal social dynamics of the organization and to ensure that accurate information is provided to counteract any potentially harmful rumors or distortions.

248. (A) Integrative and humanistic.
Mary Parker Follett's approach to management and conflict resolution is best described as integrative and humanistic. She emphasized the importance of social dynamics, collaboration, and the creative resolution of conflict through integration, where all parties' underlying interests are satisfied. Follett's democratic philosophy focused on "power-with" rather than "power-over," viewing the organization as a complex social entity where individuals influence each other in a dynamic relationship. Her humanistic perspective provided a profound alternative to the mechanistic views of her time, laying the groundwork for contemporary theories of participative management, network governance, and collaborative organizational decision-making processes in both public and private sectors.

249. (C) Management by Objectives
A participatory goal-setting process is a fundamental cornerstone of management by objectives. MBO involves a collaborative effort where managers and subordinates jointly define specific, measurable targets and agree on the criteria for success. This process ensures that individual objectives are aligned with the organization's strategic vision, increasing employee commitment and accountability. By involving members in the development of their own goals, MBO encourages self-control and personal growth, turning management into a collective pursuit of results rather than a top-down exercise of control. This participative framework is essential for motivating the workforce and ensuring overall organizational effectiveness and strategic mission achievement.

250. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
In the era of globalization, public administration has transitioned toward network governance, utilizing market-based mechanisms and addressing transnational policy challenges. These trends reflect an increased interdependence between nations and a move away from the traditional, insulated state model toward a more collaborative and outward-looking one. While regulatory functions remain vital, the state often shifts from a direct provider role to a facilitator or manager of complex networks. However, statements suggesting a return to a fully autonomous and insulated state are incorrect, as globalization fundamentally limits state independence and requires cross-border cooperation for effective governance and public service delivery.

251. (B) Politics involves the formulation of policy, whereas administration deals with its implementation.
The concept of the politics-administration dichotomy posits a foundational separation between the two spheres of government. Politics is traditionally viewed as the arena for value-laden decision-making and policy formulation. In contrast, administration is conceptualized as the technical and neutral execution or

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CHAPTER 10
Governance and Public Policy in India

1. Which of the following best defines the concept of 'governance'?
(A) The exclusive exercise of authority by a central government entity.
(B) The process of decision-making and implementation within the public sphere.
(C) The act of ruling a country through traditional monarchical succession.
(D) The management of private corporations and their various financial assets.

2. Identify the correct statement regarding 'good governance'.
(A) It is characterized by participation, transparency, and accountability.
(B) It is primarily concerned with economic growth and industrial expansion.
(C) It prioritizes the authority of the state over individual rights.
(D) It is a system where the judiciary has supreme power over other organs.

3. Examine the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: In democratic governance, the state's role is increasingly seen as that of an enabler and facilitator rather than a sole provider.
Statement II: The minimalist state model suggests that the state should have extensive control over all aspects of citizens' lives.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

4. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Civil society plays a crucial role in ensuring democratic governance.
Reason (R): Civil society organizations act as a watchdog, hold the government accountable, and represent the interests of diverse social groups.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

5. In the context of democratic governance, what is the primary role of individuals?
(A) To passively accept all government decisions.
(B) To prioritize personal interests over community well-being.
(C) To participate in the electoral process and engage in public discourse.
(D) To seek to overthrow the government through any means.

6. Which of the following is NOT a fundamental institutional mechanism for checks and balances in the Indian political system?
(A) The power of judicial review exercised by the judiciary.
(B) The President's absolute veto over all parliamentary legislation.
(C) The no-confidence motion available to the legislature against the executive.
(D) The bicameral structure of the Parliament.

7. Match the items in List I with those in List II using the codes given below.
List I: (Form of Control)
P. Legislative Control
Q. Executive Control
R. Judicial Control
S. Budgetary Control
List II: (Instrument/Mechanism)
1. Writ of Mandamus
2. Cut Motions

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3. Question Hour
4. Hierarchy and supervision

(A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

8. What is the primary purpose of administrative control as a form of legislative control over the executive?
(A) To scrutinize the day-to-day administration and policy implementation by the government.
(B) To ensure that public funds are spent as sanctioned by the Parliament.
(C) To declare laws passed by the legislature as unconstitutional.
(D) To appoint and transfer high-ranking civil servants.

9. What does the term 'administrative culture' refer to?
(A) The legal framework governing the civil services.
(B) The hierarchical structure of government departments.
(C) The prevailing norms, values, and attitudes within a public administration system.
(D) The process of recruiting and training public officials.

10. Examine the following statements regarding judicial control over the legislature and executive in India.
1. The judiciary can declare laws passed by the legislature unconstitutional if they violate the Basic Structure of the Constitution.
2. Judicial control is exercised proactively, where the court can stop a bill from being passed.
3. The power of judicial review is a key instrument of judicial control.
4. Executive actions can be challenged in court on grounds of mala fide intentions or procedural irregularities.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

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11. A citizen files an RTI application seeking information that concerns the life or liberty of a person. According to the RTI Act, 2005, the Public Information Officer (PIO) must provide the information within what time frame?
(A) 30 days
(B) 45 days
(C) 60 days
(D) 48 hours

12. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the Consumer Protection Act?
(A) It provides for a three-tier quasi-judicial machinery for redressal of consumer disputes.
(B) The Act only applies to private sector companies and not government services.
(C) It covers goods as well as services.
(D) It aims to protect consumers against unfair trade practices.

13. Arrange the following administrative reform initiatives in India in chronological order of their establishment:
1. First Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)
2. Sarkaria Commission on Centre-State Relations
3. Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC)
4. Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption

(A) 4, 1, 2, 3
(B) 1, 4, 2, 3
(C) 4, 2, 1, 3
(D) 1, 2, 4, 3

14. What is the most appropriate description of a 'Citizen Charter'?
(A) A legal document granting formal citizenship status to a resident person.
(B) A list of fundamental duties for the citizens of a modern sovereign country.
(C) A political party's election manifesto detailing its future policy commitments.
(D) A document outlining service standards and grievance redressal mechanisms.

15. The institution of Ombudsman first originated in which country?

(A) Sweden
(B) United Kingdom
(C) France
(D) United States of America

16. Examine the following statements regarding the Lokpal in India.
1. It is a statutory body established under the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013.
2. The Prime Minister is outside the jurisdiction of the Lokpal.
3. The Lokpal consists of a Chairperson and a maximum of eight members.
4. The Chairperson and members are appointed by the Chief Justice of India.
5. It has the power of superintendence and direction over any investigation agency including the CBI for cases referred to them.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 1, 3 and 5 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

17. The primary objective of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) is to promote:
(A) Centralized planning and execution.
(B) Democratic decentralization and grassroots governance.
(C) A party-less political system at the national level.
(D) The authority of the district collector over villages.

18. Examine the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act gave constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions.
Statement II: The Act mandates regular five-year elections for all levels of Panchayats.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

19. Which of the following is NOT a mandatory provision of the 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act regarding Panchayati Raj?
(A) Reservation of seats for SCs and STs in proportion to their population.
(B) Reservation of not less than one-third of seats for women.
(C) Providing reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Panchayats.
(D) Constitution of a State Finance Commission to review the financial position of the Panchayats.

20. What is 'decentralised planning'?
(A) Planning exclusively undertaken by the central government.
(B) Planning that focuses only on urban development.
(C) A system where planning is outsourced to international agencies.
(D) Planning process where local-level institutions and people are involved in the formulation and implementation of plans.

21. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): NITI Aayog promotes cooperative federalism in India.
Reason (R): NITI Aayog has a Governing Council comprising the Chief Ministers of all States and Lt. Governors of Union Territories, fostering collaboration between the Centre and States.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

22. The concept of 'sustainable development' is best described as:
(A) Development that maximizes economic profit and productivity in the short term.
(B) Development meeting present needs without compromising future generations.
(C) Rapid industrialization without regard for long-term environmental consequences.
(D) Development focused solely on social equity, inclusion, and poverty reduction.

23. Which of the following is a key feature of 'participatory development'?

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(A) Community participation and accountability in school governance.
(B) Privatization of schools.
(C) Centralized control over schools.
(D) The authority of the headmaster over parents.

99. Which of the following is NOT a characteristic of 'Good Governance'?
(A) Participation
(B) Rule of Law
(C) Exclusivity
(D) Accountability

100. The relationship between the state, civil society, and individuals in a democratic governance framework is best described as:
(A) Hierarchical and confrontational
(B) Mutually exclusive and isolated
(C) Dominated entirely by the state
(D) Synergistic and complementary

101. Match the items in List I with those in List II using the codes given below.
List I: (Parliamentary Term)
P. Cut Motion
Q. Censure Motion
R. No-Confidence Motion
S. Adjournment Motion
List II: (Meaning)
1. To draw attention to a matter of urgent public importance
2. Expresses strong disapproval of specific government policies
3. Can lead to the resignation of the council of ministers
4. A tool to oppose a specific demand in the budget
(A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(B) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

102. Examine the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India has the power to conduct a legal and regularity audit as well as a propriety audit.
Statement II: A propriety audit examines the 'wisdom, faithfulness and economy' of government expenditure.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

103. In the context of judicial control, the 'doctrine of basic structure' limits the power of:
(A) The President to issue ordinances.
(B) The Supreme Court to issue writs.
(C) The Election Commission to conduct elections.
(D) The Parliament to amend the Constitution.

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104. Examine the following statements regarding the Lokpal of India.
1. The Chairperson of the Lokpal must be a former Chief Justice of India or a former Judge of the Supreme Court.
2. The selection committee for the Lokpal is headed by the Prime Minister.
3. It has the power to initiate prosecution against public servants.
4. Its recommendations are not binding on the government.
Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 4 only
(B) 2 and 3 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

105. A Gram Panchayat in a village is unable to carry out its functions effectively due to interference from a local, dominant caste group. This situation highlights a major challenge in the functioning of PRIs related to:
(A) Financial inadequacy.
(B) Lack of constitutional status.
(C) The influence of social hierarchies and power structures.
(D) Poor e-governance infrastructure.

106. The 'Digital India' programme of the Government of India is a prime example of a public policy initiative focused on:
(A) E-governance and digital empowerment
(B) Agricultural reform
(C) Rural employment guarantee
(D) Health infrastructure

31. Which of the following correctly describes 'social audit'?
(A) A process where the performance of a public agency is reviewed by the people it is meant to serve.
(B) An internal audit of a company's financial accounts.
(C) A performance review of civil servants conducted by their superiors.
(D) An audit conducted by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.

32. Which of the following is NOT an instrument of legislative control over administration?
(A) Question Hour
(B) Judicial Review
(C) Adjournment Motion
(D) No-Confidence Motion

33. Which Parliamentary Committee is often referred to as a 'watchdog' of the public purse and scrutinizes the appropriation accounts and the report of the CAG?
(A) Committee on Public Undertakings
(B) Public Accounts Committee
(C) Estimates Committee
(D) Committee on Government Assurances

34. The concept of 'democratic governance' places emphasis on:
(A) Governance based on the consent of the governed and respect for human rights.
(B) The supremacy of a single leader.
(C) The control of the economy by a few corporate entities.
(D) The limitation of political participation to an elite group.

35. Examine the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Corruption is a major impediment to good governance as it diverts public resources and undermines the rule of law.
Statement II: Administrative reforms often focus on increasing transparency and simplifying procedures to reduce opportunities for corruption.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

36. The Right to Information (RTI) Act, 2005, replaced which previous legislation?
(A) The Official Secrets Act, 1923
(B) The Prevention of Corruption Act, 1988
(C) The Indian Evidence Act, 1872
(D) The Freedom of Information Act, 2002

37. The institution of Lokayukta is established at which level in India?
(A) National level
(B) District level
(C) State level
(D) Municipal level

38. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) often faces challenges related to funds, functions, and functionaries.
Reason (R): State governments are often reluctant to devolve adequate financial powers and administrative control to PRIs, hindering their effective functioning.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

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39. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) guarantees a minimum of how many days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work?
(A) 50 days
(B) 150 days
(C) 200 days
(D) 100 days

40. Policy evaluation primarily focuses on:
(A) Assessing the overall impact, outcome, and effectiveness of a policy.
(B) Checking if the policy is being implemented on time.
(C) Distributing the benefits of the policy to the target group.

(D) Formulating the initial objectives of the policy.

41. Which of the following is considered the most significant role of civil society in governance?
(A) To replace the functions of the state.
(B) To contest elections and form the government.
(C) To act as a countervailing power to the state and market.
(D) To focus exclusively on international issues.

42. Budgetary control is exercised by the legislature when:
(A) It passes the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill.
(B) It reviews the report of the Union Public Service Commission.
(C) It discusses the President's address.
(D) It elects the Speaker of the house.

43. Examine the following statements regarding mechanisms for ensuring accountability and control in Indian governance.
1. Parliamentary Committees
2. Right to Information Act
3. Social Audit
4. Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
5. Judicial Review

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 3 and 5 only
(C) 1, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

44. A negative or dysfunctional administrative culture is often characterized by:
(A) High levels of transparency and citizen-centricity.
(B) Apathy, red-tapism, and a lack of responsiveness.
(C) Adherence to the rule of law and ethical standards.
(D) Innovation and a willingness to adapt to change.

45. The "three-tier system" of Panchayati Raj, as recommended by the Balwant Rai Mehta Committee, generally consists of:
(A) Gram Panchayat, Municipal Corporation, Zila Parishad
(B) Nyaya Panchayat, Gram Sabha, Panchayat Samiti
(C) Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad
(D) Nagar Panchayat, Municipal Council, Zila Parishad

46. Which of the following is an example of e-governance?
(A) A minister holding a public rally.
(B) A citizen casting a vote using a paper ballot.
(C) A government clerk maintaining records in a physical ledger.
(D) A citizen filing income tax returns online.

47. The public policies concerning food security in India primarily revolve around:
(A) Ensuring the availability, accessibility, and affordability of food grains to the population, particularly the poor.
(B) Promoting the export of food grains.
(C) Encouraging the consumption of imported food products.
(D) Regulating the restaurant industry.

48. Examine the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Consumer Protection Act establishes Consumer Dispute Redressal Agencies at the District, State, and National levels.
Statement II: These agencies have been given the status of civil courts and their proceedings are judicial in nature.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

49. What is the fundamental principle behind the concept of a 'Citizen's Charter'?
(A) To increase the discretionary powers of civil servants.
(B) To empower citizens as 'customers' of public services.
(C) To restrict public access to government information.
(D) To list the legal liabilities of citizens.

50. Match the items in List I with those in List II using the codes given below.

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List I: (Policy/Act)
P. MNREGA
Q. NHRM
R. RTE Act
S. National Food Security Act
List II: (Primary Objective)
1. Provide access to food grains at subsidized prices
2. Provide free and compulsory elementary education
3. Enhance rural livelihood security through wage employment
4. Provide accessible, affordable and quality health care
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

51. The process of 'Jansunwai' is an example of which aspect of good governance?
(A) Rule of Law
(B) Consensus Oriented
(C) Participation and Accountability
(D) Effectiveness and Efficiency

52. The term "Ombudsman" refers to an official who:
(A) Leads a political party.
(B) Presides over the lower house of the legislature.
(C) Is the head of the armed forces.
(D) Investigates complaints of mal-administration against public authorities.

53. Arrange the following steps in a typical social audit process in their correct sequence:
1. Verification of records with ground reality.
2. Formation of a social audit committee.
3. Public hearing (Jansunwai) to share findings.
4. Access to all relevant official documents.
(A) 2, 4, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 4, 3, 2, 1
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

54. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013 came into force after a major anti-corruption movement led by:
(A) Medha Patkar
(B) Anna Hazare
(C) Aruna Roy
(D) Kailash Satyarthi

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55. Which of the following correctly identifies a challenge to the effective functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) Excessive constitutional powers.
(B) Over-enthusiastic devolution of funds by state governments.
(C) Complete autonomy from the state government's control.
(D) Lack of capacity and training among elected representatives.

56. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): E-governance has the potential to make administration more efficient and transparent.
Reason (R): The use of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) can reduce paperwork, streamline processes, and provide easy access to information for citizens.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

57. The concept of 'planning for development' in the initial decades of post-independence India was characterized by:
(A) A laissez-faire approach with no state intervention.
(B) Decentralized planning at the village level.
(C) Centralized planning through Five-Year Plans.
(D) A complete reliance on foreign private investment.

58. Which of the following is NOT a stated goal of the National Rural Health Mission (NHRM)?
(A) Privatization of all district hospitals.
(B) Reduction in Infant Mortality Rate (IMR) and Maternal Mortality Ratio (MMR).
(C) Universal access to public health services.

(C) To hold governments and their instrumentalities accountable.
(D) To provide citizens with a tool to access classified national security documents.

78. The jurisdiction of the Lokayukta in a state is determined by:
(A) The Constitution of India
(B) The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013
(C) The Governor of the state on the advice of the Chief Justice of the High Court
(D) The respective State Legislature through an Act

79. The concept of 'sustainable development' requires balancing which three core elements?
(A) Economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection
(B) Political power, military strength, and international relations
(C) Individual liberty, state control, and market freedom
(D) Tradition, modernity, and globalization

80. A public policy for ensuring the supply of safe drinking water to all citizens falls under the broader goal of:
(A) Enhancing national security
(B) Improving public health and quality of life
(C) Promoting fiscal deficit
(D) Boosting industrial production

81. The main difference between 'monitoring' and 'evaluation' is that monitoring is concerned with _____, while evaluation is concerned with _____.
(A) impact; process
(B) outputs; outcomes
(C) costs; benefits
(D) future; past

82. In a social audit process, the findings are read out publicly in a 'Jansunwai' primarily to:
(A) Ensure public verification and create pressure for accountability.
(B) Punish the officials on the spot.
(C) Provide entertainment for the villagers.
(D) Select beneficiaries for new schemes.

83. The term 'checks and balances' in governance refers to a system where:
(A) A framework where the state controls all aspects of a regular citizen's life.
(B) A system where the judiciary has the final say in all matters of policy.
(C) Mechanisms allowing branches of government to limit and share power.
(D) Civil society organizations have the power to veto government decisions.

84. Examine the following statements regarding features of democratic governance.
1. Respect for basic human rights
2. A multi-party political system with regular elections
3. A transparent and accountable government
4. A state-controlled media

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

85. Which Parliamentary Committee is responsible for examining the reports and accounts of Public Undertakings?
(A) Public Accounts Committee
(B) Estimates Committee
(C) Committee on Public Undertakings
(D) Business Advisory Committee

86. 'Red Tapism' in administrative culture signifies:
(A) Rapid decision-making.
(B) Strict adherence to rules and procedures leading to unnecessary delay.
(C) A high degree of transparency.
(D) A citizen-friendly approach.

87. Which of the following commissions/ committees was exclusively set up to recommend measures for administrative reforms?
(A) Sarkaria Commission
(B) Punchhi Commission
(C) Mandal Commission
(D) Second Administrative Reforms Commission (Veerappa Moily Commission)

88. If an information seeker is not satisfied with the decision of the First Appellate Authority under the RTI Act, the next recourse is to file a second appeal with the:
(A) Central or State Information Commission,

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categories of public servants at the national level
3. Apex body for consumer dispute redressal
4. Advisory body on vigilance matters

(A) P-3, Q-1, R-4, S-2
(B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
(C) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
(D) P-1, Q-3, R-2, S-4

68. Which of the following is an INCORRECT pair regarding Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) Gram Sabha - All registered voters in a village
(B) Sarpanch - Head of the Gram Panchayat
(C) Panchayat Samiti - Block level institution
(D) Zila Parishad - State level institution

69. In the context of NITI Aayog, 'cooperative federalism' is best reflected through the functioning of the:
(A) Prime Minister's Office
(B) Regional Councils
(C) Governing Council
(D) Atal Innovation Mission

70. Examine the following statements regarding components of India's public policy on food security.
1. Buffer Stock
2. Public Distribution System (PDS)
3. Minimum Support Price (MSP)
4. Promotion of only cash crops
5. Complete ban on food exports

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2 and 3 only
(D) 3, 4 and 5 only

71. The legal guarantee for wage employment under MNREGA is an instrument to enhance:
(A) Urban infrastructure
(B) Skills for the IT sector
(C) Private sector profitability
(D) Livelihood security in rural areas

72. The social audit of MNREGA in a Gram Panchayat is ideally conducted by:
(A) The members of the Gram Sabha themselves
(B) The District Collector
(C) The Block Development Officer
(D) A private auditing firm hired by the central government

73. The difference between governance and good governance lies in the latter's emphasis on:
(A) Centralization of power
(B) Authoritarian decision-making
(C) Ethical, transparent, and accountable functioning
(D) The primacy of the state over society

74. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The legislative control over the executive in a parliamentary system is real and continuous.
Reason (R): The executive is collectively responsible to the popular house of the legislature and can be removed by a vote of no-confidence.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

75. The power of the judiciary to invalidate any executive order that violates the Fundamental Rights is a form of:
(A) Legislative control
(B) Budgetary control
(C) Popular control
(D) Judicial control

76. Administrative reforms in India have often aimed to transform the administration from being 'rule-bound' to being:
(A) Discretion-bound
(B) Result-oriented
(C) Politically-bound
(D) Inward-looking

77. Which of the following is NOT an objective of the Right to Information Act, 2005?
(A) To promote transparency in the working of every public authority.
(B) To contain corruption.

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(D) Prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases.

59. The Right to Education Act, 2009, is based on which Article of the Indian Constitution?
(A) Article 19
(B) Article 32
(C) Article 45
(D) Article 21-A

60. Examine the following statements regarding the monitoring and evaluation of public policy.
1. Monitoring is a continuous process, while evaluation is often periodic.
2. Monitoring focuses on inputs and outputs, whereas evaluation focuses on outcomes and impact.
3. Both monitoring and evaluation are unnecessary in a democratic system.
4. Evaluation helps in redesigning current policies and framing future ones.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 4 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

61. The "rule of law" as a principle of good governance implies that:
(A) A system where the rulers are placed above the law.
(B) A framework where law is changed arbitrarily by the executive.
(C) Accountability of all individuals and institutions to publicly enforced laws.
(D) A framework where the judiciary has the specific power to create new laws.

62. The Estimates Committee of the Parliament performs which of the following functions?
(A) It examines the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India.
(B) It examines the assurances and undertakings given by ministers on the floor of the House.
(C) It adjudicates on disputes related to the election of members of Parliament.
(D) It reports on what economies, improvements in organization, or efficiency can be effected in administration.

63. Examine the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Judicial control over the executive can be exercised through various writs like Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, and Certiorari.
Statement II: These writs are available to a citizen only against the actions of private individuals and not against the state.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

64. What is the most significant consequence of corruption on socio-economic development?
(A) It increases the efficiency of public service delivery.
(B) It diverts funds from development projects and disproportionately harms the poor.
(C) It promotes equitable distribution of resources.
(D) It strengthens public trust in government institutions.

65. A 'deemed Public Information Officer' under the RTI Act refers to:
(A) The head of the public authority.
(B) An officer to whom an RTI application is transferred by the PIO for information.
(C) The Chief Information Commissioner.
(D) Any citizen who uses the RTI Act frequently.

66. The core idea behind the introduction of the Citizen Charter initiative in India was borrowed from which country's model?
(A) United Kingdom
(B) USA
(C) France
(D) Japan

67. Match the items in List I with those in List II using the codes given below.
List I: (Institution)
P. Lokpal
Q. Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
R. Central Information Commission (CIC)
S. National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission (NCDRC)
List II: (Jurisdiction/Function)
1. Final appellate authority for RTI matters
2. Investigates corruption against certain

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as the case may be
(B) President of India
(C) High Court
(D) Supreme Court

89. A consumer can file a complaint under the Consumer Protection Act for:
(A) A personal grievance against a neighbor.
(B) A criminal offence like theft.
(C) An unfair trade practice or a defective good.
(D) A disagreement over a political issue.

90. The concept of an 'integrated' Ombudsman system, which includes the Prime Minister within its purview, is a key feature of the:
(A) Jan Lokpal Bill proposed by civil society activists
(B) First Administrative Reforms Commission's recommendation
(C) Sarkaria Commission report
(D) Santhanam Committee report

91. Arrange the following in the chronological order of their enactment/establishment in India:
1. The Right to Information Act
2. The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act
3. The 73rd Constitutional Amendment Act
4. The Consumer Protection Act
(A) 4, 3, 1, 2
(B) 3, 4, 1, 2
(C) 4, 1, 3, 2
(D) 3, 1, 4, 2

92. The Gram Sabha has been identified as the cornerstone of the Panchayati Raj system. Its primary role is:
(A) To elect the Prime Minister.
(B) To act as the primary body of democratic accountability and decision-making at the village level.
(C) To function as a court for resolving criminal cases.
(D) To manage the affairs of the state government.

93. The shift from the Planning Commission to NITI Aayog signifies a move from:
(A) A decentralized model to a centralized one.
(B) A focus on cooperative federalism to confrontational federalism.
(C) A command-and-control approach to a cooperative and collaborative one.
(D) A 'think tank' role to a role of financial allocation.

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94. What is the key difference between decentralised planning and participatory development?
(A) There is no difference; the terms are synonymous.
(B) Decentralised planning is done by the central government, while participatory development is done by NGOs.
(C) Participatory development is only for urban areas, while decentralised planning is for rural areas.
(D) Decentralised planning focuses on the locus of planning, while participatory development focuses on the active involvement of people in the entire development process.

95. Public policies related to health, like the NHRM, are primarily designed to address which of the following goals?
(A) Achieve universal health coverage and improve health indicators.
(B) Increase the profitability of private hospitals.
(C) Promote the export of pharmaceutical products.
(D) Reduce government spending on the social sector.

96. A key provision of the National Food Security Act, 2013, is to provide subsidized food grains to what percentage of the rural and urban population, respectively?
(A) 50% rural, 25% urban
(B) 75% rural, 50% urban
(C) 100% rural, 100% urban
(D) 60% rural, 40% urban

97. An unemployment allowance must be paid to MNREGA job seekers if employment is not provided within how many days of demanding work?
(A) 7 days
(B) 15 days
(C) 30 days
(D) 45 days

98. The provision of School Management Committees (SMCs) in the Right to Education (RTE) Act is an example of promoting:

(B) Beneficiaries of development projects are actively involved in their design and implementation.
(A) Decisions are made top-down by experts.
(B) Development is funded entirely by foreign aid.
(C) The focus is on large-scale infrastructure projects only.
(D) Beneficiaries of development projects are actively involved in their design and implementation.

24. Match the items in List I with those in List II using the codes given below.
List I: (Term)
P. e-governance
Q. Good Governance
R. Grassroots Governance
S. Citizen Charter
List II: (Description)
1. Emphasizes accountability, transparency, and rule of law
2. Use of ICT to provide government services
3. Document of service standards for a public body
4. Governance through local self-government institutions
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3

25. NITI Aayog functions as the premier policy 'Think Tank' of the Government of India, providing both directional and policy inputs. What does NITI stand for?
(A) National Investment and Technology Initiative.
(B) National Initiative for Technological Integration.
(C) National Institution for Transforming India.
(D) New India Transformation Initiative.

26. Which of the following is a primary objective of public policies related to housing in India?
(A) To ensure access to adequate and affordable housing for all, particularly for weaker sections.
(B) To provide luxury villas to all citizens.
(C) To regulate the real estate market for commercial properties only.
(D) To promote the construction of government office buildings.

27. The National Health Mission (NHRM) in India primarily aims to:
(A) Provide comprehensive health insurance to all permanent government employees.
(B) Regulate the prices of essential medicines sold within the private sector.
(C) Promote medical tourism to attract international patients to major cities.
(D) Strengthening the public health system to provide accessible healthcare services.

28. Which of the following statements about the Right to Education (RTE) Act, 2009 is incorrect?
(A) It makes education a fundamental right for every child between the ages of 6 and 14 years.
(B) It allows schools to conduct screening procedures and charge capitation fees for admission.
(C) It mandates a 25% reservation for children from disadvantaged groups in private schools.
(D) It prescribes norms and standards for schools, including pupil-teacher ratios.

29. What is the primary purpose of monitoring a public policy?
(A) To assess the long-term impact of the policy after its completion.
(B) To terminate the policy if it faces public criticism.
(C) To track the progress of policy implementation against set targets and timelines.
(D) To determine the cost-effectiveness of the policy only.

30. 'Jansunwai' is a mechanism for making governance accountable primarily through:
(A) Filing cases in the Supreme Court.
(B) Online feedback forms on government websites.
(C) Annual reports published by government departments.
(D) Public hearings where citizens can question officials and voice their grievances.

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107. The creation of NITI Aayog as a replacement for the Planning Commission reflects a paradigm shift towards:
(A) Command-based economic planning.
(B) Greater state control over resource allocation.
(C) A single-party dominated political system.
(D) Cooperative and competitive federalism.

108. Public policies related to drinking water, like the Jal Jeevan Mission, are critical instruments for achieving which Sustainable Development Goal (SDG)?
(A) SDG 4: Quality Education
(B) SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
(C) SDG 8: Decent Work and Economic Growth
(D) SDG 13: Climate Action

109. What is the most significant outcome of a successful social audit?
(A) The immediate imprisonment of all government officials.
(B) An increase in the salaries of the auditors.
(C) Empowerment of the community and improvement in service delivery.
(D) A decrease in the budget allocated for the audited scheme.

110. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Good governance is a prerequisite for sustainable human development.
Reason (R): Accountability, transparency, and the rule of law ensure that the benefits of development reach all sections of society and resources are used efficiently and equitably.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

111. Which of the following is NOT a form of control exercised by the legislature over the executive?
(A) Appointing the council of ministers.
(B) Asking questions during the Question Hour.
(C) Moving an adjournment motion.
(D) Passing a no-confidence motion.

112. The concept of 'administrative culture' encompasses:
(A) The formal rules and regulations of an organization.
(B) The unwritten rules, shared values, and behavioural patterns of administrators.
(C) The physical infrastructure of government offices.
(D) The curriculum of civil service training academies.

113. One of the key recommendations of the Second Administrative Reforms Commission (ARC) was the enactment of a:
(A) Right to Information Act
(B) Right to Service Act
(C) National Food Security Act
(D) Goods and Services Tax Act

114. The primary aim of a Citizen Charter is to make administration more:
(A) Citizen-centric
(B) Powerful
(C) Secretive
(D) Politicized

115. Match the items in List I with those in List II using the codes given below.
List I: (Grievance Redressal Mechanism)
P. Lokpal
Q. Lokayukta
R. Central Information Commission
S. District Consumer Forum
List II: (Level/Scope)
1. State Level
2. National Level (for specific corruption cases)
3. District Level
4. National Level (for RTI appeals)
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-2, S-1
(C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
(D) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2

116. The functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions is often hampered by the problem of 'proxy Sarpanchs' or 'Sarpanch Pati', which undermines the principle of:
(A) The lack of financial autonomy from central

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135. Arrange the following governance-related concepts in the order of their general evolution and emphasis in public administration theory:
1. Rule of Law
2. Good Governance
3. E-governance
4. Democratic Governance

(A) 1, 4, 2, 3
(B) 4, 2, 1, 3
(C) 1, 2, 4, 3
(D) 2, 3, 1, 4

136. The 11th Schedule of the Indian Constitution, added by the 73rd Amendment, contains:
(A) A list of 29 functional items to be devolved to Panchayats.
(B) A list of 18 functional items to be devolved to Municipalities.
(C) The languages recognized by the Constitution.
(D) The provisions regarding disqualification on the ground of defection.

137. Which of the following is a primary function of NITI Aayog?
(A) Allocation of financial resources to states.
(B) Approving the annual budgets of central ministries.
(C) Acting as a 'think tank' and providing strategic policy inputs.
(D) Exercising direct control over state government projects.

138. The National Health Mission (NHRM) introduced a key cadre of community health workers known as:
(A) Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA)
(B) Anganwadi Workers (AWW)
(C) Auxiliary Nurse Midwives (ANM)
(D) Public Health Managers (PHM)

139. A 'Jansunwai' in rural Rajasthan, where villagers gather to question local officials about development works and expenditures, is a direct application of the principle of:
(A) Judicial activism
(B) Centralized authority
(C) Corporate governance
(D) Social accountability

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140. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Right to Information (RTI) Act is a powerful tool for citizens to ensure transparency.
Reason (R): The Act mandates proactive disclosure of information by public authorities, reducing the need for citizens to file specific requests.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

141. The role of individuals in ensuring good governance is LEAST served by:
(A) Being vigilant and aware of their rights and duties.
(B) Participating in local governance and community activities.
(C) Showing apathy and indifference towards public issues.
(D) Using mechanisms like RTI and public grievance redressal systems.

142. A motion of 'Censure' can be moved against:
(A) The entire council of ministers only.
(B) The President of India.
(C) A private member of the Parliament.
(D) An individual minister, a group of ministers, or the entire council of ministers.

143. Examine the following statements regarding the bodies/institutions subject to audit by the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG) of India.
1. All Union and State government departments.
2. Government companies.
3. Other corporations and bodies, when so required by law.
4. Private corporations not funded by the government.
5. Non-governmental organizations (NGOs) not receiving government grants.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?

inexpensive redressal of consumer grievances.
(D) It only covers defects in goods and not deficiencies in services.

126. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The establishment of Lokpal at the Centre and Lokayuktas in states aims to create a robust anti-corruption framework.
Reason (R): These institutions are designed to be independent bodies that can investigate and prosecute cases of corruption against public functionaries without executive interference.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

127. The 73rd Amendment Act provides for a State Finance Commission to be constituted every five years to review the financial position of the:
(A) Panchayats
(B) Municipalities
(C) State Public Sector Undertakings
(D) State Government Departments

128. NITI Aayog's approach is described as 'bottom-up' in contrast to the Planning Commission's 'top-down' approach because:
(A) It dictates plans to the states without consultation.
(B) It seeks to involve states in policy formulation from the grassroots level upwards.
(C) It only plans for the village level, ignoring national priorities.
(D) It is headed by the Chief Ministers of the states instead of the Prime Minister.

129. The public policy on housing for the poor, such as the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana (PMAY), is an example of a:
(A) Regulatory policy
(B) Distributive policy
(C) Foreign policy
(D) Defence policy

130. A social audit differs from a financial audit in that it primarily focuses on:
(A) The social and ethical performance of an organization and its impact on stakeholders.
(B) The financial accounts and balance sheets.
(C) The legal compliance of the organization.
(D) The efficiency of the supply chain.

131. The concept that governance should be 'consensus-oriented' means:
(A) Decisions are made by a single, powerful leader without public consultation.
(B) Only the majority view is considered, and minority voices are ignored.
(C) Mediating differing interests to reach a broad consensus for the group.
(D) All decisions must be unanimous, frequently leading to state policy paralysis.

132. The legislative control over administration is generally considered less effective in practice due to:
(A) The legislature's complete lack of power.
(B) The judiciary's constant interference in legislative proceedings.
(C) The executive's refusal to answer any questions in Parliament.
(D) The large size of the legislature, lack of technical expertise, and the disciplined nature of political parties.

133. Examine the following statements regarding pillars of good governance.
1. Accountability
2. Secrecy
3. Transparency
4. Participation
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2 and 4 only
(C) 1, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

134. A Citizen Charter is NOT:
(A) A tool for improving service quality.
(B) A legally enforceable document.
(C) A declaration of commitment to citizens.
(D) A mechanism to increase transparency.

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(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

154. The success of a Citizen Charter primarily depends on:
(A) Genuine commitment from the organization and awareness among the citizens.
(B) The document being written in complex legal language.
(C) The document being as long and detailed as possible.
(D) The lack of any grievance redressal mechanism.

155. Match the items in List I with those in List II using the codes given below.
List I: (Committee/Commission)
P. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee
Q. Santhanam Committee
R. Sarkaria Commission
S. Second ARC
List II: (Primary Subject Matter)
1. Centre-State Relations
2. Prevention of Corruption
3. Panchayati Raj
4. Comprehensive Administrative Reforms
(A) P-1, Q-4, R-2, S-3
(B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
(C) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1
(D) P-4, Q-1, R-3, S-2

156. If a public authority fails to comply with the directions of the Central/State Information Commission, the Commission has powers similar to those of a:
(A) Criminal Court
(B) Civil Court
(C) Military Tribunal
(D) Revenue Board

157. The concept of 'e-governance' facilitates:
(A) Increased bureaucratic hurdles.
(B) A complete stop to physical interaction with government offices.
(C) G2C (Government to Citizen) and G2B (Government to Business) interactions.
(D) Governance only through social media platforms.

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158. Examine the following statements regarding the core objectives of the National Food Security Act, 2013.
1. To provide for food and nutritional security.
2. To ensure access to an adequate quantity of quality food at affordable prices.
3. To exclusively promote the export of food grains.
4. To provide pregnant women and lactating mothers with maternity benefits.
Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 4 only
(B) 1 and 3 only
(C) 2, 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

159. The 'Right to Education' (RTE) Act is an instrument of socio-economic development because it:
(A) Aims to create an equitable and just society by providing access to basic education for all children.
(B) Guarantees jobs for all educated individuals.
(C) Focuses only on higher education for the elite.
(D) Mandates the closure of all government schools.

160. Policy monitoring is crucial for:
(A) Deciding the initial budget of the policy.
(B) Mid-course corrections during policy implementation.
(C) Writing the history of the policy after it has ended.
(D) Electing the officials in charge of the policy.

161. Which of the following is the best example of a "check" by the legislature on the executive in India?
(A) The President appointing the Prime Minister.
(B) The refusal of the Lok Sabha to pass the annual budget.
(C) The Supreme Court declaring a law unconstitutional.
(D) The Prime Minister shuffling the cabinet.

162. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two

(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

144. 'Public Interest Litigation' (PIL) is a significant tool of:
(A) Legislative control
(B) Judicial control
(C) Executive control
(D) Financial control

145. The "grievance redress system" in governance refers to the machinery that:
(A) Formulates new laws and policies.
(B) Enables citizens to resolve their complaints against public service delivery.
(C) Conducts elections for public office.
(D) Manages the country's foreign relations.

146. Which of the following is NOT a feature of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act, 2013?
(A) It grants the Lokpal the power to dismiss a duly elected government.
(B) It establishes the institution of Lokpal at the Centre.
(C) It mandates the creation of Lokayukta in states.
(D) It brings the Prime Minister under the purview of the Lokpal with some safeguards.

147. A key objective of decentralised planning is to:
(A) Increase the power of the central planning authority.
(B) Reduce the participation of common people in planning.
(C) Ensure plans are better aligned with local needs and priorities.
(D) Focus exclusively on national-level infrastructure projects.

148. The transition from 'government' to 'governance' implies a shift from:
(A) A democratic system to an autocratic one.
(B) A multi-actor model to a single-actor model.
(C) A transparent system to a secretive one.
(D) A focus on institutions and hierarchy to a focus on processes and interaction.

149. The social audits of MNREGA are intended to ensure:
(A) That only skilled labourers are employed.
(B) That the works create assets for private individuals.
(C) Transparency and accountability in the implementation of the scheme at the local level.
(D) That the scheme's funds are invested in the stock market.

150. Which of the following best describes the role of a 'public policy'?
(A) A political party's internal ideology.
(B) A course of action or inaction chosen by public authorities to address a given problem.
(C) A detailed report on the government's daily expenditure.
(D) A personal opinion of a government minister.

151. Which of these is an example of the role of civil society in governance?
(A) A government ministry issuing a new regulation.
(B) A court delivering a judgment on a constitutional matter.
(C) The Parliament passing a new law.
(D) A non-governmental organization (NGO) running an awareness campaign on voters' rights.

152. 'Lame-duck session' refers to the last session of:
(A) The existing Lok Sabha after a new Lok Sabha has been elected.
(B) The Supreme Court before the Chief Justice retires.
(C) The Rajya Sabha before one-third of its members retire.
(D) A parliamentary committee before it is reconstituted.

153. Examine the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Indian administrative culture has been criticized for its colonial hangover, characterized by elitism and a gap between the rulers and the ruled.
Statement II: Post-independence administrative reforms have completely eradicated this colonial legacy.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.

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Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 5 only
(B) 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

171. The idea of 'sustainable development' was popularized globally by the:
(A) Kyoto Protocol
(B) Paris Agreement
(C) Bandung Conference
(D) Brundtland Commission Report ('Our Common Future')

172. A key component of the National Rural Health Mission (NHRM) is the strengthening of:
(A) Private super-speciality hospitals in urban areas.
(B) Public health infrastructure, including Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs).
(C) The traditional system of medicine only.
(D) The medical insurance sector for the wealthy.

173. The Right to Education Act (2009) is a significant step towards achieving which type of development?
(A) Purely economic development
(B) Environmental development
(C) Socio-economic development
(D) Military development

174. The most important stakeholder in a social audit of a government scheme is:
(A) The World Bank
(B) The Prime Minister's Office
(C) The implementing agency officials
(D) The local community/beneficiaries

175. Examine the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: Democratic governance requires the active participation of civil society.
Statement II: Civil society organizations can articulate public concerns, mobilize citizens, and contribute to policy debates.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

176. Which of the following is a key feature of 'good governance'?
(A) Opacity in decision-making
(B) Responsiveness to the needs of citizens
(C) Unchecked power of the executive
(D) Biased enforcement of laws

177. The 'rule of law' is a core principle of democratic governance which means:
(A) The rule by a person rather than by law.
(B) Supremacy of law and equality before the law for all, including the government.
(C) The law can be arbitrarily changed by the police.
(D) Only the poor are subject to the law.

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178. What is the primary purpose of 'cut motions' in the parliamentary control over the budget?
(A) To express disapproval of a policy or to demand economy in expenditure.
(B) To increase the amount of a grant.
(C) To approve the budget without any discussion.
(D) To transfer funds from one ministry to another.

179. The term 'administrative culture' refers to the:
(A) Formal structure of government departments.
(B) Laws governing the conduct of civil servants.
(C) Collective mindset, values, and behavioral norms within the bureaucracy.
(D) Physical working conditions in government offices.

180. Which of the following is NOT a form of judicial control over the executive?
(A) Public Interest Litigation (PIL)
(B) Issuing writs
(C) Judicial review of administrative actions
(D) Moving a no-confidence motion

181. The main objective of the Right to Information Act (2005) is to:
(A) Protecting government secrets related to national security issues.
(B) Providing a platform for various regional political campaigns.
(C) Empowering citizens by ensuring transparency and accountability in public authorities.

statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The institution of Lokayukta has not been uniformly effective across all states in India.
Reason (R): The powers, jurisdiction, and level of independence of the Lokayukta vary significantly from state to state as they are established by state-specific laws.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

163. The District Planning Committee (DPC), mandated by the 74th Amendment Act, is responsible for:
(A) Directly implementing central government schemes.
(B) Auditing the accounts of the state government.
(C) Consolidating the plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities in the district.
(D) Appointing officials for the district administration.

164. What does the principle of 'accountability' in good governance imply?
(A) Government officials can act with complete discretion.
(B) Citizens are accountable to the government for their private actions.
(C) Only the head of government is accountable, and no one else.
(D) Government institutions and officials are answerable for their actions and decisions to the public.

165. A city's municipal corporation launches a mobile app for citizens to report potholes and track the status of their repair. This is a practical application of:
(A) Judicial activism
(B) Centralized planning
(C) E-governance
(D) Fiscal deficit management

166. A public policy aimed at providing financial assistance to farmers during a drought is best classified as a:
(A) Regulatory policy
(B) Redistributive policy
(C) Security policy
(D) Symbolic policy

167. The main purpose of social audit is to:
(A) Enhance financial profitability for internal and external stakeholders.
(B) Prepare the annual financial statement for national audit.
(C) Conduct a market survey for a new product before launching it.
(D) Measuring and improving an organization's social and ethical performance.

168. The "Question Hour" in Parliament is a significant instrument of:
(A) Legislative control over executive
(B) Judicial control
(C) Executive control over legislature
(D) Control by the President

169. Identify the INCORRECT statement regarding the accountability mechanisms in India.
(A) The CAG audits the accounts of the Union and the states.
(B) The Public Accounts Committee examines the CAG's reports.
(C) The Lokpal has the authority to overturn Supreme Court judgments.
(D) The Right to Information Act empowers citizens to seek information from public authorities.

170. Examine the following statements regarding the functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs).
1. They are a three-tier system of local self-government in rural areas.
2. They function as institutions of grassroots democracy.
3. They are fully independent of state government control and funding.
4. Their elections are conducted by the Election Commission of India.
5. They are responsible for the preparation and implementation of plans for economic development and social justice.

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192. Which of the following is the most appropriate reason for the creation of the institution of Lokpal?
(A) To conduct elections in the country.
(B) To provide an independent body to investigate and prosecute high-level corruption.
(C) To manage the fiscal policy of the government.
(D) To review the judgments of the Supreme Court.

193. The philosophy of 'grassroots governance' is best embodied in India through:
(A) The office of the Prime Minister.
(B) The structure and functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
(C) The role of the Comptroller and Auditor General.
(D) The proceedings of the Union Cabinet.

194. The shift from Five-Year Plans to the three-year 'Action Agenda' is associated with which institution?
(A) NITI Aayog
(B) Planning Commission
(C) National Development Council
(D) Finance Commission

195. Match the items in List I with those in List II using the codes given below.
List I: (Public Policy)
P. MNREGA
Q. NHRM
R. RTE Act
S. PDS (Public Distribution System)
List II: (Broad Area)
1. Health
2. Education
3. Food Security
4. Rural Employment
(A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
(B) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
(D) P-2, Q-3, R-4, S-1

196. The process of making the governance process accountable through public hearings is popularly known as:
(A) Social audit
(B) Financial audit
(C) E-governance
(D) Jansunwai

197. The role of the state in a liberal democratic framework has increasingly evolved from being a 'provider' to being a/an:
(A) Dictator
(B) Onlooker
(C) Enabler and Regulator
(D) Agitator

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198. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Parliamentary committees are often called 'miniature parliaments'.
Reason (R): They provide a forum for detailed, non-partisan, and expert examination of issues which is not always possible on the floor of the House.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

199. What is the fundamental difference between the Lokpal and the Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)?
(A) The Lokpal is a primary constitutional body while the CVC is a statutory body.
(B) The Lokpal deals specifically with corruption in states, while the CVC deals with the Centre.
(C) There is no fundamental difference, as they are essentially identical administrative bodies.
(D) The CVC is an advisory body, while the Lokpal has investigation and prosecution powers.

200. The concept of 'participatory development' is based on the belief that:
(A) People should be active agents in their own development, not passive recipients.
(B) People are the problem, not the solution.
(C) Development should be planned and implemented by external experts only.

(D) Regulating the private media industry to ensure news reporting.

182. Which of the following is true about the institution of Lokayukta?
(A) It is a constitutional body established under Article 324.
(B) It is a statutory anti-corruption ombudsman at the state level.
(C) It is a uniform institution with the same powers in all states.
(D) Its members are directly elected by the people.

183. Arrange the committees associated with Panchayati Raj in chronological order of their appointment:
1. G.V.K. Rao Committee
2. Ashok Mehta Committee
3. L.M. Singhvi Committee
4. Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

(A) 4, 2, 1, 3
(B) 1, 2, 3, 4
(C) 2, 4, 3, 1
(D) 4, 3, 2, 1

184. The establishment of NITI Aayog reflects a move towards:
(A) Cooperative federalism.
(B) Unitary form of government.
(C) Presidential form of government.
(D) Confrontational federalism.

185. A public policy providing free bicycles to girl students to encourage them to attend school is an example of an instrument for:
(A) Boosting the bicycle manufacturing industry.
(B) Improving national security.
(C) Promoting gender equality in education.
(D) Regulating traffic in cities.

186. Which of the following is NOT an objective of a social audit?
(A) To promote transparency and accountability.
(B) To encourage people's participation in governance.
(C) To identify errors and corruption in the implementation of schemes.
(D) To generate profit for the auditors.

187. The term 'governance' became popular in development discourse primarily through the publications of the:
(A) International Monetary Fund
(B) United Nations
(C) World Trade Organization
(D) World Bank

188. Which of the following is a fundamental aspect of 'democratic governance'?
(A) The concentration of power in a single individual.
(B) The protection of civil liberties and individual freedoms.
(C) The absence of a multi-party system.
(D) The control of all media by the state.

189. Examine the following statements regarding accountability and control.
1. Legislative control is exercised through questions, motions, and committees.
2. Judicial control is exercised through judicial review and writs.
3. The CAG is an important agent of parliamentary accountability in the financial sphere.
4. The Right to Information Act is a tool for citizen-led accountability.

Which of the above statements are correct?
(A) 1 and 2 only
(B) 1, 2 and 3 only
(C) 3 and 4 only
(D) 1, 2, 3 and 4

190. A culture of secrecy and opaqueness in administration is a direct antithesis to the principle of:
(A) Hierarchy
(B) Unity of command
(C) Centralization
(D) Transparency

191. The concept of a 'Citizen's Charter' originated from the idea that public services should be:
(A) Citizen-centric and responsive.
(B) Run on a for-profit basis.
(C) Controlled by the military.
(D) Available only to the elite.

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government grants.
(B) The absence of regular five-year elections for local representatives.
(C) The lack of sufficient administrative authority of the Gram Sabha.
(D) Challenges to women's political empowerment and local representation.

117. 'Planning for development' is fundamentally an act of:
(A) Random decision-making.
(B) Allowing market forces to determine all outcomes.
(C) Conscious and deliberate choice for socio-economic progress.
(D) Maintaining the status quo.

118. Examine the following statements regarding characteristics of 'participatory development'.
1. It is a top-down process.
2. It views people as agents of their own development.
3. It emphasizes local knowledge and resources.
4. It aims to empower marginalized communities.
5. It is exclusively managed by government officials.

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 1, 4 and 5 only
(D) 2, 3, 4 and 5

119. A public policy that reserves a certain percentage of seats in educational institutions for women is an instrument of:
(A) Economic liberalization
(B) Foreign policy
(C) Environmental protection
(D) Socio-economic development through affirmative action

120. Which of the following is an INCORRECT statement regarding the evaluation of public policy?
(A) It is always conducted by internal government agencies.
(B) It can be done concurrently, during implementation.
(C) It helps in determining the cost-effectiveness of a policy.
(D) It assesses the unintended consequences of a policy.

121. The role of the state as a 'regulator' in democratic governance involves:
(A) Directly owning and operating all industries.
(B) Abstaining from any form of economic intervention.
(C) Setting rules and standards for the market and society to ensure fair play and public interest.
(D) Controlling the personal lives of citizens.

122. Examine the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Zero Hour is a formal device of parliamentary control mentioned in the Rules of Procedure of the House.
Statement II: During Zero Hour, members can raise matters of urgent public importance without any prior notice.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

123. The writ of 'Quo Warranto' can be issued by a court to:
(A) Compel a public authority to perform its duty.
(B) Release a person who has been detained unlawfully.
(C) Transfer a case from a lower court to a higher court.
(D) Prevent a person from illegally holding a public office.

124. The Santhanam Committee Report is primarily associated with recommendations on:
(A) Centre-State relations
(B) Prevention of corruption
(C) Panchayati Raj reforms
(D) Electoral reforms

125. Which of the following is a key feature of the Consumer Protection Act?
(A) It is mandatory to hire a lawyer to file a case.
(B) The process is complex, expensive, and time-consuming.
(C) It provides for a simple, speedy, and

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(D) Development is purely an economic and technical process.

201. Examine the following statements regarding defining features of 'Good Governance'.
1. Rule of Law
2. Transparency
3. Responsiveness
4. Authoritarianism
5. Accountability

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2, 3 and 4
(B) 2, 3, 4 and 5
(C) 1, 2, 3 and 5
(D) 1, 3, 4 and 5

202. The role of civil society in promoting democratic governance includes all of the following EXCEPT:
(A) Seizing state power through unconstitutional means.
(B) Advocating for the rights of marginalized groups.
(C) Monitoring government activities and policies.
(D) Providing alternative platforms for public debate.

203. Examine the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: 'Budgetary control' is a key aspect of the legislature's power over the executive.
Statement II: The executive can spend money from the Consolidated Fund of India without the Parliament's approval.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

204. The primary function of the Public Accounts Committee (PAC) of the Parliament is to:
(A) Examine the annual budget presented by the Finance Minister.
(B) Examine the audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).
(C) Formulate economic policies for the government.
(D) Supervise the functioning of public sector banks.

205. The 'Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption' recommended the establishment of which body?
(A) The Lokpal
(B) The Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI)
(C) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
(D) The National Investigation Agency (NIA)

206. An Indian citizen who is denied information requested under the RTI Act should first approach the:
(A) High Court
(B) Central Information Commission
(C) Prime Minister's Office
(D) First Appellate Authority within the same public authority

207. Which of the following is NOT a right of a consumer under the Consumer Protection Act?
(A) The right to bargain for an unreasonably low price.
(B) The right to be informed.
(C) The right to choose.
(D) The right to seek redressal.

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208. The main reason for the slow progress in establishing a strong Lokayukta in many states is:
(A) Lack of public demand for it.
(B) A lack of political will on the part of state governments.
(C) A constitutional bar against its establishment.
(D) Opposition from the judiciary.

209. The constitutional mandate for the establishment of Panchayati Raj Institutions is given in:
(A) The Preamble
(B) The Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV)
(C) The Fundamental Rights (Part III)
(D) The Fundamental Duties (Part IV-A)

210. The devolution of functions, funds, and functionaries to PRIs is essential for achieving:
(A) Meaningful democratic decentralization
(B) Centralized governance
(C) A unitary political system
(D) The dissolution of state governments

carefully.

The concept of governance has evolved beyond the mere act of ruling, transitioning towards 'good governance' and, more specifically, 'democratic governance'. While governance refers to the processes of decision-making and implementation by which a country is managed, good governance introduces normative principles such as transparency, accountability, and the rule of law. It signifies a qualitative shift, emphasizing not just the 'what' but the 'how' of governing. Democratic governance further refines this by foregrounding the principles of citizen participation, representation, and responsiveness. In this framework, the state is not the sole actor; its role as a provider of public goods and a regulator is complemented and often challenged by civil society and individuals. Civil society, comprising non-governmental organizations, community groups, and advocacy networks, acts as a crucial intermediary, articulating citizen concerns, monitoring state action, and fostering public debate. Individuals, in turn, are no longer passive recipients of services but active participants whose engagement through voting, public discourse, and community action is vital for holding the state accountable. The interplay between the state's capacity, civil society's vigilance, and individual responsibility forms the dynamic core of effective democratic governance, creating a system where power is exercised in a legitimate and accountable manner.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

251. Which statement best encapsulates the distinction between 'governance' and 'good governance' as described in the paragraph?
(A) Governance is about state institutions, whereas good governance is about non-governmental organizations.
(B) Governance pertains to the act of ruling, whereas good governance incorporates normative principles like transparency and accountability.
(C) Governance focuses on the outcomes of policies, while good governance is concerned with economic growth.
(D) Governance is a modern concept, while good governance is a traditional approach to administration.

252. According to the paragraph, what is the primary role of civil society in the framework of democratic governance?
(A) To act as an intermediary, monitoring the state and articulating citizen concerns.
(B) To replace the functions of the state in service delivery.
(C) To exclusively focus on fundraising for governmental projects.
(D) To exercise direct legislative power on behalf of the populace.

253. What can be inferred about the role of the individual in a system of democratic governance?
(A) The individual's role is limited to electing representatives periodically.
(B) The individual is considered a passive beneficiary of state-led initiatives.
(C) The individual's active participation is essential for ensuring state accountability.
(D) The individual's primary responsibility is to defer to state authority.

254. The paragraph suggests that the effectiveness of democratic governance is contingent upon:
(A) The absolute authority of the state over all other actors.
(B) The complete withdrawal of the state from public service provision.
(C) The subordination of civil society and individuals to a centralized planning authority.
(D) The dynamic interaction and balance between the state, civil society, and individuals.

255. Democratic governance is presented as a refinement of good governance primarily because it places a stronger emphasis on:
(A) The efficiency of bureaucratic processes.
(B) The application of the rule of law.
(C) The principles of citizen participation and representation.
(D) The economic stability of the nation.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The architecture of accountability and control in a democratic state is built upon a robust institutional mechanism for checks and balances, designed to prevent the concentration of power

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220. The primary purpose of establishing the institution of Ombudsman is to:
(A) Advise the government on economic policy.
(B) Redress citizens' grievances arising from mal-administration.
(C) Conduct criminal investigations.
(D) Supervise the election process.

221. Which committee recommended giving constitutional status to the Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) Ashok Mehta Committee
(B) G.V.K. Rao Committee
(C) L.M. Singhvi Committee
(D) Balwant Rai Mehta Committee

222. The term 'e-governance' refers to the application of what in the processes of governance?
(A) Traditional file-keeping methods
(B) Political ideology
(C) Strict military discipline
(D) Information and Communication Technology (ICT)

223. The 'Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana' (PM-JAY), which provides health insurance coverage, is a major public policy initiative in the area of:
(A) Health
(B) Housing
(C) Education
(D) Food Security

224. 'Jansunwai' is a tool for:
(A) Financial accountability only.
(B) Social accountability.
(C) Legal accountability in courts.
(D) Political accountability during elections.

225. Which one of the following is NOT a characteristic of good governance?
(A) Transparency
(B) Arbitrariness
(C) Accountability
(D) Rule of Law

226. Match the items in List I with those in List II using the codes given below.
List I: (Concept)
P. Social Audit
Q. Citizen Charter
R. E-governance
S. Decentralised Planning
List II: (Core Idea)
1. Planning from below
2. Use of ICT for service delivery
3. Community-based monitoring of public services
4. Statement of service standards
(A) P-1, Q-2, R-3, S-4
(B) P-4, Q-3, R-1, S-2
(C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
(D) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3

227. Judicial review in India allows the judiciary to:
(A) Participate in the law-making process in Parliament.
(B) Appoint government ministers.
(C) Examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders.
(D) Determine the foreign policy of the country.

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228. The statement "Power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely" provides a rationale for which aspect of governance?
(A) A strong, centralized authoritarian state.
(B) The elimination of all government institutions.
(C) The transfer of all power to a single individual.
(D) The need for checks, balances, and accountability mechanisms.

229. Examine the following statements and select the correct option.
Statement I: The Consumer Protection Act, 2019, has introduced the concept of 'product liability'.
Statement II: This means a manufacturer or service provider can be held responsible for any harm caused by a defective product or deficient service.
(A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
(B) Both Statement I and Statement II are false.
(C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
(D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.

230. The Constitution of the State Finance Commission is a mandatory provision under which constitutional amendment?
(A) 71st Amendment
(B) 73rd Amendment
(C) 72nd Amendment

a document that represents a commitment by a government department or organization to its citizens regarding the standards of service, information access, and grievance redressal they can expect. Although not legally enforceable in the same way as the RTI or Consumer Protection Act, the Charter serves as a public declaration of intent and a benchmark against which the organization's performance can be judged, thus fostering a culture of citizen-centric service delivery and accountability.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

261. What is the fundamental purpose of the Right to Information (RTI) as described in the paragraph?
(A) To provide a framework for consumer dispute resolution.
(B) To create a new set of legally enforceable service standards.
(C) To directly prosecute corrupt officials without a trial.
(D) To empower citizens by enabling access to information held by public authorities.

262. The Consumer Protection Act contributes to good governance primarily by:
(A) Setting standards for public service delivery through charters.
(B) Establishing a mechanism to hold service providers accountable to consumers.
(C) Allowing citizens to access government files and documents.
(D) Regulating the internal functioning of government departments.

263. How does a Citizen's Charter differ from the Right to Information Act, according to the text?
(A) The Citizen's Charter is legally enforceable, whereas the RTI is not.
(B) The Citizen's Charter focuses on consumer goods, while RTI focuses on services.
(C) The Citizen's Charter is a commitment to service standards, while RTI is a tool for accessing information.
(D) The Citizen's Charter is designed for private companies, while RTI is for public authorities.

264. Which concept is common to all three mechanisms mentioned: RTI, Consumer Protection Act, and Citizen's Charter?
(A) Judicial enforcement through criminal courts.
(B) The direct allocation of government funds to citizens.
(C) The establishment of parliamentary oversight committees.
(D) Enhancing citizen empowerment and administrative accountability.

265. An inference from the description of the Citizen's Charter is that its effectiveness relies on:
(A) Its ability to be used as a public benchmark to judge performance.
(B) The threat of severe legal penalties for non-compliance.
(C) Its function as a replacement for consumer courts.
(D) The direct financial compensation it offers to citizens.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The establishment of a robust grievance redress system is a critical component of good governance, providing citizens with avenues to voice complaints against administrative apathy, injustice, or corruption. The concept of the Ombudsman, a high-level, independent official, is central to this paradigm. Originating in Scandinavian countries, the Ombudsman investigates and reports on grievances filed by citizens against government agencies and officials. This institution acts as a watchdog, operating with a degree of autonomy to ensure impartial inquiry. In the Indian context, this concept has been adapted and institutionalized through the figures of the Lokpal and the Lokayukta. The Lokpal is a national-level body, constituted to inquire into allegations of corruption against public functionaries at the central government level, including the Prime Minister, ministers, and members of parliament. Correspondingly, the Lokayukta functions at the state level, with a similar mandate to address corruption and maladministration within the state government machinery. Together, the Lokpal and Lokayukta represent a formalized, two-tiered structure

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and promoting social mobility.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

242. A social audit of a government project is primarily conducted by:
(A) The beneficiaries and the community with the help of facilitators
(B) The Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG)
(C) A team of professional chartered accountants
(D) The World Bank's internal auditors

243. The mechanism of 'checks and balances' is intended to:
(A) Concentrate all power in one branch of government.
(B) Eliminate the need for a judiciary.
(C) Prevent any one branch of government from becoming too powerful.
(D) Make the government less efficient.

244. A key difference between 'good governance' and 'democratic governance' is that:
(A) Democratic governance is always inefficient, while good governance is always efficient.
(B) Good governance ignores citizen participation, while democratic governance prioritizes it.
(C) There is no difference between the two concepts.
(D) Good governance can theoretically exist in non-democratic regimes, while democratic governance is specific to democracies.

245. The "Golden Triangle" of good governance in the Indian context is often said to be comprised of:
(A) Lokpal, Lokayukta, and CVC
(B) Judiciary, Executive, and Legislature
(C) Right to Information, Citizen's Charters, and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms
(D) Panchayats, Municipalities, and Cantonment Boards

246. What is the primary role of the State Finance Commission in relation to Panchayati Raj Institutions?
(A) To conduct elections for the Panchayats.
(B) To make recommendations regarding the financial resources and distribution of taxes for the Panchayats.
(C) To audit the accounts of the State Government.
(D) To supervise the law-and-order situation in villages.

247. The policy of providing Minimum Support Price (MSP) for agricultural crops is an instrument of public policy aimed at:
(A) Discouraging farming and promoting industrialization.
(B) Increasing food imports.
(C) Regulating the prices of processed foods.
(D) Ensuring food security and protecting farmers' income.

248. The National Health Mission (NHRM) focuses on a decentralized health delivery model, empowering local bodies and communities. This is an application of the principle of:
(A) Democratic decentralization
(B) Centralized planning
(C) Authoritarian control
(D) Market fundamentalism

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249. Which of the following statements about policy monitoring is INCORRECT?
(A) It is an ongoing activity during policy implementation.
(B) It helps in identifying bottlenecks and implementation gaps.
(C) It primarily assesses the long-term impact of the policy on society.
(D) It tracks the utilization of inputs and the delivery of outputs.

250. The core principle of 'Jansunwai' is to:
(A) Shift accountability from being upward (to superiors) to being downward (to the people).
(B) Provide a legal verdict on a dispute.
(C) Formulate national-level public policies.
(D) Disburse loans to the public.

Direction : Please read the following source

(C) Appointing officials for the central government.
(D) Conducting audits of central government ministries.

273. The paragraph suggests that the effective functioning of PRIs is most dependent on which of the following?
(A) The level of international funding received.
(B) The frequency of national media coverage.
(C) The number of political parties operating at the national level.
(D) The genuine devolution of funds and functions from the state government.

274. Which of the following is identified in the text as a common challenge faced by PRIs?
(A) Administrative interference from higher government levels.
(B) A lack of constitutional recognition.
(C) An excess of financial autonomy and resources.
(D) Over-involvement in international diplomacy.

275. The concept of "grassroots governance" as described in the paragraph implies a system that is:
(A) Managed exclusively by non-governmental organizations.
(B) Characterized by a top-down, hierarchical command structure.
(C) Focused on direct citizen participation and local-level decision-making.
(D) Primarily concerned with national security and defence.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The paradigm of planning and development in India has undergone a significant transformation, moving away from a centralized model towards decentralised planning. The traditional top-down approach, where plans were formulated at the national level with limited local input, often resulted in a mismatch between policy design and ground realities. Decentralised planning, in contrast, champions a bottom-up methodology. It empowers local bodies, particularly Panchayati Raj Institutions, to identify their own needs, prioritize development goals, and formulate plans that are contextually relevant. This approach is intrinsically linked to the concept of participatory development, which emphasizes the active involvement of communities and stakeholders in the planning and implementation process. The goal is to make development not just a government-led exercise but a collaborative societal effort. In this evolving landscape, e-governance has emerged as a critical enabler. By leveraging information and communication technology, e-governance can facilitate greater information flow, enhance transparency in planning processes, and create platforms for citizen engagement, thereby strengthening the foundations of both decentralised and participatory development. The establishment of NITI Aayog, with its focus on cooperative federalism and acting as a policy think tank, further signals this shift towards a more collaborative and decentralized developmental framework.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

276. What is the fundamental characteristic of decentralised planning as described in the paragraph?
(A) A bottom-up methodology empowering local bodies to formulate plans.
(B) A top-down approach where all decisions are made at the national level.
(C) A focus on international development goals exclusively.
(D) A system managed entirely by private sector corporations.

277. The paragraph links decentralised planning directly with which other development concept?
(A) Centralized economic control.
(B) Restricted information flow.
(C) Bureaucratic authoritarianism.
(D) Participatory development.

278. According to the text, what is the role of e-governance in the context of decentralised planning?
(A) To limit citizen access to government information.
(B) To enhance information flow, transparency, and citizen engagement.
(C) To centralize all planning data within one ministry.

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in any single branch of government. Legislative control over the executive is a cornerstone of this system, exercised through several potent instruments. A primary tool is administrative and budgetary control; the legislature holds the 'power of the purse', scrutinizing and approving the executive's budget, thereby influencing its policies and priorities. Furthermore, control through parliamentary committees, such as the Public Accounts Committee or the Estimates Committee, allows for detailed, in-depth examination of government expenditure and policy implementation, bringing executive actions under close legislative oversight. Beyond the legislature, judicial control over the legislature and executive serves as a vital safeguard. The judiciary, through its power of judicial review, can strike down laws passed by the legislature or actions taken by the executive if they are found to be unconstitutional. This intricate web of control is further shaped by the prevailing administrative culture. A culture that embraces transparency and is receptive to oversight strengthens these formal mechanisms, whereas a culture of secrecy and corruption can undermine them, necessitating continuous administrative reforms to maintain the integrity of governance.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

256. According to the paragraph, what is the principal purpose of the institutional mechanism for checks and balances?
(A) To accelerate the process of decision-making within the government.
(B) To prevent the over-concentration of power in one governmental branch.
(C) To ensure the absolute supremacy of the legislative branch.
(D) To eliminate the role of the judiciary in governance.

257. Which of the following is described as a primary instrument of legislative budgetary control over the executive?
(A) The power to appoint members of the executive branch.
(B) The ability to directly manage administrative departments.
(C) The right to veto judicial appointments.
(D) The authority to scrutinize and approve the government's budget.

258. What is the main function of judicial control as outlined in the text?
(A) To ensure legislative and executive actions comply with the constitution.
(B) To formulate the national budget independently of the executive.
(C) To oversee the daily functioning of parliamentary committees.
(D) To conduct administrative reforms within the executive branch.

259. The paragraph suggests that the effectiveness of formal control mechanisms like parliamentary committees is significantly influenced by:
(A) The frequency of national elections.
(B) The level of international diplomatic relations.
(C) The prevailing administrative culture.
(D) The size of the national economy.

260. The role of parliamentary committees in examining government expenditure is a specific example of which type of control?
(A) Legislative control over the executive.
(B) Executive control over the legislature.
(C) Judicial control over the legislature.
(D) Administrative control over the judiciary.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

In the pursuit of good governance, several institutional mechanisms have been established to empower citizens and make the administration more accountable and transparent. The Right to Information (RTI) stands as a landmark instrument, fundamentally altering the relationship between the citizen and the state. It empowers citizens to demand information from public authorities, thereby promoting transparency and holding officials accountable for their decisions and actions. Another significant mechanism is the Consumer Protection Act, which provides a legal framework for safeguarding the interests of consumers against unfair trade practices, defective goods, and deficient services. It establishes a dedicated quasi-judicial machinery for the settlement of consumer disputes, making service providers more answerable. Complementing these is the Citizen's Charter,

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(D) 75th Amendment

231. The term 'sustainable development' implies that the rate of use of renewable resources should not exceed the rate of their:
(A) Extraction
(B) Consumption
(C) Exportation
(D) Regeneration

232. What is the primary role of NITI Aayog's Governing Council?
(A) To provide a platform for states to raise their issues and contribute to national policy.
(B) To approve the Union Budget.
(C) To act as a court of appeal for inter-state disputes.
(D) To appoint the Vice-Chairperson of NITI Aayog.

233. A public policy is considered an instrument of socio-economic development when it aims to:
(A) Address issues of poverty, inequality, and social welfare.
(B) Promote a particular political ideology.
(C) Addressing issues of poverty, inequality, and social welfare.
(D) Promote a particular political ideology.

234. An evaluation of a public policy that is conducted several years after its completion to assess its long-term and unintended effects is known as:
(A) Ex-post evaluation
(B) Concurrent evaluation
(C) Mid-term evaluation
(D) Formative evaluation

235. The concept of 'governance' is broader than 'government' because:
(A) It only includes the activities of the judiciary.
(B) It is an older and outdated concept.
(C) It refers only to the activities of non-governmental organizations.
(D) It includes the roles of the state, market, and civil society in steering the society.

236. The accountability of the Council of Ministers to the Lok Sabha is:
(A) Individual
(B) Collective
(C) Both individual and collective
(D) Only through the Prime Minister

237. Examine the following statements regarding hindrances to good governance in India.
1. Corruption
2. Apathy of citizens
3. Lack of transparency
4. Strong and independent judiciary
5. Robust grievance redressal mechanisms

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 3 only
(B) 4 and 5 only
(C) 1, 2, 4 and 5
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

238. The primary objective of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) is:
(A) To provide urban employment.
(B) To provide skilled jobs in the IT sector.
(C) To build large dams and highways.
(D) To enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing guaranteed wage employment.

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239. The effectiveness of 'grassroots governance' heavily depends on:
(A) The active participation of the Gram Sabha.
(B) The control exercised by the central government.
(C) The amount of foreign aid received.
(D) The number of political parties in the village.

240. Which of the following is NOT a tool of budgetary control by the Parliament?
(A) The Public Accounts Committee
(B) Public Interest Litigation
(C) The Estimates Committee
(D) Cut Motions

241. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): The Right to Education (RTE) Act is a landmark public policy for socio-economic development.
Reason (R): It aims to provide universal, free, and compulsory elementary education, which is a critical factor in breaking the cycle of poverty

intended to combat corruption and provide an accessible mechanism for citizens to seek redressal for their grievances against the administration, thereby enhancing accountability.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

266. What is the primary function of an Ombudsman as described in the paragraph?
(A) To legislate new laws to prevent corruption.
(B) To independently investigate citizen grievances against the government.
(C) To function as a court of law for all civil disputes.
(D) To directly manage and oversee government departments.

267. The key distinction between the Lokpal and the Lokayukta mentioned in the text is based on their:
(A) Method of investigation.
(B) Jurisdiction (central vs. state level).
(C) Level of judicial power.
(D) Year of establishment.

268. According to the paragraph, the establishment of the Lokpal and Lokayukta in India represents:
(A) The adaptation of the Ombudsman model to the Indian federal structure.
(B) The rejection of the Ombudsman concept.
(C) A system for providing financial aid to citizens.
(D) A mechanism for controlling the judiciary.

269. The overall purpose of the grievance redress systems discussed in the paragraph is to:
(A) Increase the efficiency of tax collection.
(B) Replace the existing judicial system.
(C) Enhance administrative accountability and combat corruption.
(D) Conduct elections for public office.

270. It can be inferred from the text that a critical characteristic for an Ombudsman-type institution to be effective is:
(A) Its direct control by the executive branch.
(B) Its ability to impose financial penalties without inquiry.
(C) Its focus solely on grievances against private corporations.
(D) Its operational independence and impartiality.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Grassroots governance is foundational to deepening democracy, and in India, this is primarily actualized through the Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs). Envisioned as units of local self-governance, PRIs are designed to shift the locus of power from centralized authorities to local communities, thereby empowering them to manage their own affairs. The functioning of these institutions revolves around key responsibilities such as preparing plans for local economic development and social justice, and implementing development schemes and programs entrusted to them by the state governments. This structure is intended to make governance more responsive to local needs and to facilitate direct participation of citizens in the decision-making process. However, the effective functioning of PRIs is often contingent on several factors, including the genuine devolution of funds, functions, and functionaries from the state level. While constitutionally mandated, PRIs frequently grapple with challenges such as inadequate financial autonomy, administrative interference from higher levels of government, and a lack of capacity among elected representatives. The success of grassroots governance, therefore, depends not just on the formal establishment of these institutions, but on the substantive empowerment and support they receive to fulfill their designated role in the democratic framework.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

271. What is the primary objective of establishing Panchayati Raj Institutions (PRIs) in India?
(A) To centralize all administrative power within the state capital.
(B) To act as electoral bodies for national elections.
(C) To create units of local self-governance and empower local communities.
(D) To replace the state-level judiciary system.

272. According to the paragraph, the key responsibilities of PRIs include:
(A) Formulating national foreign policy.
(B) Preparing local development plans and implementing schemes.

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211. Which of the following best represents the vision of NITI Aayog?
(A) To allocate funds to states based on a fixed formula.
(B) To approve the five-year plans for the country.
(C) To foster cooperative federalism and act as a premier policy think tank.
(D) To directly execute infrastructure projects in states.

212. A policy that provides cash transfers to eligible poor households instead of subsidized goods is an example of a shift in the instrument of:
(A) Foreign policy
(B) Defence policy
(C) Monetary policy
(D) Socio-economic development policy

213. The main difference between monitoring and evaluation of public policy is that:
(A) Monitoring is done by external agencies, while evaluation is internal.
(B) Monitoring is periodic, while evaluation is continuous.
(C) Monitoring focuses on 'what is being done', while evaluation asks 'what has been achieved'.
(D) Monitoring is expensive, while evaluation is cheap.

214. The practice of social audit gained legal backing and became widespread in India primarily through the implementation of:
(A) The Companies Act
(B) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)
(C) The Income Tax Act
(D) The Foreign Exchange Management Act (FEMA)

215. The concept of 'good governance' emphasizes:
(A) The ends, regardless of the means.
(B) The power of the bureaucracy over the people.
(C) The importance of a single-party rule for stability.
(D) Both the process of decision-making and the results of that process.

216. The accountability of the government and its officials to the citizens is a hallmark of:
(A) Democratic governance
(B) Autocratic governance
(C) Theocratic governance
(D) Plutocratic governance

217. In the context of legislative control, what is meant by the 'guillotine'?
(A) The Speaker's power to expel a member.
(B) The final speech made by the Prime Minister during a debate.
(C) A process to bunch together and vote on all outstanding demands for grants without discussion.
(D) The dissolution of the house before its term ends.

218. The following question consists of two statements, one labeled as Assertion (A) and the other as Reason (R). Examine these two statements carefully and select the correct answer using the codes given below.
Assertion (A): Administrative reforms are a continuous process.
Reason (R): The social, economic, and technological environment in which administration operates is constantly changing, requiring the administrative system to adapt.
(A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
(B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
(C) A is true but R is false.
(D) A is false but R is true.

219. Examine the following statements regarding principles central to the concept of a Citizen's Charter.
1. Quality of Service
2. Choice for users
3. Accountability
4. Value for money
5. Secrecy of information

Which of the above statement(s) is/are correct?
(A) 1, 2 and 5 only
(B) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
(C) 3, 4 and 5 only
(D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

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(D) To replace local bodies with automated decision-making systems.

279. The establishment of NITI Aayog is presented as evidence of a shift towards:
(A) A more centralized and rigid planning model.
(B) A complete privatization of the development process.
(C) A more collaborative and decentralized developmental framework.
(D) A return to five-year-plan-based command economy.

280. What was a primary drawback of the traditional top-down planning approach mentioned in the text?
(A) It gave too much power to local institutions.
(B) It was too slow due to excessive local consultations.
(C) It was entirely dependent on e-governance, which was not available.
(D) It resulted in a mismatch between policy design and local realities.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Modern governance increasingly leverages technology to enhance efficiency and participation, leading to the rise of e-governance. This approach facilitates participatory development by creating digital platforms for citizen feedback and involvement in decision-making processes. Parallel to this technological shift is a growing emphasis on sustainable development, a principle that advocates for meeting the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs. This requires a long-term perspective in planning, balancing economic growth with environmental protection and social equity. The synergy between these concepts is significant; e-governance can be a powerful tool for promoting sustainable development by enabling better monitoring of environmental parameters, disseminating information on sustainable practices, and facilitating wider public discourse on development projects and their ecological impact. The NITI Aayog, as India's premier policy think tank, is tasked with fostering this new paradigm. It encourages states to adopt innovative solutions, promotes competitive and cooperative federalism, and integrates long-term sustainability goals into the national development agenda, moving beyond the purely economic metrics of the erstwhile Planning Commission. The Aayog's role is to guide and encourage a development process that is participatory, technologically enabled, and sustainable.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

281. What is the core principle of sustainable development as defined in the paragraph?
(A) Meeting present needs without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet theirs.
(B) Maximizing economic growth at all costs in the present.
(C) Prioritizing environmental protection over all social and economic needs.
(D) Achieving rapid industrialization through technology alone.

282. How can e-governance serve as a tool for promoting sustainable development?
(A) By restricting public access to environmental data.
(B) By enabling better environmental monitoring and facilitating public discourse.
(C) By automating industrial processes to reduce the workforce.
(D) By replacing all forms of traditional governance with digital systems.

283. The paragraph suggests that participatory development is enhanced by e-governance through:
(A) Limiting communication to official channels only.
(B) Creating digital platforms for citizen feedback and involvement.
(C) Replacing public meetings with anonymous online surveys.
(D) Increasing the complexity of accessing government services.

284. What is the described role of NITI Aayog in the context of the new development paradigm?
(A) To act as a policy think tank that promotes sustainability and cooperative federalism.
(B) To implement a rigid, centralized five-year

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as development that meets the needs of the present generation without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own requirements. This concept emphasizes the responsible use of natural resources and the protection of the environment for long-term survival. It advocates for an equitable distribution of benefits and the preservation of the planet's ecological integrity.

23. (D) Beneficiaries of development projects are actively involved in their design and implementation.
Participatory development is a community-driven approach that emphasizes the active involvement of people in the processes that affect their lives. In this model, the beneficiaries of development projects are not passive recipients but are engaged in the design, implementation, and monitoring of initiatives. This engagement ensures that projects are better aligned with local needs and increases the likelihood of long-term success. It empowers marginalized groups and promotes social inclusion by giving them a voice.

24. (B) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
Modern governance relies on various tools and concepts to improve efficiency and responsiveness. E-governance utilizes information and communication technology to deliver government services more effectively. Good governance emphasizes the core principles of accountability, transparency, and the rule of law. Grassroots governance is achieved through the empowerment of local self-government institutions. Finally, a Citizen Charter serves as a formal document that outlines the service standards and commitments of a public body toward the citizens it serves.

25. (C) National Institution for Transforming India.
The establishment of NITI Aayog marked a significant shift in India's developmental planning strategy. This body replaced the decades-old Planning Commission to serve as the premier policy think tank for the central government. By acting as the National Institution for Transforming India, it provides essential directional and policy inputs. The institution focuses on fostering cooperative federalism and sustainable development through collaborative efforts between the center and the various states, moving away from a command-based planning model.

26. (A) To ensure access to adequate and affordable housing for all, particularly for weaker sections.
Housing policies in India are primarily designed to address the basic need for shelter among the diverse population. The central objective is to ensure that all citizens have access to adequate and affordable housing, with a specific focus on economically weaker sections and low-income groups. These policies often involve government subsidies, financial assistance, and the development of social housing projects. By improving living conditions, such initiatives contribute to social stability and the overall well-being of the community.

27. (D) Strengthening the public health system to provide accessible healthcare services.
The National Health Mission is a flagship public policy initiative aimed at transforming the health landscape in India. Its primary goal is to strengthen the public health system to ensure that healthcare services are accessible, affordable, and of high quality. The mission focuses on improving health infrastructure, particularly in rural and underserved areas, to reduce maternal and infant mortality. By empowering local communities and health workers, it seeks to provide comprehensive health coverage for all citizens.

28. (B) It allows schools to conduct screening procedures and charge capitation fees for admission.
The Right to Education Act is a transformative legislation that makes elementary education a fundamental right for children. It mandates that every child aged six to fourteen years must receive free and compulsory education in a neighborhood school. The Act strictly prohibits schools from conducting screening procedures or charging capitation fees during the admission process. Additionally, it requires private schools to reserve twenty-five percent of seats for disadvantaged groups, ensuring equitable access to educational opportunities for all.

29. (C) To track the progress of policy implementation against set targets and timelines.
Policy monitoring is an essential, continuous process used to oversee the execution of public

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Specific public policies in India have been designed as powerful instruments for socio-economic transformation by targeting key areas of deprivation. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA) is a paradigm-shifting policy that provides a legal guarantee for at least one hundred days of wage employment in a financial year to every rural household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. This acts as a crucial social safety net and a means of livelihood security. In the health sector, the National Health Rural Mission (NHRM) was launched to address the health needs of the rural population, focusing on strengthening public health infrastructure, increasing the number of health workers, and improving service delivery to the underserved. It represents a major state-led effort to reduce health inequities. Concurrently, the Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education (RTE) Act of 2009 made education a fundamental right for children between the ages of 6 and 14. This policy mandates specific norms and standards in schools, aiming to ensure quality elementary education for all, thereby tackling illiteracy and promoting social mobility. These three policies—MNREGA, NHRM, and RTE—collectively illustrate a rights-based approach to development, where basic entitlements are legally guaranteed by the state.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

291. What is the central provision of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)?
(A) To provide urban housing to all citizens.
(B) To offer free higher education to rural students.
(C) To give a legal guarantee for a specific number of days of wage employment to rural households.
(D) To ensure food security through the public distribution system.

292. The primary objective of the National Health Rural Mission (NHRM) is described as:
(A) Strengthening the public health system for the rural population.
(B) Addressing the health needs of the urban elite.
(C) Privatizing all government-owned hospitals.
(D) Focusing solely on medical research and development.

293. The Right to Education (RTE) Act is significant because it:
(A) Makes university education free for all citizens.
(B) Mandates that all education must be provided by private institutions.
(C) Focuses exclusively on vocational training for adults.
(D) Establishes education as a fundamental right for children in a specific age group.

294. A common theme underlying MNREGA, NHRM, and RTE, as presented in the paragraph, is the:
(A) Focus on urban infrastructure development.
(B) Adoption of a rights-based approach to development.
(C) Promotion of a market-driven, privatized service model.
(D) Reduction of the state's role in social sectors.

295. The paragraph implies that these three policies are designed to function as:
(A) Short-term, emergency relief measures.
(B) Tools for generating government revenue.
(C) Instruments for socio-economic transformation and equity.
(D) Mechanisms for controlling population growth.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

The lifecycle of public policy does not end with its implementation; robust monitoring and evaluation are essential to ensure its effectiveness and to make the governance process accountable. Monitoring involves the continuous tracking of a policy's progress against its set targets, allowing for mid-course corrections. Evaluation, on the other hand, is a more periodic and systematic assessment of a policy's outcomes and impacts. Beyond these internal administrative processes, there has been a growing emphasis on creating mechanisms that make the governance process directly accountable to the people. A powerful tool in this regard is the 'jansunwai', or public hearing. This provides a platform where citizens,

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particularly the beneficiaries of a scheme, can publicly voice their experiences, grievances, and feedback directly to the officials responsible for implementation. Another innovative mechanism is the 'social audit'. A social audit is a process through which the community collectively verifies the official records of a project or scheme against the actual work done on the ground. It involves public scrutiny of financial records, muster rolls, and quality of work, thereby empowering citizens to act as auditors and hold the implementing agencies accountable for every rupee spent and every action taken. These mechanisms transform citizens from passive recipients to active participants in the audit of governance.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

296. What is the key difference between monitoring and evaluation as described in the paragraph?
(A) Monitoring is done by citizens, while evaluation is done by officials.
(B) Monitoring focuses only on financial aspects, while evaluation focuses only on social impacts.
(C) Monitoring is a post-policy activity, while evaluation occurs before implementation.
(D) Monitoring is a continuous tracking process, whereas evaluation is a periodic, systematic assessment.

297. What is the primary purpose of a 'jansunwai' or public hearing?
(A) To provide a platform for citizens to directly voice grievances to officials.
(B) To serve as a formal court proceeding to prosecute officials.
(C) To elect local government representatives.
(D) To disseminate government propaganda to the public.

298. A social audit is a mechanism that primarily empowers:
(A) Central government auditors to review state finances.
(B) The community to verify official records against ground realities.
(C) The judiciary to oversee administrative actions.
(D) Private consulting firms to evaluate government projects for a fee.

299. According to the paragraph, what is the ultimate goal of mechanisms like jansunwai and social audit?
(A) To increase the amount of paperwork for government officials.
(B) To make the governance process accountable directly to the people.
(C) To completely replace administrative monitoring and evaluation.
(D) To provide entertainment for rural communities.

300. The paragraph suggests that social audits and jansunwais contribute to a transformation in the role of a citizen, from:
(A) A passive recipient to an active participant in governance.
(B) A taxpayer to a non-taxpayer.
(C) A rural resident to an urban resident.
(D) A political voter to an apolitical observer.

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ANSWERS

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1. (B) The process of decision-making and implementation within the public sphere.
Governance represents the comprehensive framework through which authority is exercised within a society to manage its affairs. This concept moves beyond the formal structures of government to include the intricate processes and mechanisms utilized for making and implementing collective decisions. It involves continuous interaction between the state, market players, and civil society actors to address public needs. Such a framework ensures that social resources are managed efficiently.

2. (A) It is characterized by participation, transparency, and accountability.
Good governance is a normative concept that emphasizes the qualitative aspects of administrative processes. It is fundamentally characterized by high levels of citizen participation, transparency in information sharing, and institutional accountability. This approach ensures that the exercise of political and administrative authority is efficient, equitable, and responsive to the needs of the population. It promotes the rule of law and minimizes corruption within public institutions.

3. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
In contemporary democratic governance, the role of the state has transitioned toward being a facilitator and enabler for development. This model encourages partnerships between the government and non-state actors to deliver services. Conversely, the minimalist state model suggests that government intervention should be limited to essential functions like security and law. It rejects the idea of extensive state control over all aspects of private and social life.

4. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Civil society functions as a vital pillar of democratic governance by bridging the gap between the state and the public. These organizations act as watchdogs that hold the government accountable for its actions and decisions. By representing the diverse interests of various social groups, they ensure that the democratic process remains inclusive. Their active engagement promotes transparency and encourages the state to be more responsive to citizens.

5. (C) To participate in the electoral process and engage in public discourse.
The primary role of individuals in a democratic framework extends beyond being mere recipients of government services. Active citizenship involves regular participation in the electoral process to choose representatives and engaging in public discourse on policy matters. By voicing their concerns and providing feedback, individuals help ensure that governance remains accountable and transparent. This engagement is essential for maintaining a healthy and vibrant democracy that reflects the people.

6. (B) The President's absolute veto over all parliamentary legislation.
The Indian political system relies on various institutional mechanisms to maintain a balance of power between different branches. Judicial review allows the courts to check legislative actions, while the legislature can remove the executive through a no-confidence motion. However, the President of India does not possess an absolute veto over all legislation. Instead, the President typically exercises suspensive or pocket vetoes, reflecting the limited nature of executive power.

7. (A) P-3, Q-4, R-1, S-2
Different branches of government utilize specific instruments to exercise control over administrative actions. Legislative control is frequently implemented through Question Hour, where members scrutinize government activities. Executive control relies on internal departmental hierarchy and supervision to ensure policy compliance. Judicial control is often exercised through legal writs like the Writ of Mandamus. Budgetary control is effectively managed through cut motions during the parliamentary discussion of annual financial grants.

Act of two thousand and two, which was considered limited in scope and implementation. The current legislation empowers citizens to request information from public authorities and mandates proactive disclosure of data. By ensuring that information is accessible, the Act helps contain corruption and holds the government accountable for its actions.

37. (C) State level
The institution of Lokayukta serves as a statutory anti-corruption ombudsman established at the state level in India. Its primary role is to investigate allegations of corruption, nepotism, and mal-administration against public servants within the state's jurisdiction. While the Lokpal operates at the national level, Lokayuktas are created through individual state legislations, leading to variations in their powers and scope. These bodies provide a vital mechanism for redressing citizen grievances and promoting integrity in state-level administration.

38. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Panchayati Raj Institutions frequently encounter significant obstacles that hinder their effectiveness as local self-government bodies. These challenges are often categorized as issues related to funds, functions, and functionaries. State governments are frequently reluctant to devolve sufficient financial powers and administrative control to these grassroots institutions. Without adequate resources and autonomy, Panchayats struggle to implement development plans and provide essential services. Overcoming this reluctance is crucial for achieving meaningful democratic decentralization and empowering local communities.

39. (D) 100 days
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act provides a legal foundation for social security in rural areas. It guarantees at least one hundred days of wage employment in every financial year to rural households whose adult members volunteer for unskilled manual work. This initiative serves to enhance livelihood security and alleviate rural poverty by providing a reliable safety net. By creating durable community assets, the scheme also contributes to the overall development of the rural infrastructure.

40. (A) Assessing the overall impact, outcome, and effectiveness of a policy.
Policy evaluation is a systematic process used to determine the success of a public initiative after its implementation. It focuses on assessing the overall impact, long-term outcomes, and effectiveness of the policy in achieving its stated objectives. Unlike monitoring, which tracks ongoing activities, evaluation looks at the broader results and whether the policy has made a significant difference. This critical analysis helps policymakers understand what worked and what didn't, providing valuable lessons for future policy design.

41. (C) To act as a countervailing power to the state and market.
Civil society plays a crucial role in modern governance by serving as an independent sphere of citizen action. Its most significant function is to act as a countervailing power that checks the authority of both the state and the market. By articulating public concerns and advocating for social justice, civil society organizations ensure that governance remains balanced and responsive. They provide a platform for marginalized voices and hold powerful institutions accountable, thereby strengthening the democratic process.

42. (A) It passes the Appropriation Bill and the Finance Bill.
Budgetary control is a fundamental power exercised by the legislature to oversee the financial management of the executive. This control is primarily exercised through the passage of the Appropriation Bill, which authorizes the withdrawal of funds, and the Finance Bill, which outlines taxation measures. By debating and voting on these bills, the legislature ensures that public money is spent only for approved purposes. This process prevents the executive from exercising arbitrary financial authority and maintains parliamentary supremacy.

43. (D) 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
Indian governance utilizes a diverse range of mechanisms to ensure that the executive branch remains accountable and controlled. Parliamentary committees provide detailed

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government abuses and administrative malpractices, was established in Sweden in the early nineteenth century. It served as a global model for various anti-corruption and grievance redressal bodies. The system ensures that public officials remain accountable and that administrative errors are corrected effectively through an impartial and independent investigative process.

16. (B) 1, 3 and 5 only
The Lokpal is a statutory anti-corruption body established to investigate allegations of corruption against high-ranking public officials. It consists of a Chairperson and a maximum of eight members, as mandated by the two thousand and thirteen legislation. The body exercises power of superintendence over investigative agencies like the Central Bureau of Investigation for referred cases. While the Prime Minister is included within its jurisdiction, the selection process involves a committee rather than the judiciary.

17. (B) Democratic decentralization and grassroots governance.
Panchayati Raj Institutions are designed to bring governance closer to the people living in rural areas. The primary objective of these institutions is to promote democratic decentralization by empowering local communities to manage their own affairs. This system of grassroots governance ensures that developmental planning is responsive to local needs and priorities. By encouraging public participation at the village level, it strengthens the democratic fabric of the nation and promotes more inclusive development.

18. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The seventy-third Constitutional Amendment Act was a landmark piece of legislation that provided constitutional status to local self-government in rural India. It established a formal structure for Panchayati Raj Institutions and mandated their regular functioning. Specifically, the Act requires that elections for all levels of Panchayats must be conducted every five years. These provisions ensure that grassroots democracy is institutionalized and protected from arbitrary interference by state governments, fostering stable and continuous local governance.

19. (C) Providing reservation for Other Backward Classes (OBCs) in Panchayats.
The seventy-third Constitutional Amendment Act includes several mandatory provisions that all states must follow to empower Panchayati Raj Institutions. These include reserving seats for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes based on their population and ensuring one-third of seats are reserved for women. The Act also requires the constitution of a State Finance Commission. However, providing reservations for Other Backward Classes is a discretionary provision, allowing state legislatures to decide based on their local requirements.

20. (D) Planning process where local-level institutions and people are involved in the formulation and implementation of plans.
Decentralised planning is a participatory approach to development that shifts the focus from central authorities to local institutions. This process ensures that local-level bodies and the people themselves are actively involved in both the formulation and implementation of developmental plans. By utilizing local knowledge and addressing specific regional needs, this method makes planning more effective and relevant. It empowers communities to take ownership of their development and ensures that resources are utilized according to local priorities.

21. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
NITI Aayog is designed to foster a spirit of collaboration between the central government and the various states. It promotes cooperative federalism by providing a structured platform where state interests are integrated into national policy discussions. The Governing Council, which includes Chief Ministers and Lieutenant Governors, serves as the primary mechanism for this collaboration. This inclusive approach ensures that the development agenda is shaped by the collective input of all regional stakeholders, strengthening the federal structure.

22. (B) Development meeting present needs without compromising future generations.
Sustainable development is a holistic approach to progress that seeks to balance economic, social, and environmental goals. It is defined

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planning system.
(C) To directly execute development projects at the district level.
(D) To focus exclusively on economic metrics and disregard social equity.

285. The paragraph implies a relationship between e-governance, participatory development, and sustainable development that is:
(A) Mutually exclusive and conflicting.
(B) Hierarchical, with sustainability being the least important.
(C) Synergistic and mutually reinforcing.
(D) Entirely theoretical with no practical application.

Direction : Please read the following source carefully.

Public policy serves as a primary instrument of socio-economic development, representing the state's deliberate attempt to address societal problems and improve the quality of life for its citizens. These policies are not merely administrative directives but are purposive courses of action designed to achieve specific goals related to social justice and economic equity. In the Indian context, several public policies have been formulated with a special reference to fundamental human needs. Policies related to housing, such as the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, aim to provide affordable shelter, which is a cornerstone of a dignified life and a critical factor in social mobility. In the domain of health, policies are designed to create accessible and affordable healthcare infrastructure and services, combating disease and improving overall public health outcomes. Similarly, ensuring access to safe drinking water is a public policy priority, crucial for preventing waterborne diseases and supporting community well-being. Policies for food security, such as the National Food Security Act, establish a legal right to receive subsidized food grains, creating a safety net for the most vulnerable populations. These interventions collectively demonstrate the role of the state in using policy as a tool to rectify market failures and mitigate socio-economic disparities.

Based on the above source, attempt the following five questions.

286. According to the paragraph, what is the fundamental role of public policy in socio-economic development?
(A) To serve primarily as a tool for political messaging.
(B) To replace the role of the private sector in the economy entirely.
(C) To focus exclusively on administrative efficiency without social goals.
(D) To represent the state's deliberate effort to address societal problems and improve quality of life.

287. The paragraph describes policies for housing, health, drinking water, and food security as being targeted towards:
(A) Promoting luxury goods and services.
(B) Generating revenue for the state.
(C) Fulfilling fundamental human needs.
(D) Supporting international trade agreements.

288. The policy for food security, such as the National Food Security Act, is presented as an example of:
(A) A program to encourage commercial farming exclusively.
(B) A state intervention to create a safety net for vulnerable populations.
(C) A policy designed to regulate food exports.
(D) A temporary measure to be used only during famines.

289. What can be inferred about the state's role from the examples of public policies provided?
(A) The state's role is limited to regulation and has no part in service provision.
(B) The state prioritizes economic growth over all social welfare concerns.
(C) The state's policy interventions are primarily symbolic and lack concrete action.
(D) The state actively intervenes to correct socio-economic imbalances and market failures.

290. The term 'purposive courses of action' in the context of public policy implies that policies are:
(A) Designed with specific goals and objectives in mind.
(B) Accidental or random occurrences.
(C) Involuntary reactions to external pressures.
(D) Lacking in clear direction or intent.

Direction : Please read the following source

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programs. Its primary purpose is to track the progress of implementation against predefined targets, budget allocations, and specific timelines. By providing real-time data on the utilization of resources and the delivery of outputs, monitoring allows for early detection of bottlenecks. This systematic oversight enables administrative authorities to make necessary adjustments to ensure that the policy remains on track toward achieving its goals.

30. (D) Public hearings where citizens can question officials and voice their grievances.
Jansunwai, or public hearings, serve as a powerful tool for promoting social accountability and transparency in governance. This mechanism allows citizens to gather in a public forum to directly question government officials about the implementation of various schemes and the expenditure of public funds. It provides a platform for individuals to voice their grievances and demand immediate redressal for administrative failures. By bringing governance into the public eye, Jansunwai empowers communities and discourages corrupt practices.

31. (A) A process where the performance of a public agency is reviewed by the people it is meant to serve.
A social audit is a participatory mechanism that allows the community to scrutinize the performance of a public agency. Unlike traditional financial audits, it focuses on whether the social objectives of a project have been met and if the benefits have reached the intended recipients. This process involves the direct involvement of the people who are meant to serve as beneficiaries. It promotes transparency, identifies corruption, and ensures that public resources are used effectively for community development.

32. (B) Judicial Review
In a parliamentary democracy, the legislature exercises various forms of control over the executive to ensure accountability. Question Hour and adjournment motions allow members to scrutinize government actions and raise urgent public issues. A no-confidence motion is the most significant tool, as it can lead to the resignation of the entire government. Conversely, judicial review is a function of the judiciary, allowing courts to examine the constitutionality of laws and executive orders, rather than a legislative tool.

33. (B) Public Accounts Committee
The Public Accounts Committee is one of the most important parliamentary committees responsible for ensuring financial accountability. Often described as the watchdog of the public purse, it scrutinizes the appropriation accounts of the government and the reports submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General. The committee examines whether public funds were spent according to the sanctions provided by Parliament and identifies instances of waste or inefficiency. Its work ensures that the executive remains accountable for its financial management.

34. (A) Governance based on the consent of the governed and respect for human rights.
Democratic governance is a system that places the will of the people at the center of the political process. It is fundamentally based on the consent of the governed, ensuring that authority is exercised with public approval. This model emphasizes the protection of basic human rights, individual liberties, and the rule of law. By promoting inclusivity, transparency, and accountability, democratic governance ensures that the state remains responsive to the diverse needs and aspirations of its entire population.

35. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Corruption acts as a significant barrier to effective governance by diverting essential public resources away from development goals. It undermines the rule of law and erodes public trust in government institutions. To combat this, administrative reforms frequently focus on increasing transparency and simplifying complex procedures to reduce opportunities for corrupt behavior. These efforts aim to create a more ethical and efficient administrative system that can deliver services fairly and effectively to all sections of the society.

36. (D) The Freedom of Information Act, 2002
The Right to Information Act of two thousand and five was enacted to provide a more robust and effective framework for transparency. It replaced the previous Freedom of Information

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8. (A) To scrutinize the day-to-day administration and policy implementation by the government.
Administrative control serves as a vital component of legislative oversight within a parliamentary democracy. Its primary purpose is to allow the legislature to scrutinize the day-to-day activities and policy implementation processes of the executive branch. Through various parliamentary procedures, the legislature ensures that the administration remains responsive and efficient. This continuous supervision helps prevent the misuse of power and ensures that the government adheres to its stated objectives.

9. (C) The prevailing norms, values, and attitudes within a public administration system.
Administrative culture refers to the collective psychological and behavioral framework that exists within a public administration system. It encompasses the unwritten norms, shared values, and prevailing attitudes that influence how civil servants perform their duties. This culture determines the level of responsiveness, transparency, and ethical conduct within the bureaucracy. Understanding this internal environment is crucial for implementing meaningful administrative reforms and improving the overall quality of public service delivery.

10. (C) 1, 3 and 4 only
Judicial control in India is exercised through specific legal mechanisms to ensure constitutional compliance. The judiciary has the power to declare laws unconstitutional if they violate the basic structure of the Constitution. Judicial review serves as a key instrument for checking both legislative and executive actions. Additionally, executive decisions can be challenged in court on grounds of procedural irregularities. However, the judiciary does not proactively stop bills from being passed.

11. (D) 48 hours
The Right to Information Act prioritizes the protection of fundamental human rights by setting strict time limits for responses. While standard requests are typically processed within thirty days, cases involving the life or liberty of an individual require much faster intervention. In these urgent scenarios, the Public Information Officer must provide the requested data within forty-eight hours. This rapid response mechanism ensures that administrative transparency directly supports personal safety and legal justice.

12. (B) The Act only applies to private sector companies and not government services.
The Consumer Protection Act is designed to provide a comprehensive framework for the redressal of consumer grievances. It establishes a three-tier quasi-judicial machinery at the district, state, and national levels to resolve disputes efficiently. The Act covers both goods and services to protect consumers against unfair trade practices. Importantly, it applies to both private sector companies and government services, ensuring that all service providers are held accountable for their performance.

13. (A) 4, 1, 2, 3
Administrative reform initiatives in India have followed a specific historical timeline to address evolving governance challenges. The Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption was established first in the early nineteen-sixties. This was followed by the First Administrative Reforms Commission later in that decade. The Sarkaria Commission focused on center-state relations during the early nineteen-eighties. Finally, the Second Administrative Reforms Commission was constituted in two thousand and five to provide comprehensive reform recommendations.

14. (D) A document outlining service standards and grievance redressal mechanisms.
A Citizen Charter is a foundational document that defines the relationship between a public service provider and its users. It explicitly outlines the standards of service that citizens can expect, including timeframes and quality benchmarks. Additionally, the charter provides clear information about grievance redressal mechanisms if these standards are not met. By promoting transparency and accountability, this initiative aims to make public administration more citizen-centric and responsive to common needs.

15. (A) Sweden
The institutional concept of an independent authority created to investigate administrative grievances first emerged in Scandinavia. This office, designed to protect citizens against

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scrutiny of government activities, while the Right to Information Act empowers citizens to access data. Social audits involve the community in monitoring public schemes, and the Comptroller and Auditor General ensures financial integrity. Additionally, judicial review allows the courts to invalidate unconstitutional actions. Together, these instruments create a robust framework for maintaining democratic accountability.

44. (B) Apathy, red-tapism, and a lack of responsiveness.
A dysfunctional administrative culture is often marked by deep-seated apathy among civil servants and a rigid adherence to cumbersome procedures, known as red-tapism. These characteristics lead to significant delays in service delivery and a lack of responsiveness to the needs of the citizens. Such a negative environment erodes public trust and hinders the effective implementation of developmental policies. Reforming this culture requires promoting values like transparency, empathy, and a commitment to achieving meaningful results for the community.

45. (C) Gram Panchayat, Panchayat Samiti, Zila Parishad
The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee recommended a structured three-tier system of local self-government to promote rural development. This hierarchy consists of the Gram Panchayat at the village level, the Panchayat Samiti at the block level, and the Zila Parishad at the district level. This design ensures that governance is decentralized and that developmental planning is coordinated across different administrative scales. By integrating these levels, the system facilitates effective grassroots participation and ensures that local priorities are addressed.

46. (D) A citizen filing income tax returns online.
E-governance involves the use of information and communication technology to transform the delivery of public services and improve administrative efficiency. A prime example is the ability of citizens to file their income tax returns through an online platform. This digital approach reduces the need for physical visits to government offices, minimizes paperwork, and streamlines the processing of information. By providing easy access to services, e-governance enhances transparency and makes the interaction between the government and citizens more convenient.

47. (A) Ensuring the availability, accessibility, and affordability of food grains to the population, particularly the poor.
Food security policies in India are designed to ensure that the entire population has consistent access to nutritious food. These initiatives focus on three core pillars: availability of food grains through domestic production, physical accessibility across the country, and financial affordability for the poor. The Public Distribution System and the National Food Security Act are key instruments used to distribute subsidized grains. By addressing these factors, the state aims to eliminate hunger and improve the overall health of its citizens.

48. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Consumer Protection Act provides a robust legal framework for redressing grievances through a three-tier system of agencies. These bodies, established at the district, state, and national levels, operate as quasi-judicial authorities to resolve disputes between consumers and service providers. Importantly, these agencies have been granted the status of civil courts, and their proceedings are considered judicial in nature. This structure ensures that consumers have access to a formal, yet accessible, mechanism for seeking justice against unfair trade practices.

49. (B) To empower citizens as 'customers' of public services.
The Citizen's Charter initiative is based on the fundamental principle of empowering individuals in their interactions with public service providers. It views citizens not merely as passive recipients of state assistance, but as valued customers who are entitled to high-quality services. By explicitly stating service standards and commitments, the charter creates a framework of accountability. This approach encourages public institutions to be more professional, responsive, and transparent, ultimately improving the overall quality of governance and citizen satisfaction.

50. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Various legislative acts and public policies in India target specific socio-economic objectives to improve citizen welfare. The Mahatma Gandhi

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78. (D) The respective State Legislature through an Act
The institution of Lokayukta is established in various Indian states to serve as an independent anti-corruption authority. Unlike the Lokpal, which is established by central law, the specific jurisdiction, powers, and functions of each Lokayukta are determined by the respective state legislature through its own Act. This lead to significant variations in how the institution operates across different regions. This decentralized approach allows states to tailor the office to their specific administrative needs and local challenges in combating corruption.

79. (A) Economic growth, social equity, and environmental protection
Sustainable development is a multidimensional concept that requires the careful integration of three core elements. It seeks to balance robust economic growth with social equity and comprehensive environmental protection. This approach ensures that progress does not come at the expense of the natural world or the well-being of marginalized groups. By considering the long-term impacts of current actions, sustainable development aims to create a world where prosperity is shared fairly and the planet's ecological health is preserved for future generations.

80. (B) Improving public health and quality of life
Public policies aimed at ensuring the supply of safe and clean drinking water are fundamental to developmental goals. Such initiatives are critical instruments for improving overall public health and the quality of life for all citizens. Access to safe water significantly reduces the incidence of water-borne diseases and improves sanitation standards. By addressing this basic human need, the state promotes social welfare and ensures that all individuals have the opportunity to lead a healthy and productive life.

81. (B) outputs; outcomes
Monitoring and evaluation are distinct yet complementary processes used to track the performance of public policies. Monitoring is primarily concerned with tracking the delivery of immediate outputs, such as the number of schools built or funds disbursed. In contrast, evaluation focuses on assessing the broader outcomes and long-term impact of those activities on the target population. While monitoring ensures that the project is on track, evaluation determines whether the policy has actually achieved its intended socio-economic objectives and goals.

82. (A) Ensure public verification and create pressure for accountability.
In a social audit process, the public reading of findings during a Jansunwai is a crucial step for ensuring transparency. This public forum allows the community to verify the accuracy of the audit report based on their own experiences. By bringing irregularities into the open, it creates significant public pressure for the administration to take corrective action and hold officials accountable. This collective oversight discourages corruption and ensures that the benefits of government schemes actually reach the intended recipients.

83. (C) Mechanisms allowing branches of government to limit and share power.
The concept of checks and balances is a fundamental principle of constitutional governance designed to prevent the concentration of authority. It involves specific mechanisms that allow the legislative, executive, and judicial branches to limit and share power among themselves. For example, the judiciary can review laws, while the legislature can oversee the executive's budget and performance. This balanced distribution of power ensures that no single branch can dominate the others, thereby protecting the democratic rights and freedoms of the citizens.

84. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
Democratic governance is defined by several key features that ensure a free and open political system. These include deep respect for fundamental human rights, a robust multi-party political system with regular elections, and a transparent, accountable government. These elements ensure that authority is exercised with public consent and that the state remains responsive to the people. Conversely, state-controlled media is a characteristic of authoritarian systems, as a free press is essential for providing information and holding the government accountable.

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57. (C) Centralized planning through Five-Year Plans.
In the years following independence, India adopted a centralized approach to developmental planning to manage its limited resources and address deep-seated socio-economic issues. This model was characterized by the formulation of comprehensive Five-Year Plans by the central Planning Commission. These plans outlined the national priorities, investment strategies, and developmental targets for the entire country. This top-down approach allowed the state to play a leading role in industrialization and social welfare, shaping the nation's economic trajectory for several decades.

58. (A) Privatization of all district hospitals.
The National Rural Health Mission was launched with the primary goal of providing universal access to equitable, affordable, and quality healthcare services. Its key objectives include the reduction of infant and maternal mortality rates and the prevention and control of communicable and non-communicable diseases. The mission focuses on strengthening the public health infrastructure at all levels, rather than privatizing district hospitals. By empowering local communities and health workers, it seeks to create a more responsive and effective public healthcare delivery system.

59. (D) Article 21-A
The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act of two thousand and nine is a landmark legislation that institutionalizes a fundamental right. This Act is directly based on Article twenty-one A of the Indian Constitution, which was inserted by the eighty-sixth amendment. It mandates the state to provide free and compulsory elementary education to all children between the ages of six and fourteen. By making education a legally enforceable right, the Act aims to ensure social justice and equitable development.

60. (B) 1, 2 and 4 only
Monitoring and evaluation are essential, yet distinct, processes for ensuring the success of public policies. Monitoring is a continuous activity that tracks the utilization of inputs and the delivery of immediate outputs. Evaluation is often a periodic process that focuses on assessing the broader outcomes and long-term impact of the policy. Both processes are critical in a democratic system for providing accountability. Furthermore, the findings from evaluation help in redesigning current policies and framing more effective ones for the future.

61. (C) Accountability of all individuals and institutions to publicly enforced laws.
The rule of law is a foundational principle of good governance that ensures fairness and stability within a society. It implies that all individuals, institutions, and the state itself are accountable to laws that are publicly promulgated and equally enforced. This framework prevents the arbitrary exercise of power and ensures that the law is applied consistently to everyone, regardless of their status. By protecting individual rights and providing a predictable environment, the rule of law fosters public trust and social order.

62. (D) It reports on what economies, improvements in organization, or efficiency can be effected in administration.
The Estimates Committee is a standing committee of the Lok Sabha that plays a crucial role in the parliamentary oversight of government expenditure. Its primary function is to examine the estimates included in the budget and suggest economies or improvements in administrative organization and efficiency. By scrutinizing how funds are allocated and utilized, the committee aims to ensure that public money is spent in the most effective and efficient manner. Its reports provide valuable recommendations for optimizing the use of national resources.

63. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Judicial control over the executive is exercised through the issuance of various legal writs, such as Habeas Corpus, Mandamus, and Certiorari. These powerful instruments allow the judiciary to protect individual rights and ensure that public authorities act within their legal boundaries. Importantly, these writs are available to citizens specifically against the actions of the state and its instrumentalities. They serve as a vital safeguard against administrative abuse of power, ensuring that the government remains accountable to the law and its citizens.

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Finally, the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act was passed in two thousand and thirteen to create a national anti-corruption body.

92. (B) To act as the primary body of democratic accountability and decision-making at the village level.
The Gram Sabha is the foundational institution of the Panchayati Raj system, representing the purest form of direct democracy. It comprises all registered voters in a village and serves as the primary body for decision-making and democratic accountability. The Gram Sabha reviews the performance of the Gram Panchayat, approves developmental plans, and identifies beneficiaries for various government schemes. By providing a platform for every citizen to participate in governance, it ensures that local administration remains transparent and responsive to the community.

93. (C) A command-and-control approach to a cooperative and collaborative one.
The transition from the Planning Commission to NITI Aayog represents a fundamental shift in India's approach to national development. While the former relied on a top-down, command-and-control model for resource allocation, NITI Aayog emphasizes a cooperative and collaborative framework. It seeks to involve state governments as equal partners in the planning process, fostering a spirit of cooperative federalism. By providing strategic policy advice and acting as a think tank, it aims to create more flexible and effective developmental strategies for the entire country.

94. (D) Decentralised planning focuses on the locus of planning, while participatory development focuses on the active involvement of people in the entire development process.
Decentralised planning and participatory development are related but distinct concepts in the discourse on governance. Decentralised planning primarily refers to the locus of decision-making, shifting it from central authorities to local institutions. Participatory development goes further by emphasizing the active and meaningful involvement of people throughout the entire developmental cycle, from design to implementation. While the former changes where planning happens, the latter focuses on who is involved and how they contribute to shaping their own progress and future.

95. (A) Achieve universal health coverage and improve health indicators.
Public health policies, such as the National Rural Health Mission, are designed to address the broad health needs of the population. Their primary goals are to achieve universal health coverage and significantly improve key health indicators, such as maternal and infant mortality rates. These policies focus on strengthening the public health infrastructure and ensuring that services are accessible and affordable for all, especially the vulnerable. By promoting preventative and curative care, the state aims to improve the overall well-being and productivity of the nation.

96. (B) 75% rural, 50% urban
The National Food Security Act of two thousand and thirteen is a landmark piece of legislation aimed at ensuring food security for the majority of the population. It provides a legal guarantee for subsidized food grains to approximately seventy-five percent of the rural population and fifty percent of the urban population. By targeting these large sections of society, the Act aims to eliminate hunger and malnutrition among the poor and vulnerable. This massive social safety net reflects the state's commitment to providing basic nutrition for all.

97. (B) 15 days
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act includes strong provisions to ensure that the demand for work is met promptly. If a registered job seeker is not provided with employment within fifteen days of demanding work, they are entitled to a daily unemployment allowance. This provision places a clear obligation on the local administration to generate sufficient work opportunities. It ensures that the right to work is not merely theoretical but is backed by a financial penalty for failure, protecting the livelihood of rural households.

98. (A) Community participation and accountability in school governance.
The Right to Education Act mandates the formation of School Management Committees, which include parents, teachers, and local representatives. This provision is designed

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71. (D) Livelihood security in rural areas
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act provides a significant legal guarantee that enhances social welfare. By ensuring a minimum of one hundred days of wage employment for rural households, the Act serves as a vital instrument for improving livelihood security in rural India. It provides a reliable income safety net for those who rely on unskilled manual work, particularly during lean agricultural periods. This guarantee helps reduce rural distress, alleviate poverty, and promote more inclusive and stable economic growth.

72. (A) The members of the Gram Sabha themselves
A social audit of MNREGA is a participatory monitoring process designed to ensure transparency and accountability at the local level. Ideally, this audit is conducted by the members of the Gram Sabha themselves, as they are the direct beneficiaries and stakeholders of the scheme. By examining records and verifying works on the ground, the community can identify irregularities and corruption. This bottom-up approach empowers rural citizens to hold local officials accountable and ensures that public funds are utilized correctly for community development.

73. (C) Ethical, transparent, and accountable functioning
While governance refers broadly to the process of decision-making and implementation, good governance adds a qualitative dimension to this process. It places a strong emphasis on the ethical, transparent, and accountable functioning of all institutions involved. Good governance ensures that authority is exercised in a way that respects the rule of law and is responsive to the needs of the public. This approach seeks to minimize corruption and promote social equity, making the overall management of public affairs more effective and just.

74. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
In a parliamentary system, the legislature exercises a real and continuous form of control over the executive branch. This oversight is rooted in the principle of collective responsibility, where the council of ministers is answerable to the popular house of the legislature. If the government loses the confidence of the house, it can be removed through a vote of no-confidence. This mechanism ensures that the executive remains sensitive to the will of the representatives and adheres to parliamentary standards of conduct.

75. (D) Judicial control
Judicial control is an essential feature of a constitutional democracy, providing a check on the powers of the executive and legislature. This form of control is exercised when the judiciary invalidates any executive order or legislative act that violates the fundamental rights of citizens. Through the power of judicial review, the courts ensure that all administrative actions remain within the constitutional framework. This protection of individual liberties against arbitrary state action is vital for maintaining the rule of law and ensuring justice.

76. (B) Result-oriented
Administrative reforms in India have increasingly sought to transform the traditional bureaucracy into a more dynamic and effective system. The goal is to shift the focus from a rigid, rule-bound approach to one that is more result-oriented. This transformation emphasizes the achievement of specific developmental outcomes and the efficient delivery of public services. By promoting flexibility and accountability for performance, these reforms aim to make the administration more responsive to the evolving needs and aspirations of the modern Indian society.

77. (C) To hold governments and their instrumentalities accountable.
The Right to Information Act was designed to empower citizens by increasing transparency and containing corruption within public authorities. While it aims to make governments more accountable by providing access to information, it does not grant citizens the right to access classified national security documents. Such sensitive information is typically exempted from disclosure to protect the state's integrity. The Act balances the public's right to know with the need for legitimate secrecy in matters that could compromise national safety and strategic interests.

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preventing it from serving the interests of the entire community. This situation undermines the principle of equitable representation and hinders the empowerment of marginalized sections. Addressing these social barriers is essential for ensuring that local self-government institutions can operate truly democratically and fairly.

106. (A) E-governance and digital empowerment
The Digital India programme is a comprehensive public policy initiative aimed at transforming the country into a digitally empowered society and knowledge economy. It focuses on three key areas: providing digital infrastructure as a core utility, delivering governance and services on demand, and ensuring the digital empowerment of all citizens. By promoting e-governance, the initiative aims to make administrative processes more efficient, transparent, and accessible. This massive digital transition is essential for improving service delivery and fostering inclusive growth in the modern era.

107. (D) Cooperative and competitive federalism.
The transition from the Planning Commission to NITI Aayog represents a fundamental shift in the paradigm of Indian developmental planning. This move signifies a move away from centralized, command-based planning toward a model of cooperative and competitive federalism. NITI Aayog provides a platform for states to actively participate in policy formulation, ensuring that national goals are achieved through collaborative efforts. It also encourages states to compete with each other to improve their developmental outcomes, thereby fostering a more dynamic and effective administrative environment.

108. (B) SDG 6: Clean Water and Sanitation
Public policies aimed at ensuring access to safe and affordable drinking water are critical for achieving global development targets. The Jal Jeevan Mission is a prime example of an initiative designed to provide piped water supply to all rural households. This goal is directly aligned with Sustainable Development Goal Six, which focuses on ensuring clean water and sanitation for all. By addressing these basic needs, the policy contributes to better health, improved hygiene, and overall human well-being, which are essential for sustainable social and economic progress.

109. (C) Empowerment of the community and improvement in service delivery.
A successful social audit goes beyond merely identifying financial irregularities or errors in implementation. Its most significant outcome is the empowerment of the local community, as citizens become actively involved in monitoring the services that affect their lives. This participatory process creates a culture of accountability and transparency, forcing service providers to improve their performance. Ultimately, a social audit leads to better service delivery and ensures that public resources are used more effectively to meet the genuine needs and aspirations of the community.

110. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Good governance is widely recognized as a fundamental prerequisite for achieving sustainable human development. The core principles of accountability, transparency, and the rule of law ensure that public resources are managed efficiently and that the benefits of development are shared equitably across society. Without these elements, development efforts can be hindered by corruption, mismanagement, and exclusion. By creating a predictable and fair environment, good governance allows individuals to flourish and ensures that the needs of both present and future generations are met.

111. (A) Appointing the council of ministers.
In a parliamentary system, the legislature exercises various forms of control over the executive to ensure democratic accountability. Members can scrutinize government actions by asking questions during Question Hour or moving adjournment motions to discuss urgent public issues. The house can also remove the government through a no-confidence motion. However, the appointment of the council of ministers is an executive function, typically performed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister, rather than a form of direct legislative control.

112. (B) The unwritten rules, shared values, and behavioural patterns of administrators.
Administrative culture is a broad concept that encompasses the internal psychological and social environment of a public organization.

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85. (C) Committee on Public Undertakings
The Committee on Public Undertakings is a vital parliamentary body responsible for the oversight of state-owned enterprises. Its primary role is to examine the reports and accounts of these public undertakings to ensure they are being managed efficiently and according to sound business principles. The committee also reviews the reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General related to these entities. This scrutiny ensures that public investment in these corporations is protected and that they contribute effectively to the national economy and development.

86. (B) Strict adherence to rules and procedures leading to unnecessary delay.
Red tapism is a hallmark of a dysfunctional administrative culture, characterized by an excessive and rigid adherence to formal rules and procedures. This bureaucratic obsession with paperwork and protocol often leads to unnecessary delays in decision-making and service delivery. It creates hurdles for citizens and hinders the effective implementation of developmental projects. Overcoming red tapism requires a shift toward more flexible, result-oriented administrative practices that prioritize efficiency and responsiveness over mere compliance with outdated and cumbersome procedural requirements.

87. (D) Second Administrative Reforms Commission (Veerappa Moily Commission)
The Second Administrative Reforms Commission, chaired by Veerappa Moily, was specifically established to provide a comprehensive roadmap for transforming Indian governance. Its mandate was to recommend measures for making public administration more efficient, transparent, and accountable. The commission produced numerous reports covering a wide range of topics, including ethics in governance, local self-government, and the promotion of e-governance. These recommendations have served as a vital guide for modernizing the administrative system and improving its responsiveness to the needs of the modern Indian society.

88. (A) Central or State Information Commission, as the case may be
The Right to Information Act provides a structured multi-tier appeal process to ensure that citizens' requests are handled fairly. If an applicant is not satisfied with the decision of the First Appellate Authority, they have the right to file a second appeal. This appeal is made to the Central Information Commission or the relevant State Information Commission. These independent bodies have the power to review the case and issue binding orders to public authorities, ensuring that the transparency objectives are met.

89. (C) An unfair trade practice or a defective good.
The Consumer Protection Act empowers individuals to seek legal redress against commercial injustices in a simple and efficient manner. A consumer can file a formal complaint for various issues, including being subjected to unfair trade practices or receiving defective goods from a seller. The Act also covers deficiencies in services provided by both private and public entities. This legal protection ensures that businesses are held accountable for the quality of their products and services, thereby promoting fair competition and consumer welfare.

90. (A) Jan Lokpal Bill proposed by civil society activists
The concept of an integrated and powerful ombudsman system was a core demand of the civil society movement led by Anna Hazare. The proposed Jan Lokpal Bill envisioned a body with broad jurisdiction, including the power to investigate allegations of corruption against the Prime Minister. This proposal aimed to create a truly independent and effective anti-corruption framework that could hold all high-level public functionaries accountable. While the final Act included some safeguards for the Prime Minister, the idea originated from these activist-led proposals.

91. (A) 4, 3, 1, 2
The legal and institutional framework for governance in India has evolved through several significant enactments over the past few decades. The Consumer Protection Act was first established in the mid-eighties to safeguard citizen rights in the market. The seventy-third Constitutional Amendment Act followed in the early nineties, empowering rural local bodies. The Right to Information Act was enacted in two thousand and five to promote transparency.

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64. (B) It diverts funds from development projects and disproportionately harms the poor.
Corruption has devastating consequences for socio-economic development as it leads to the massive diversion of public funds away from essential services and infrastructure projects. This theft of resources disproportionately harms the poor, who rely most heavily on government support for health, education, and social welfare. By undermining the fair allocation of resources and distorting market competition, corruption hinders economic growth and deepens social inequality. It also erodes public trust in institutions, which is essential for sustainable and inclusive development.

65. (B) An officer to whom an RTI application is transferred by the PIO for information.
Under the Right to Information Act, a 'deemed Public Information Officer' is an official whose assistance is sought by a designated PIO to provide requested information. When an application is transferred to another officer because they hold the relevant data, that officer is treated as a PIO for the purposes of the Act. This means they are subject to the same responsibilities and penalties for non-compliance. This provision ensures that information requests cannot be evaded by simply shifting responsibility within an organization.

66. (A) United Kingdom
The concept of a Citizen Charter as a tool for improving public service delivery was first introduced in the United Kingdom during the early nineteen-nineties. India borrowed this model to make its own administration more citizen-centric and accountable. The initiative involves government departments voluntarily committing to specific standards of service and establishing grievance redressal mechanisms. By adapting this model, India aimed to transform the relationship between the state and the citizens, making public institutions more responsive to the needs and expectations of the community.

67. (B) P-2, Q-4, R-1, S-3
Indian governance features several specialized institutions designed to protect citizen rights and ensure accountability across various sectors. The Lokpal serves as an independent body to investigate high-level corruption cases. The Central Vigilance Commission acts as a key advisory body on vigilance and ethical matters within the central government. The Central Information Commission functions as the final appellate authority for resolving disputes related to the Right to Information. Finally, the National Consumer Disputes Redressal Commission is the apex body for protecting consumers against unfair trade practices.

68. (D) Zila Parishad - State level institution
The Panchayati Raj system is a three-tier structure of rural local self-government designed for grassroots democracy. The Gram Sabha includes all registered voters in a village, while the Sarpanch serves as the head of the Gram Panchayat at the village level. The Panchayat Samiti operates at the block level as an intermediate body. However, the Zila Parishad is not a state-level institution; it functions at the district level, coordinating the activities of Panchayats across the entire district.

69. (C) Governing Council
Cooperative federalism is a foundational principle of NITI Aayog, emphasizing collaboration between the center and states. This principle is most clearly reflected in the functioning of the Governing Council. This body consists of the Prime Minister, the Chief Ministers of all states, and the Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories. It provides a structured forum where regional priorities and perspectives are integrated into the national development agenda. Through this collective decision-making process, NITI Aayog ensures that states are active partners in the country's progress.

70. (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
India's public policy on food security is built on several key components to ensure that the population has access to essential grains. The government maintains a buffer stock to manage supply fluctuations and ensure stability. The Public Distribution System is the primary mechanism for delivering subsidized food to the poor. Additionally, the Minimum Support Price provides a guaranteed price to farmers, encouraging production. These measures focus on domestic availability and affordability, rather than cash crop promotion or total export bans.

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to promote community participation and accountability in the governance of elementary schools. These committees are responsible for monitoring the functioning of the school, overseeing the utilization of grants, and preparing school development plans. By involving local stakeholders, the Act ensures that educational institutions are more responsive to the needs of the children and the expectations of the community they serve.

99. (C) Exclusivity
Good governance is defined by a set of core principles that ensure that authority is exercised in a fair and effective manner. These principles include active participation by citizens, adherence to the rule of law, and a high degree of transparency and accountability. In contrast, exclusivity is the opposite of these goals, as good governance seeks to be inclusive and equitable. It ensures that all sections of society, especially the marginalized, are included in the processes and benefits of development and decision-making.

100. (D) Synergistic and complementary
In a healthy democratic governance framework, the relationship between the state, civil society, and individuals is ideally synergistic and complementary. The state provides the legal and institutional framework, while individuals participate as active citizens through voting and public discourse. Civil society organizations act as intermediaries, articulating public concerns and holding the state accountable. Together, these actors collaborate to address complex social issues and promote developmental goals. This partnership ensures that governance is more effective, inclusive, and responsive to the needs of the entire society.

101. (A) P-4, Q-2, R-3, S-1
Parliamentary procedures involve specific motions that allow members to exercise control over the government's actions and finances. A cut motion is a tool used to oppose a specific demand for a grant during the budget process. A censure motion expresses strong disapproval of specific government policies or actions. A no-confidence motion is the most critical, as it can lead to the resignation of the entire council of ministers. An adjournment motion is used to draw immediate attention to a matter of urgent public importance.

102. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Comptroller and Auditor General of India plays a vital role in ensuring financial accountability through diverse auditing methods. Beyond traditional legal and regularity audits, the CAG also has the authority to conduct propriety audits. This specialized audit examines whether government expenditure was made with wisdom, faithfulness, and economy. It looks beyond mere technical compliance to see if the spending was genuinely in the public interest and if resources were used efficiently. This comprehensive oversight ensures a higher standard of financial management and integrity.

103. (D) The Parliament to amend the Constitution.
The doctrine of basic structure is a landmark judicial principle established by the Supreme Court of India. This doctrine limits the constituent power of the Parliament, stating that while it can amend the Constitution, it cannot alter its essential, foundational features. These basic features include the secular nature of the state, federalism, and the independence of the judiciary. This judicial check ensures that the fundamental character of the democratic system is preserved and cannot be destroyed by any temporary political majority in the legislature.

104. (C) 1, 2 and 3 only
The Lokpal is designed as a powerful and independent anti-corruption body at the national level. Its Chairperson must be a distinguished individual, typically a former Chief Justice of India or a Supreme Court Judge. The selection committee for its members is headed by the Prime Minister, ensuring high-level political involvement in its formation. The body has the authority to initiate prosecution against public servants for corruption. Importantly, unlike many other advisory bodies, its recommendations and orders are legally binding and must be implemented by the government.

105. (C) The influence of social hierarchies and power structures.
The effective functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions at the grassroots level is often challenged by deep-seated social hierarchies and local power structures. In many cases, dominant caste or social groups may interfere with the democratic processes of the Gram Panchayat,

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National Rural Employment Guarantee Act enhances rural livelihoods through guaranteed wage employment. The National Rural Health Mission aims to provide accessible and quality healthcare services across the country. The Right to Education Act ensures free and compulsory elementary education for children. Finally, the National Food Security Act focuses on providing access to food grains at subsidized prices for the vulnerable sections.

51. (C) Participation and Accountability
Jansunwai, or public hearings, is a practical application of the core principles of participation and accountability in good governance. This process encourages the active involvement of citizens in monitoring the activities of public authorities and the expenditure of state funds. By allowing individuals to directly question officials in a public forum, it ensures that the administration remains answerable for its performance. This transparency discourages corruption and ensures that government schemes are implemented more effectively and fairly for the community.

52. (D) Investigates complaints of mal-administration against public authorities.
An Ombudsman is an independent official appointed to protect the interests of the public against administrative injustices. The primary role of this institution is to investigate complaints of mal-administration, corruption, and abuse of power by public authorities. By acting as an impartial mediator, the Ombudsman provides a vital mechanism for redressing citizen grievances that might not be easily addressed through traditional courts. This oversight ensures that government officials adhere to ethical standards and remain accountable to the people they serve.

53. (A) 2, 4, 1, 3
A typical social audit follows a logical sequence of steps to ensure transparency and community involvement. The process begins with the formation of a social audit committee, followed by obtaining access to all relevant official documents. These records are then verified against the actual ground reality through field visits and interactions. Finally, a public hearing, or Jansunwai, is held to share the findings with the community and the administration. This structured approach ensures that the audit is credible and effective.

54. (B) Anna Hazare
The enactment of the Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act in two thousand and thirteen was the culmination of a massive nationwide anti-corruption movement. This campaign, led by social activist Anna Hazare, demanded a strong and independent ombudsman to investigate allegations of corruption against high-level public functionaries. The movement mobilized millions of citizens and created significant public pressure on the government. As a result, the legislation was passed to establish a more robust institutional framework for promoting integrity and accountability in Indian governance.

55. (D) Lack of capacity and training among elected representatives.
While Panchayati Raj Institutions have been granted constitutional status, their effective functioning is often hindered by a lack of capacity among elected representatives. Many local leaders, particularly those from marginalized groups, may lack the necessary training and technical expertise to manage complex administrative tasks and financial resources. This gap can lead to poor decision-making and a dependence on government officials. Addressing this challenge through comprehensive training programs is essential for empowering local representatives and ensuring the success of grassroots democracy.

56. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
E-governance has the transformative potential to significantly enhance the efficiency and transparency of public administration. By integrating information and communication technology into government processes, it can reduce excessive paperwork and streamline complex workflows. This digital transition provides citizens with easier and faster access to information and essential services. By minimizing the need for physical interaction and human discretion, e-governance also helps reduce opportunities for corruption, making the overall administrative system more responsive and accountable to the public.

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It goes beyond formal rules to include the unwritten norms, shared values, and established behavioral patterns of the administrators. This culture significantly influences how civil servants interact with each other and with the public. Understanding these cultural dynamics is essential for improving administrative responsiveness and integrity, as it determines the actual spirit in which laws and policies are implemented on a daily basis.

113. (B) Right to Service Act
The Second Administrative Reforms Commission provided a series of comprehensive recommendations to make Indian governance more efficient and citizen-centric. One of its key proposals was the enactment of a Right to Service Act. This legislation aims to provide a legal guarantee for the delivery of specific public services within a predefined timeframe. It ensures that citizens have a clear recourse if services are delayed or denied. By institutionalizing service standards, this Act promotes administrative accountability and significantly improves the quality of interaction between the state and its people.

114. (A) Citizen-centric
The primary aim of a Citizen Charter is to transform public administration into a more citizen-centric system. By explicitly outlining service standards, timeframes, and grievance redressal mechanisms, the charter places the needs and expectations of the public at the center of administrative activities. It empowers individuals as consumers of public services and encourages institutions to be more transparent and responsive. This initiative fosters a culture of professionalism and accountability, ensuring that governance is practiced in a way that genuinely serves the interests of the common people.

115. (C) P-2, Q-1, R-4, S-3
India has established various grievance redressal mechanisms to ensure accountability at different administrative levels. The Lokpal serves as the national-level ombudsman for investigating corruption cases against high-ranking officials. Lokayuktas are statutory bodies established at the state level for similar purposes. The Central Information Commission functions as the final national appellate authority for resolving disputes related to the Right to Information Act. Additionally, District Consumer Forums operate at the local level to provide simple and speedy redressal for consumer grievances against unfair trade practices.

116. (D) Challenges to women's political empowerment and local representation.
The functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions is often undermined by the phenomenon of 'proxy Sarpanchs', where male family members exercise the actual power of elected female representatives. This practice directly contradicts the goal of women's political empowerment envisioned by the reservation of seats for them. It prevents women from playing an active and independent role in local governance and decision-making. Overcoming these deep-seated social barriers is crucial for ensuring that local representation is genuine and that the benefits of democratic decentralization reach all sections of society.

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117. (C) Conscious and deliberate choice for socio-economic progress.
Planning for development is fundamentally a conscious and deliberate act of choosing specific paths for achieving socio-economic progress. It involves the systematic assessment of available resources and the identification of national priorities to guide future growth. By formulating clear goals and strategies, the state can direct investments toward essential areas like infrastructure, education, and healthcare. This proactive approach ensures that development is not left to chance but is structured to improve the overall well-being of the population and achieve long-term prosperity for the nation.

118. (B) 2, 3 and 4 only
Participatory development is a bottom-up approach that views people as active agents in their own progress rather than passive recipients of aid. It emphasizes the importance of utilizing local knowledge and resources to ensure that development initiatives are relevant and sustainable. The core aim of this approach is to empower individuals and marginalized communities by involving them in the decision-making processes that affect their lives. By fostering inclusion and ownership, participatory development leads to more effective and

equitable social and economic outcomes for the entire society.

119. (D) Socio-economic development through affirmative action
Public policies that reserve seats for women in educational institutions are significant instruments of affirmative action. These initiatives are designed to address historical disadvantages and promote gender equality in access to education. By ensuring representation for women, such policies contribute to the broader goal of socio-economic development and social justice. This proactive approach helps break barriers to participation and empowers women to contribute more effectively to the nation's progress. It reflects the state's commitment to creating a more equitable and inclusive society for all citizens.

120. (A) It is always conducted by internal government agencies.
Policy evaluation is a critical process for assessing the impact and effectiveness of public initiatives. It can be conducted concurrently during implementation or after a policy has ended to assess its long-term results. Evaluation helps determine the cost-effectiveness of programs and identifies any unintended consequences. Importantly, evaluation is not always conducted by internal government agencies; it is frequently performed by independent external experts, academic institutions, or international organizations to ensure impartiality and provide a more objective analysis of the policy's performance and success.

121. (C) Setting rules and standards for the market and society to ensure fair play and public interest.
In a modern democratic governance framework, the state increasingly acts as a regulator rather than a sole provider of services. This role involves setting clear rules, standards, and legal frameworks for both the market and society to operate within. The primary objective is to ensure fair play, protect the interests of the public, and prevent the abuse of power by private actors. By creating a predictable and transparent environment, the state facilitates economic activity while safeguarding social welfare and the long-term interests of the entire community.

122. (D) Statement I is false, but Statement II is true.
The Zero Hour is a unique and informal device used in the Indian Parliament to raise matters of urgent public importance. Unlike other procedures, it is not mentioned in the formal Rules of Procedure of the House. During this time, which typically follows the Question Hour, members can raise significant issues without providing any prior notice. This allows for immediate discussion on pressing concerns that may have arisen recently. It provides a platform for members to express public sentiment and demand government attention on various contemporary issues.

123. (D) Prevent a person from illegally holding a public office.
The writ of Quo Warranto is a significant judicial instrument used to ensure that public offices are held by persons with legal authority. A court can issue this writ to inquire into the legality of a person's claim to a public office. If the person is found to be holding the office illegally or without proper qualification, they can be removed. This mechanism prevents the usurpation of public positions and ensures that appointments are made according to the law, thereby maintaining the integrity and legality of the administrative system.

124. (B) Prevention of corruption
The Santhanam Committee was established in the early nineteen-sixties to study the problem of corruption in public services and recommend preventive measures. Its landmark report highlighted the complex nature of administrative corruption and suggested the creation of a specialized body to oversee integrity. This recommendation led directly to the establishment of the Central Vigilance Commission. The committee's work laid the foundation for modern anti-corruption strategies in India, emphasizing the need for both institutional mechanisms and procedural reforms to ensure honesty and accountability in government departments.

125. (C) It provides for a simple, speedy, and inexpensive redressal of consumer grievances.
The Consumer Protection Act is designed to provide consumers with an accessible and efficient mechanism for resolving disputes. A key feature of this legislation is that it provides

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for a simple, speedy, and relatively inexpensive redressal of grievances through a system of quasi-judicial agencies. Consumers can represent themselves without the mandatory need for a lawyer, making the process more user-friendly. By covering both defective goods and deficient services, the Act ensures that citizens have a robust means of seeking justice against unfair trade practices in a timely manner.

126. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The establishment of the Lokpal at the central level and Lokayuktas in various states is a major step toward creating a robust anti-corruption framework. These institutions are designed as independent bodies with the specific power to investigate and prosecute allegations of corruption against high-ranking public functionaries. By operating outside the direct control of the executive, they can perform their duties without political interference. This institutional autonomy is essential for maintaining public trust and ensuring that even the most powerful officials are held accountable for their conduct.

127. (A) Panchayats
The seventy-third Constitutional Amendment Act mandates the constitution of a State Finance Commission every five years. The primary responsibility of this commission is to review the financial position of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and make recommendations regarding the distribution of taxes and grants. It ensures that these local bodies have sufficient financial resources to perform their devolved functions effectively. By institutionalizing this financial oversight, the Act promotes the fiscal autonomy of Panchayats and strengthens the overall system of rural local self-government and grassroots developmental planning.

128. (B) It seeks to involve states in policy formulation from the grassroots level upwards.
NITI Aayog follows a bottom-up approach to developmental planning, which distinguishes it from the previous Planning Commission. This model seeks to involve state governments and local-level stakeholders in the policy formulation process from the very beginning. By starting at the grassroots level and integrating regional priorities into national strategies, NITI Aayog ensures that policies are more relevant and effective. This participatory method fosters a spirit of cooperative federalism, where states are empowered to contribute to the national vision based on their unique local needs and contexts.

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129. (B) Distributive policy
Public policies like the Pradhan Mantri Awas Yojana, which provide housing for the poor, are classic examples of distributive policies. These initiatives involve the allocation of government resources, such as subsidies or grants, to specific segments of the population to meet their basic needs. The goal is to distribute the benefits of development more equitably and improve the living conditions of vulnerable groups. By directly providing assets to citizens, distributive policies play a crucial role in social welfare and the promotion of inclusive socio-economic development and growth.

130. (A) The social and ethical performance of an organization and its impact on stakeholders.
A social audit is distinct from a traditional financial audit because it focuses on the qualitative impact of an organization's activities. While a financial audit examines accounts and balance sheets, a social audit evaluates the social and ethical performance of an organization and its impact on all stakeholders, especially the community. It looks at whether a public scheme has achieved its social goals and if the resources have been used fairly. This process promotes social accountability and ensures that developmental projects genuinely improve the lives of the intended beneficiaries.

131. (C) Mediating differing interests to reach a broad consensus for the group.
The principle of being consensus-oriented is a key element of good governance that ensures social stability and harmony. It involves mediating the diverse and often conflicting interests of various groups within a society to reach a broad consensus on policies and actions. This approach ensures that decisions are not just based on the will of the majority but reflect the concerns of different stakeholders. By fostering inclusive dialogue and compromise, consensus-oriented governance promotes the long-term best interests

157. (C) G2C (Government to Citizen) and G2B (Government to Business) interactions.
E-governance utilizes information and communication technology to transform the way the state interacts with its stakeholders. It facilitates seamless interactions between the government and citizens, known as G2C, and between the government and businesses, referred to as G2B. By providing services through digital platforms, e-governance reduces bureaucratic hurdles, minimizes physical interaction, and increases the speed and transparency of transactions. This digital approach makes it easier for citizens to access benefits and for businesses to comply with regulations, thereby fostering a more efficient and responsive governance environment.

158. (A) 1, 2 and 4 only
The National Food Security Act of two thousand and thirteen is a comprehensive legislation aimed at ensuring food and nutritional security for the population. Its core objectives include providing access to an adequate quantity of high-quality food grains at affordable prices. Additionally, the Act includes provisions for maternity benefits for pregnant women and lactating mothers to improve overall nutritional standards. These measures are designed to eliminate hunger and support the well-being of vulnerable groups. The Act focuses on internal welfare and social justice rather than the promotion of food exports or international trade.

159. (A) Aims to create an equitable and just society by providing access to basic education for all children.
The Right to Education Act is a vital instrument for socio-economic development as it addresses the foundational need for learning. By making elementary education a fundamental right for all children, the Act aims to create a more equitable and just society. Access to education is a critical factor in breaking the cycle of poverty, improving health outcomes, and promoting social mobility. By ensuring that every child has the opportunity to learn, the state fosters the development of human capital, which is essential for the long-term progress and prosperity of the entire nation.

160. (B) Mid-course corrections during policy implementation.
Policy monitoring is a continuous process used to oversee the execution of developmental programs. Its primary value lies in its ability to provide real-time information on implementation progress, resource utilization, and any unforeseen challenges. This ongoing feedback allows administrative authorities to identify bottlenecks and make necessary mid-course corrections. By ensuring that the policy remains on track toward its objectives, monitoring improves the likelihood of success and ensures that public resources are used effectively. This systematic oversight is essential for maintaining the efficiency and responsiveness of the administrative system.

161. (B) The refusal of the Lok Sabha to pass the annual budget.
In a parliamentary democracy, the legislature's power over the public purse is one of the most significant checks on the executive. The refusal of the Lok Sabha to pass the annual budget, or any major financial bill, represents a complete loss of confidence in the government. This action can force the resignation of the entire council of ministers. This ultimate form of financial control ensures that the executive remains accountable for its policies and that the government's developmental plans and schemes are conducted with the approval of the people's representatives.

162. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The institution of Lokayukta has seen varying levels of success across different Indian states. This inconsistency is primarily because Lokayuktas are established through specific state-level laws, leading to significant variations in their powers, jurisdiction, and degree of independence from the executive. While some states have empowered their Lokayuktas with robust investigative and prosecutorial authority, others have created more limited advisory bodies. This lack of a uniform national framework has hindered the overall effectiveness of the institution as a consistent mechanism for redressing citizen grievances and combating state-level corruption.

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Health Activists, commonly known as ASHAs. These community health workers serve as the first point of contact between the rural population and the public health system. They play a vital role in promoting health awareness, encouraging institutional deliveries, and facilitating access to immunization and other essential services. By being rooted in their local communities, ASHAs help bridge the gap in healthcare delivery and ensure that health services are more accessible to rural households.

139. (D) Social accountability
Jansunwai is a powerful mechanism for promoting social accountability in governance. By allowing citizens to gather publicly and question local officials about development works and expenditures, it brings administrative activities under direct community oversight. This process ensures that public funds are used for their intended purposes and identifies instances of corruption or mismanagement. It empowers ordinary citizens to demand answers and hold their representatives and officials answerable for their performance. This transparent and participatory approach strengthens grassroots democracy and ensures more effective service delivery for the people.

140. (B) Both A and R are true but R is not the correct explanation of A.
The Right to Information Act is a critical tool for ensuring transparency and holding public authorities accountable. One of its important features is the mandate for proactive disclosure, where government bodies are required to publish certain information regularly. While this proactive approach reduces the need for citizens to file specific requests, the primary strength of the Act lies in the legal right it gives individuals to demand and obtain specific data. This combination of proactive and reactive mechanisms creates a more open and accountable system of governance for the citizens.

141. (C) Showing apathy and indifference towards public issues.
Good governance requires the active and vigilant participation of individuals in the political and administrative processes. Citizens can contribute by being aware of their rights, participating in local governance, and using mechanisms like the Right to Information. In contrast, showing apathy and indifference towards public issues is a major hindrance to good governance. When individuals are disengaged, it reduces public pressure on officials to be accountable and transparent. Active citizenship is essential for ensuring that the government remains responsive and that public resources are managed fairly for the community.

142. (D) An individual minister, a group of ministers, or the entire council of ministers.
A censure motion is a significant device used in a parliamentary system to express strong disapproval of the executive's actions or policies. Unlike a no-confidence motion, which must be moved against the entire government, a censure motion can be directed against an individual minister, a group of ministers, or the entire council of ministers. This allows the legislature to target specific administrative failures or policy decisions. While it does not automatically lead to the government's resignation, it serves as a powerful tool for public criticism and political accountability.

143. (B) 1, 2 and 3 only
The Comptroller and Auditor General of India has a broad mandate to audit the financial accounts of various public entities. This includes all central and state government departments, as well as government companies where the state has a significant interest. The CAG also audits other corporations and bodies when specifically required by law. However, private corporations and non-governmental organizations that do not receive government grants are generally outside the CAG's audit jurisdiction. This focus ensures that the auditor oversees the use of public funds and maintains financial integrity within the public sector.

144. (B) Judicial control
Public Interest Litigation is a revolutionary tool that has significantly expanded the scope of judicial control in India. It allows any concerned citizen or social organization to approach the court on behalf of marginalized groups whose rights are being violated. This mechanism enables the judiciary to intervene in matters of public importance, such as environmental protection, social welfare, and administrative malpractices. By allowing the courts to take proactive measures,

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of the entire community and ensures sustainable progress.

132. (D) The large size of the legislature, lack of technical expertise, and the disciplined nature of political parties.
In practice, the legislature's control over the administration is often limited by several practical factors. The large size of the house makes detailed scrutiny difficult, and many members may lack the specialized technical expertise required to evaluate complex government policies. Furthermore, the disciplined nature of political parties often means that members follow the party line rather than engaging in independent oversight. These factors can reduce the effectiveness of parliamentary control, allowing the executive to dominate the decision-making process and implementation of developmental programs and various schemes.

133. (C) 1, 3 and 4 only
Good governance is supported by several essential pillars that ensure authority is exercised fairly and effectively. These pillars include high levels of accountability, transparency in information sharing, and active participation by the citizens in the decision-making process. These elements ensure that the government remains responsive to public needs and that its actions are open to scrutiny. In contrast, secrecy is the opposite of good governance, as it prevents the public from holding officials accountable and hinders the fair and equitable management of public affairs.

134. (B) A legally enforceable document.
A Citizen Charter is a tool for making public administration more citizen-centric by outlining service standards and grievance redressal mechanisms. It represents a formal declaration of commitment by a public body to improve service quality and increase transparency. However, it is important to note that a Citizen Charter is not a legally enforceable document in a court of law. Instead, it serves as a moral and administrative commitment that empowers citizens to hold institutions accountable through internal procedures rather than through formal legal litigation and lawsuits.

135. (A) 1, 4, 2, 3
Governance concepts have evolved over time, reflecting changing priorities in public administration. The rule of law is a foundational principle that provides the legal framework for all governance. Democratic governance emerged later, emphasizing popular participation and human rights. The term good governance gained popularity in the nineteen-nineties, focusing on the quality and efficiency of administrative processes. Finally, e-governance is a more recent development that utilizes information technology to transform service delivery. This progression shows a shift from basic legal structures to more complex, citizen-centric, and technologically-driven models.

136. (A) A list of 29 functional items to be devolved to Panchayats.
The eleventh Schedule of the Indian Constitution was introduced by the seventy-third Amendment Act to empower rural local bodies. It contains a list of twenty-nine functional items that state governments are encouraged to devolve to Panchayati Raj Institutions. These items cover a wide range of subjects, including agriculture, social welfare, and rural infrastructure development. This schedule provides a comprehensive roadmap for decentralization, allowing Panchayats to play a meaningful role in economic development and the promotion of social justice at the grassroots village level.

137. (C) Acting as a 'think tank' and providing strategic policy inputs.
The primary function of NITI Aayog is to serve as the premier policy 'think tank' for the Government of India. It provides both directional and strategic policy inputs, helping to shape the national development agenda. Unlike the former Planning Commission, it does not have the power to allocate financial resources to states. Instead, it focuses on fostering cooperative federalism, providing technical advice, and monitoring the progress of developmental goals. This role ensures that policies are based on sound analysis and collaborative input from across the entire country.

138. (A) Accredited Social Health Activists (ASHA)
A key innovation of the National Rural Health Mission was the introduction of Accredited Social

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151. (D) A non-governmental organization (NGO) running an awareness campaign on voters' rights.
Civil society encompasses a wide range of non-governmental organizations and citizen-led initiatives that contribute to democratic governance. A prime example of this role is an NGO conducting a campaign to educate citizens about their rights and duties as voters. These activities promote awareness, encourage public participation, and hold political actors accountable. By providing alternative platforms for debate and advocacy, civil society organizations ensure that governance is more inclusive and responsive to the needs of the people, thereby strengthening the democratic fabric and promoting more informed and active citizenship.

152. (A) The existing Lok Sabha after a new Lok Sabha has been elected.
A 'lame-duck session' is a specific term used in parliamentary proceedings to describe the final session of an outgoing legislature. In the Indian context, it refers to the last session of the existing Lok Sabha after a new Lok Sabha has already been elected. The members of the outgoing house who were not re-elected are referred to as 'lame ducks'. This session allows the outgoing government to conclude pending business before the new parliament takes over, representing a transitional period in the democratic process of choosing the national government.

153. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
The administrative culture in post-independence India has faced criticism for retaining certain elitist and detached attitudes inherited from the colonial era. This legacy often created a gap between the bureaucracy and the people it was meant to serve. While numerous administrative reforms have been introduced to bridge this gap and make the system more citizen-centric, the colonial hangover has not been completely eradicated. Reforming deeply ingrained norms and behaviors within a large bureaucracy is a continuous and complex process that requires ongoing efforts to promote responsiveness, transparency, and ethical conduct.

154. (A) Genuine commitment from the organization and awareness among the citizens.
The success of a Citizen Charter initiative depends on a dual process of commitment and engagement. First, there must be a genuine commitment from the public organization to adhere to the service standards and grievance redressal mechanisms it has published. Second, citizens must be aware of their rights as outlined in the charter and be willing to demand accountability. Without these two elements, the charter remains a mere paper document. Promoting awareness and fostering a culture of responsiveness within institutions are essential for making charters effective tools for improving public services.

155. (B) P-3, Q-2, R-1, S-4
Several high-level commissions and committees have significantly influenced the structure and practice of governance in India. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee laid the foundation for the three-tier Panchayati Raj system. The Santhanam Committee provided vital recommendations on the prevention of corruption. The Sarkaria Commission focused on the complex dynamics of center-state relations. Finally, the Second Administrative Reforms Commission offered a comprehensive set of proposals for overall administrative transformation. Together, these bodies have helped shape a more decentralized, transparent, and accountable administrative system designed to meet contemporary challenges.

156. (B) Civil Court
The Right to Information Act grants the Central and State Information Commissions significant powers to enforce transparency. If a public authority fails to comply with its directions or provides misleading information, the Commission has the authority to take disciplinary action and impose penalties. In performing its duties, the Commission is granted powers similar to those of a civil court, including the ability to summon witnesses and require the production of documents. This judicial-like authority ensures that the Commissions can effectively oversee the implementation of the Act and protect the citizens' right to information.

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PIL ensures that the state remains accountable for its duties and that justice is accessible to the most vulnerable sections of society.

145. (B) Enables citizens to resolve their complaints against public service delivery.
A grievance redressal system is a vital component of responsive governance, providing a formal mechanism for citizens to resolve their complaints. This machinery enables individuals to report issues related to delayed or deficient public service delivery and demand corrective action. By providing a structured pathway for complaints, it ensures that administrative errors are addressed and that officials are held accountable for their performance. An effective grievance redressal system improves public trust and ensures that governance is more sensitive and responsive to the genuine needs and expectations of the citizens.

146. (A) It grants the Lokpal the power to dismiss a duly elected government.
The Lokpal and Lokayuktas Act of two thousand and thirteen established a robust anti-corruption framework in India. It created the institution of Lokpal at the central level and mandated the creation of Lokayuktas in states to investigate corruption among public functionaries. The Act even brings the Prime Minister under its purview with certain safeguards. However, the Lokpal is an investigative and prosecutorial body; it does not have the constitutional power to dismiss a duly elected government. Its primary role is to ensure integrity and accountability by investigating allegations of high-level corruption.

147. (C) Ensure plans are better aligned with local needs and priorities.
Decentralised planning is a participatory approach that shifts the focus of decision-making from central authorities to local institutions and communities. The key objective of this method is to ensure that developmental plans are better aligned with the specific needs and priorities of the local population. By utilizing local knowledge and engaging citizens in the process, decentralised planning makes development more effective and relevant. This bottom-up approach ensures that resources are utilized according to the actual requirements of the people, leading to more sustainable and equitable socio-economic outcomes.

148. (D) A focus on institutions and hierarchy to a focus on processes and interaction.
The shift from 'government' to 'governance' reflects a broader understanding of how authority is exercised in contemporary society. While government focuses primarily on formal institutions and hierarchical structures, governance emphasizes the intricate processes and interactions between various actors, including the state, market, and civil society. This transition highlights the importance of networks, collaboration, and public participation in addressing collective problems. Governance views the management of public affairs as a dynamic process of steering society toward common goals, rather than just a top-down administrative exercise of power.

149. (C) Transparency and accountability in the implementation of the scheme at the local level.
Social audits are a mandatory and essential feature of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. These audits are intended to ensure transparency and accountability in the implementation of the scheme at the local level. By involving the community in the verification of work and records, the social audit helps identify corruption, mismanagement, and the inclusion of ineligible beneficiaries. This participatory process ensures that the scheme's benefits reach the intended rural households and that public funds are utilized effectively for creating durable community assets and providing livelihoods.

150. (B) A course of action or inaction chosen by public authorities to address a given problem.
Public policy serves as the primary tool used by government institutions to tackle various societal challenges and achieve specific objectives. It is fundamentally defined as a deliberate course of action, or sometimes a calculated decision for inaction, chosen by public authorities. These policies guide the allocation of resources and the regulation of behavior to promote the public good. They reflect the strategic priorities and values of the governing administration, shaping how the state responds to issues like health, education, and social welfare for the entire population.

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163. (C) Consolidating the plans prepared by Panchayats and Municipalities in the district.
The District Planning Committee is a constitutional body mandated by the seventy-fourth Amendment Act to coordinate regional development. Its primary responsibility is to consolidate the developmental plans prepared by the various Panchayats and Municipalities within the district. The committee then uses these inputs to prepare a comprehensive draft development plan for the entire district. This process ensures that urban and rural planning are integrated and that resources are utilized more effectively across the district. By fostering regional coordination, the DPC promotes more balanced and sustainable local development.

164. (D) Government institutions and officials are answerable for their actions and decisions to the public.
Accountability is a core principle of good governance that ensures that the exercise of power remains within legal and ethical boundaries. It implies that government institutions and officials are answerable to the public for their decisions and the resulting outcomes. This transparency allows citizens to monitor the use of public resources and demand explanations for administrative failures. Effective accountability mechanisms, such as audits, legislative oversight, and the right to information, ensure that governance is practiced fairly and that officials are held responsible for meeting the needs of the entire society.

165. (C) E-governance
The use of mobile applications by municipal authorities to report and track road repairs is a practical and effective application of e-governance. By utilizing digital technology to facilitate interaction between citizens and the administration, this initiative improves the speed and transparency of service delivery. It empowers individuals to directly contribute to the maintenance of public infrastructure and provides them with real-time feedback on their complaints. This digital approach reduces bureaucratic delays, minimizes the need for physical visits to government offices, and makes the local administration more responsive and accountable to the citizens.

166. (B) Redistributive policy
Public policies that provide financial assistance to specific groups, such as farmers during a drought, are classified as redistributive policies. These initiatives involve the transfer of resources from the general tax revenue to a particular section of the population that is facing economic hardship. The primary goal is to provide a social safety net and reduce economic inequality within the society. By addressing specific vulnerabilities, redistributive policies promote social justice and ensure that the benefits of national wealth are shared more fairly among all citizens, especially during times of crisis.

167. (D) Measuring and improving an organization's social and ethical performance.
A social audit is a participatory process designed to evaluate the broader impact of an organization's activities. Its main purpose is to measure and improve the social and ethical performance of a public body, ensuring that its work genuinely benefits the community. Unlike traditional financial audits, it looks at qualitative factors like fairness, transparency, and the achievement of social developmental goals. By involving the people who are the beneficiaries of services, a social audit creates a culture of accountability and ensures that public resources are used ethically and effectively for social progress.

168. (A) Legislative control over executive
The Question Hour is a significant and powerful instrument of legislative oversight in a parliamentary system. It provides a formal platform where members can directly ask questions to ministers regarding the policies and activities of their departments. This process forces the executive to explain its decisions, defend its performance, and provide information to the legislature. By bringing administrative actions into the public eye, Question Hour ensures that the government remains accountable for its daily functioning. It serves as a vital tool for ensuring transparency and responsiveness within the political and administrative system.

169. (C) The Lokpal has the authority to overturn Supreme Court judgments.
India has a robust institutional framework for ensuring accountability and maintaining the rule of law. The Comptroller and Auditor General

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audits the accounts of both the Union and state governments, while parliamentary committees like the Public Accounts Committee scrutinize these reports. The Right to Information Act empowers citizens to seek information from public authorities. However, it is important to note that the Lokpal is an anti-corruption body and does not have the constitutional authority to overturn judgments delivered by the Supreme Court, as the judiciary remains an independent and separate branch.

170. (A) 1, 2 and 5 only
Panchayati Raj Institutions are a three-tier system of rural local self-government designed to function as institutions of grassroots democracy. They are responsible for the preparation and implementation of plans for economic development and social justice at the village level. While they have been granted constitutional status, they are not fully independent of state governments, as they rely on them for funding and certain administrative powers. Additionally, their elections are conducted by the State Election Commission rather than the national Election Commission, ensuring regional oversight and coordination of the local democratic process.

171. (D) Brundtland Commission Report ('Our Common Future')
The concept of sustainable development gained significant global attention and popularity following the publication of the Brundtland Commission Report, titled 'Our Common Future', in nineteen-eighty-seven. This report provided the foundational definition of sustainable development as progress that meets current needs without compromising future generations. It emphasized the need for an integrated approach that balances economic growth with social equity and environmental protection. This landmark publication helped shape international environmental policy and promoted a more holistic and long-term vision for global progress and the responsible management of the planet's natural resources.

172. (B) Public health infrastructure, including Primary Health Centres (PHCs) and Community Health Centres (CHCs).
A key component of the National Rural Health Mission is the comprehensive strengthening of the public health infrastructure across the country. The mission focuses on improving the quality and accessibility of services provided at Primary Health Centres and Community Health Centres in rural and underserved areas. By upgrading these facilities and ensuring the availability of essential medicines and health workers, the initiative aims to provide comprehensive healthcare to all citizens. This focus on public health delivery ensures that the state remains a primary provider of essential health services, promoting more equitable and affordable health outcomes.

173. (C) Socio-economic development
The Right to Education Act of two thousand and nine is a major legislative step toward achieving holistic socio-economic development. By making elementary education a fundamental right, the Act addresses the twin goals of social justice and economic empowerment. Access to quality education is essential for improving individual capabilities, which leads to better employment opportunities and overall social mobility. This focus on human capital development contributes to the nation's economic progress while ensuring that the benefits of growth are shared more fairly among all citizens, thereby creating a more just and inclusive society.

174. (D) The local community/beneficiaries
In the process of a social audit, the local community and the direct beneficiaries of a government scheme are the most important stakeholders. Their involvement is crucial because they have first-hand experience of the program's implementation and can verify the accuracy of official records against ground reality. By participating in the audit, they can identify instances of corruption, mismanagement, or the exclusion of eligible people. This bottom-up monitoring empowers the community to hold officials accountable and ensures that developmental resources are used more effectively to meet their genuine needs and aspirations.

175. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
Democratic governance thrives on the active participation of civil society, which acts as a bridge between the state and the people. Civil society organizations play a vital role by articulating

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public concerns, mobilizing citizens for various causes, and contributing to important policy debates. By providing a platform for diverse voices and advocacy, they ensure that the governance process remains inclusive and responsive. Their engagement helps monitor government performance and promotes transparency, thereby strengthening the overall democratic fabric and ensuring that the state remains accountable to its citizens.

176. (B) Responsiveness to the needs of citizens
A key feature of good governance is its responsiveness to the needs and expectations of the citizens. This implies that government institutions and officials should provide services and address public concerns within a reasonable timeframe and in a fair manner. A responsive administration listens to feedback and adapts its policies to improve the lives of the community. This quality ensures that governance is not merely an exercise of power but a process that genuinely serves the public interest, fostering trust between the state and the people it governs.

177. (B) Supremacy of law and equality before the law for all, including the government.
The rule of law is a foundational principle of democratic governance that ensures justice and fairness within a society. It implies the absolute supremacy of the law and the equality of all individuals before it, including the state and its officials. This framework prevents the arbitrary exercise of authority and ensures that everyone is subject to the same legal rules and procedures. By protecting individual rights and providing a predictable and stable environment, the rule of law maintains social order and ensures that governance is conducted according to established legal principles.

178. (A) To express disapproval of a policy or to demand economy in expenditure.
Cut motions are significant instruments used by the legislature to exercise financial control over the executive during the budget process. Their primary purpose is to allow members to express their disapproval of a specific government policy or to demand that expenditure be reduced for the sake of economy. By moving these motions, the legislature scrutinizes the government's financial plans and demands explanations for its spending. While rarely resulting in actual cuts, these motions provide a formal platform for public debate and force the administration to defend its fiscal priorities and performance.

179. (C) Collective mindset, values, and behavioral norms within the bureaucracy.
Administrative culture refers to the internal psychological and behavioral environment of a public administration system. It encompasses the collective mindset, shared values, and established behavioral norms that prevail among the bureaucracy. This culture significantly influences how civil servants perform their duties, interact with citizens, and respond to policy changes. A positive administrative culture promotes transparency, responsiveness, and ethical conduct, while a negative one can lead to apathy and inefficiency. Understanding these cultural dynamics is essential for designing and implementing effective administrative reforms that improve the overall quality of governance.

180. (D) Moving a no-confidence motion
In a system of checks and balances, various forms of control are used to oversee the executive branch. Judicial control is exercised through legal mechanisms like Public Interest Litigation, the issuance of writs, and the judicial review of administrative actions. These tools allow the courts to protect individual rights and ensure that the executive stays within the law. In contrast, moving a no-confidence motion is a form of legislative control, used by the representatives in the parliament to hold the government accountable and potentially force its resignation.

181. (C) Empowering citizens by ensuring transparency and accountability in public authorities.
The primary objective of the Right to Information Act is to empower citizens as active participants in the democratic process. By ensuring transparency and accountability in the working of every public authority, the Act allows individuals to access information that affects their lives. This access to data helps contain corruption and ensures that the government and its officials remain answerable for their actions. By making the administration more open to scrutiny, the RTI Act fosters a more informed and vigilant citizenry, which is essential for a healthy and vibrant democracy.

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This modern planning framework reflects the institution's role as a strategic policy think tank for the entire country.

195. (A) P-4, Q-1, R-2, S-3
Public policies in India address critical areas of human welfare to ensure inclusive socio-economic development. The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act focuses on providing rural employment and livelihood security. The National Rural Health Mission is a flagship initiative in the health sector, while the Right to Education Act mandates free and compulsory education for all children. The Public Distribution System is a vital mechanism for ensuring food security by providing subsidized grains. Together, these policies target different dimensions of poverty and social disadvantage to improve the overall quality of life.

196. (D) Jansunwai
The process of making governance more accountable through public hearings is popularly known as Jansunwai. This mechanism provides a formal platform where citizens can directly question government officials about the implementation of various schemes and the expenditure of public funds. By bringing administrative actions into the public eye, Jansunwai promotes transparency and discourages corrupt practices. It allows individuals to voice their grievances and demand immediate redressal, thereby shifting the focus of accountability downward toward the people. This participatory approach empowers local communities and ensures that governance is more responsive to their genuine needs.

197. (C) Enabler and Regulator
In a modern liberal democratic framework, the role of the state has fundamentally evolved. It has shifted from being the sole provider of all public services to acting as an enabler and regulator for developmental activities. This means the state sets the legal and policy framework, creates an environment for market and non-state actors to thrive, and ensures that public interest is protected through fair regulations. By facilitating collaboration and ensuring the rule of law, the state steering society toward common goals while promoting efficiency, innovation, and social welfare for all citizens.

198. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Parliamentary committees are frequently referred to as 'miniature parliaments' due to their vital role in the legislative process. They provide a structured forum where members from different political parties can engage in detailed and non-partisan examination of complex issues and legislative bills. This specialized scrutiny is often not possible on the floor of the large and time-constrained House. By utilizing expert testimony and conducting thorough research, these committees provide valuable recommendations that improve the quality of laws and ensure that the executive branch remains accountable for its actions and performance.

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199. (D) The CVC is an advisory body, while the Lokpal has investigation and prosecution powers.
The Lokpal and the Central Vigilance Commission are both key components of India's anti-corruption framework, but they differ significantly in their powers and functions. The CVC functions primarily as an advisory body, overseeing vigilance matters and providing guidance to government departments. In contrast, the Lokpal is a more powerful statutory body with the direct authority to investigate and prosecute allegations of corruption against high-ranking public functionaries. While the CVC has a supervisory role over administrative investigations, the Lokpal possesses independent legal powers to initiate prosecution, representing a more robust institutional mechanism for promoting integrity.

200. (A) People should be active agents in their own development, not passive recipients.
Participatory development is based on the foundational belief that individuals and communities should be active agents in their own progress. This approach rejects the idea of development as a top-down process where people are mere passive recipients of aid. Instead, it emphasizes the importance of involving local stakeholders in the entire developmental cycle, from identifying problems to designing and implementing solutions. By utilizing local knowledge and fostering ownership, participatory development leads to more sustainable and

state accountable without fear of reprisal. A democratic system also features a multi-party political environment, regular and fair elections, and a transparent administration. By ensuring that power is exercised with public consent and respects the dignity of all individuals, democratic governance provides a framework for a just, stable, and inclusive society.

189. (D) 1, 2, 3 and 4
Accountability and control in governance are exercised through a combination of institutional and legislative mechanisms. Legislative control relies on tools like questions, motions, and parliamentary committees, while judicial control is achieved through judicial review and the issuance of writs. The Comptroller and Auditor General plays a critical role in ensuring financial accountability to the parliament. Additionally, the Right to Information Act serves as a powerful instrument for citizen-led accountability. Together, these elements create a comprehensive framework that ensures the executive remains answerable for its actions and performance.

190. (D) Transparency
Transparency is a foundational principle of good governance that requires public authorities to be open about their decisions and activities. A culture of secrecy and opaqueness in administration is a direct antithesis to this principle, as it prevents citizens from monitoring government performance and holding officials accountable. Transparency ensures that information is accessible and that the reasoning behind policies is clear to the public. By reducing opportunities for corruption and fostering public trust, a transparent administrative environment is essential for the fair and effective management of public affairs and national resources.

191. (A) Citizen-centric and responsive.
The concept of a Citizen's Charter originated from the idea that public services should be designed and delivered with the needs and expectations of the citizens in mind. This initiative aims to make public administration more citizen-centric and responsive by explicitly outlining service standards, timeframes, and grievance redressal mechanisms. By viewing individuals as valued users of public services, the charter encourages professional and ethical conduct within government institutions. This approach empowers the public to hold providers accountable and ensures that governance is practiced in a way that truly serves the community.

192. (B) To provide an independent body to investigate and prosecute high-level corruption.
The institution of Lokpal was established as a robust anti-corruption body at the national level in India. Its most significant purpose is to provide an independent mechanism to investigate and prosecute allegations of corruption against high-ranking public functionaries, including ministers and senior civil servants. By operating outside the direct influence of the executive branch, the Lokpal ensures that investigations are conducted fairly and that even the most powerful officials are held accountable. This institutional oversight is essential for promoting integrity and maintaining public trust in the democratic system and governance.

193. (B) The structure and functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions.
The philosophy of grassroots governance is best embodied in India through the Panchayati Raj system of local self-government. These institutions bring governance and developmental decision-making closer to the people living in rural areas. By empowering Gram Sabhas and Panchayats to manage their own affairs and implement local development plans, the system promotes democratic decentralization and active public participation. This bottom-up approach ensures that governance is responsive to the specific needs of each village and that the benefits of progress are shared more equitably across the entire rural population.

194. (A) NITI Aayog
NITI Aayog has introduced a new approach to national planning that emphasizes shorter, more flexible horizons. It moved away from the traditional five-year planning cycle and replaced it with a three-year 'Action Agenda'. This change allows for more dynamic and responsive policy formulation that can adapt to rapid socio-economic and technological shifts. By providing a clearer focus on immediate priorities and practical implementation strategies, the Action Agenda helps guide the government's efforts toward achieving long-term national goals.

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207. (A) The right to bargain for an unreasonably low price.
The Consumer Protection Act empowers individuals with specific legal rights to protect them from exploitation in the marketplace. These include the right to be informed about the quality and price of products, the right to choose from various options, and the right to seek redressal against unfair trade practices. These protections ensure that consumers have a fair and safe environment for commercial transactions. However, the Act does not include a right to bargain for an unreasonably low price, as it focuses on fair competition and the protection of citizens against defective goods and deficient services.

208. (B) A lack of political will on the part of state governments.
While the institution of Lokayukta is designed as a powerful anti-corruption mechanism, its progress in many Indian states has been slow and inconsistent. This situation is primarily attributed to a lack of genuine political will on the part of state governments to empower these bodies. Since Lokayuktas are established by state-specific laws, the administration can limit their jurisdiction or reduce their investigative and prosecutorial authority. Without strong political backing and legislative support, the institution often struggles to hold powerful officials accountable, thereby hindering efforts to improve administrative integrity and redress citizen grievances.

209. (B) The Directive Principles of State Policy (Part IV)
The constitutional mandate for establishing local self-government in India is rooted in the Directive Principles of State Policy. Specifically, Article forty of the Constitution directs the state to organize village panchayats and provide them with such powers and authority as may be necessary to enable them to function as units of self-government. While these principles were initially not legally enforceable, they provided the moral and philosophical foundation for the later seventy-third amendment. This mandate reflects the visionary goal of decentralizing power and achieving grassroots democracy and social justice across the entire nation.

210. (A) Meaningful democratic decentralization
The successful functioning of Panchayati Raj Institutions depends on the effective devolution of functions, funds, and functionaries from the state to the local level. This process is essential for achieving meaningful democratic decentralization, as it provides local bodies with the resources and authority they need to manage their own affairs. Without these elements, Panchayats remain dependent on the state government, limiting their ability to implement local development plans. Full devolution ensures that grassroots institutions are genuinely empowered to respond to the needs of the community and promote inclusive progress.

211. (C) To foster cooperative federalism and act as a premier policy think tank.
The vision of NITI Aayog is centered on transforming the governance landscape in India by promoting a collaborative approach to development. Its primary role is to foster a spirit of cooperative federalism, ensuring that the central and state governments work together toward shared national goals. As a premier policy think tank, NITI Aayog provides essential directional and strategic policy inputs based on sound research and analysis. By moving away from centralized planning, it encourages regional innovation and provides a platform for states to share best practices for achieving sustainable and inclusive progress.

212. (D) Socio-economic development policy
A shift in public policy from providing subsidized goods to direct cash transfers represents a significant evolution in the instruments used for socio-economic development. This approach aims to reduce administrative leakages and empower poor households by giving them greater choice and flexibility in meeting their needs. Such policies are designed to alleviate poverty and promote social welfare more efficiently. By directly providing financial resources to the vulnerable, the state aims to improve their overall well-being and inclusion, reflecting a modernized strategy for achieving long-term developmental goals and social justice for all citizens.

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effective outcomes that truly reflect the needs and aspirations of the people themselves.

201. (C) 1, 2, 3 and 5
Good governance is defined by several core principles that ensure authority is exercised in a fair, efficient, and ethical manner. These principles include high levels of accountability, transparency in information sharing, and responsiveness to the needs of the citizens. Additionally, the rule of law provides the legal framework for all administrative and political activities. These elements together ensure that the government remains responsive to the public and that its actions are open to scrutiny. In contrast, authoritarianism is the opposite of these goals, as it concentrates power and limits public participation and oversight.

202. (A) Seizing state power through unconstitutional means.
Civil society organizations play a vital role in promoting and sustaining democratic governance by acting as a bridge between the state and the people. Their functions include advocating for the rights of marginalized groups, monitoring government activities, and providing platforms for public debate. These activities help hold the state accountable and ensure that policies reflect the interests of the citizens. However, civil society operates within the constitutional framework; its role is not to seize state power through unconstitutional means, but to influence the governance process through peaceful advocacy, awareness, and social mobilization.

203. (C) Statement I is true, but Statement II is false.
Budgetary control is a fundamental and powerful aspect of the legislature's oversight of the executive branch in a democracy. This control ensures that the government remains financially accountable to the representatives of the people. Under constitutional provisions, the executive cannot spend any money from the Consolidated Fund of India without the explicit approval of the Parliament through the passage of an Appropriation Act. This requirement prevents the arbitrary use of public funds and ensures that state resources are utilized according to the priorities and sanctions established by the legislature.

204. (B) Examine the audit reports of the Comptroller and Auditor General (CAG).
The Public Accounts Committee is a key parliamentary body responsible for ensuring that the government's financial management is conducted according to the law. Its primary function is to scrutinize the audit reports submitted by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. The committee examines whether the money granted by Parliament was spent for its intended purposes and identifies any instances of waste or inefficiency. By holding the executive accountable for its expenditures, the PAC maintains legislative control over the public purse and ensures financial integrity within the administration.

205. (C) The Central Vigilance Commission (CVC)
The Santhanam Committee on Prevention of Corruption was established in the early nineteen-sixties to study the problem of integrity in public life and suggest remedies. One of its most significant recommendations was the establishment of a specialized body to oversee vigilance and promote ethical conduct within the central government. This directly led to the creation of the Central Vigilance Commission in nineteen-sixty-four. The commission serves as an apex body for coordinating vigilance activities across various government departments and advising the administration on measures to contain corruption and improve administrative integrity and professionalism.

206. (D) First Appellate Authority within the same public authority
The Right to Information Act provides a structured and multi-tier process for redressing grievances related to information requests. If an Indian citizen is denied information or is not satisfied with the response provided by the Public Information Officer, the first legal recourse is to file an appeal with the designated First Appellate Authority. This official is typically a senior-ranking officer within the same public authority. This initial step allows for an internal review of the case, ensuring that administrative errors can be corrected before escalating the matter to higher information commissions.

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system of democratic decentralization and local development.

231. (D) Regeneration
Sustainable development is an integrated approach to progress that emphasizes the responsible management of natural resources for long-term survival. A key principle of this concept is that the rate of use of renewable resources should not exceed the rate of their natural regeneration. This ensures that the resource base is maintained for future generations. By balancing economic activities with the planet's ecological limits, sustainable development seeks to prevent environmental degradation and resource depletion. This holistic vision promotes long-term prosperity and ensures that development meets current needs while preserving the environment for the future.

232. (A) To provide a platform for states to raise their issues and contribute to national policy.
The Governing Council is the primary mechanism through which NITI Aayog fosters the spirit of cooperative federalism in India. It consists of the Prime Minister, the Chief Ministers of all states, and the Lieutenant Governors of Union Territories. This council provides a structured platform for regional leaders to raise their specific concerns and contribute directly to the formulation of national development strategies. By ensuring that state perspectives are integrated into the policy process, the Governing Council facilitates a more inclusive and collaborative approach to governance, where both the center and states work together toward shared national objectives.

233. (C) Addressing issues of poverty, inequality, and social welfare.
A public policy is considered a vital instrument of socio-economic development when its primary goals are to address systemic issues such as poverty and social inequality. These policies involve the strategic allocation of national resources toward health, education, and social safety nets to improve the overall quality of life for all citizens. By targeting the needs of marginalized and vulnerable groups, such initiatives promote social justice and ensure that the benefits of national progress are shared more fairly. This proactive role of the state is essential for achieving long-term, inclusive, and stable growth within a modern society.

234. (A) Ex-post evaluation
Ex-post evaluation is a systematic and critical assessment of a public policy conducted some time after its completion. Its primary purpose is to evaluate the long-term impact and overall effectiveness of the initiative in achieving its stated social and economic goals. This type of evaluation is particularly useful for identifying any unintended consequences—both positive and negative—of the policy. By analyzing the final outcomes, policymakers can gather valuable lessons and insights that help in the design and implementation of future programs. This retrospective analysis ensures a higher degree of accountability and administrative learning for the government.

235. (D) It includes the roles of the state, market, and civil society in steering the society.
The concept of 'governance' is fundamentally broader than 'government' as it reflects a more complex and modern understanding of collective decision-making. While government refers to the formal institutional structures of the state, governance encompasses the entire process of steering a society through the interactions of the state, the market, and civil society. This approach emphasizes collaboration, networking, and the role of diverse actors in addressing public problems. Governance highlights the mechanisms through which public and private interests are mediated to achieve developmental goals, reflecting the multi-actor and participatory nature of contemporary administrative and political life.

236. (B) Collective
Collective responsibility is a cornerstone principle of the parliamentary system in India, as established by the Constitution. It implies that the Council of Ministers is collectively answerable to the Lok Sabha for all its actions and decisions. This means that every minister must publicly support the cabinet's policies, and a loss of confidence in even a single minister can lead to the resignation of the entire government. This principle ensures that the executive operates as a unified body under the leadership of the Prime

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213. (C) Monitoring focuses on 'what is being done', while evaluation asks 'what has been achieved'.
Monitoring and evaluation are distinct yet complementary processes for overseeing public policy. Monitoring is a continuous activity that tracks the implementation process, focusing on the utilization of inputs and the delivery of immediate outputs. It primarily asks 'what is being done' to ensure the project remains on track. Evaluation, however, is a deeper analysis that occurs periodically to assess the overall impact and success of the policy. It asks 'what has been achieved' to determine if the broader developmental goals and social outcomes have been effectively met.

214. (B) The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (MNREGA)
The practice of social audit became widely established and gained legal backing in India primarily through its mandatory inclusion in the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act. This legislation requires that a social audit of all works and expenditures under the scheme must be conducted by the community in every Gram Panchayat. This participatory monitoring process is designed to ensure transparency, identify corruption, and hold local officials accountable. By institutionalizing social audits, MNREGA has empowered rural citizens to play an active role in the governance of developmental programs affecting their own communities.

215. (D) Both the process of decision-making and the results of that process.
Good governance is a comprehensive concept that emphasizes both the quality of the decision-making process and the effectiveness of its outcomes. It requires that authority be exercised in a way that is transparent, accountable, and responsive to the needs of the people. Simultaneously, it focuses on achieving meaningful results, such as the efficient delivery of services and the promotion of social welfare. This integrated approach ensures that the means used to achieve developmental goals are ethical and just, leading to sustainable progress and the protection of the public interest across the entire society.

216. (A) Democratic governance
A hallmark of democratic governance is the fundamental accountability of the government and its officials to the citizens. In this system, power is derived from the consent of the governed, and authority must be exercised in a transparent and answerable manner. Citizens have the right to monitor government actions and demand explanations for administrative decisions through mechanisms like elections, the right to information, and judicial review. This continuous oversight ensures that the state remains responsive to public needs and respects individual rights, thereby maintaining the legitimacy and integrity of the entire political system.

217. (C) A process to bunch together and vote on all outstanding demands for grants without discussion.
The 'guillotine' is a parliamentary procedure used during the final stages of the budget process to manage time constraints. It involves bunching together all outstanding demands for grants that have not yet been discussed and putting them to a single vote without any further debate. This allows the legislature to conclude its financial business by the designated deadline. While essential for practical management, the use of the guillotine means that many government expenditures may not receive detailed scrutiny, highlighting the challenges of maintaining thorough legislative oversight in a complex and large-scale administrative system.

218. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
Administrative reforms are widely viewed as a continuous and ongoing process within any modern governance framework. This necessity arises because the social, economic, and technological environment in which the administration operates is in a state of constant change. To remain effective and responsive, the administrative system must adapt its structures, processes, and attitudes to meet new challenges and public expectations. Ongoing reforms ensure that the bureaucracy remains professional, ethical, and capable of achieving developmental goals efficiently. This adaptability is essential for maintaining the long-term relevance and

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effectiveness of the state's administrative machinery.

219. (B) 1, 2, 3 and 4 only
The concept of a Citizen's Charter is built upon several core principles designed to improve the quality of public services. These principles include a commitment to high standards of service, providing choices for users whenever possible, and ensuring institutional accountability for performance. Additionally, the charter emphasizes providing value for money and maintaining transparency in all administrative processes. In contrast, secrecy of information is the opposite of these goals, as charters aim to empower citizens through openness and the proactive disclosure of service standards and grievance redressal mechanisms for all individuals.

220. (B) Redress citizens' grievances arising from mal-administration.
The primary purpose of establishing the institution of Ombudsman is to provide a dedicated and independent mechanism for redressing citizen grievances. This official is responsible for investigating complaints of mal-administration, corruption, and abuse of authority by public officials. By acting as an impartial mediator, the Ombudsman ensures that administrative errors are corrected and that public authorities treat citizens fairly and according to the law. This institutional oversight protects individuals from administrative injustices and promotes a more accountable and responsive system of governance that respects the rights of the common people.

221. (C) L.M. Singhvi Committee
The L.M. Singhvi Committee, established in the late nineteen-eighties, played a pivotal role in the institutionalization of local self-government in India. A key recommendation of this committee was that Panchayati Raj Institutions should be given constitutional status to protect them from arbitrary political interference and ensure their regular functioning. This proposal provided the foundational basis for the seventy-third Constitutional Amendment Act, which formally recognized Panchayats as a distinct third tier of government. By institutionalizing these local bodies, the amendment ensured the long-term stability and democratic legitimacy of grassroots governance across the entire nation.

222. (D) Information and Communication Technology (ICT)
E-governance refers to the strategic application of information and communication technology in the processes of public administration. This digital transformation aims to improve the delivery of government services, enhance administrative efficiency, and increase transparency. By utilizing tools like the internet, mobile applications, and digital databases, the state can provide citizens and businesses with faster and more convenient access to information and benefits. This transition reduces bureaucratic delays, minimizes the need for physical interaction, and allows for more effective monitoring of developmental programs, making governance more responsive to the needs of the modern society.

223. (A) Health
The Pradhan Mantri Jan Arogya Yojana is a landmark public policy initiative in the area of public health. As a key component of the Ayushman Bharat scheme, it provides comprehensive health insurance coverage to millions of vulnerable and poor families. The goal is to reduce the financial burden of secondary and tertiary care and achieve universal health coverage across the country. By facilitating access to quality healthcare services in both public and private hospitals, the policy promotes socio-economic development and improves the overall well-being and health outcomes of the citizens.

224. (B) Social accountability
Jansunwai, or public hearings, is a vital tool for promoting social accountability in governance. This mechanism encourages the active participation of citizens in the oversight of public authorities and the expenditure of developmental funds at the local level. By allowing individuals to directly question officials and voice their grievances in a public forum, it ensures that the administration remains answerable to the people it serves. This transparent and participatory process identifies irregularities, discourages corruption, and ensures that government schemes are implemented more effectively and fairly to meet the genuine needs of the entire community.

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225. (B) Arbitrariness
Good governance is defined by a set of core principles that ensure authority is exercised in a fair, structured, and predictable manner. These principles include a high degree of transparency in decision-making, institutional accountability, and a firm commitment to the rule of law. Together, these elements ensure that the government remains responsive to public needs and that individual rights are protected. In contrast, arbitrariness is the direct antithesis of good governance, as it involves the exercise of power based on personal whims rather than established laws and standards, leading to injustice and instability.

226. (C) P-3, Q-4, R-2, S-1
Modern governance utilizes various tools and concepts to improve administrative efficiency and responsiveness toward citizens. Social audit involves community-based monitoring of public services to ensure transparency. A Citizen Charter is a formal statement of service standards and commitments by a public body. E-governance uses information and communication technology to deliver services more effectively. Finally, decentralised planning promotes planning from below by involving local institutions and communities in the decision-making process. Together, these initiatives empower individuals and promote more inclusive, accountable, and effective governance that meets the needs of the modern Indian society.

227. (C) Examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders.
Judicial review is a fundamental power of the judiciary in a constitutional democracy like India. It allows the courts to examine the constitutionality of legislative enactments and executive orders to ensure they adhere to the supreme law of the land. If any law or action is found to violate constitutional provisions or the basic structure, the judiciary has the authority to declare it void. This mechanism serves as a critical check on the powers of the other branches of government, protecting individual rights and ensuring that the entire governance system remains within its legal boundaries.

228. (D) The need for checks, balances, and accountability mechanisms.
The observation that "power corrupts, and absolute power corrupts absolutely" provides a foundational rationale for the system of checks and balances in governance. This principle suggests that without proper oversight, the concentration of authority leads to the abuse of power and injustice. To prevent this, democratic systems utilize various accountability mechanisms and distribute power among separate branches of government. By allowing the legislature, executive, and judiciary to monitor each other, this framework ensures that authority is exercised fairly and that officials remain answerable for their actions, thereby protecting the rights and freedoms of the entire citizenry.

229. (A) Both Statement I and Statement II are true.
The Consumer Protection Act of two thousand and nineteen introduced the significant legal concept of 'product liability' to enhance consumer safety. This provision ensures that manufacturers, sellers, or service providers can be held legally responsible for any harm caused by a defective product or deficient service. This shift in legal responsibility encourages businesses to maintain high quality and safety standards. By providing consumers with a clear pathway to seek compensation for damages, the Act strengthens their rights in the marketplace and promotes more ethical and professional conduct across both the private and public sectors of the economy.

230. (B) 73rd Amendment
The seventy-third Constitutional Amendment Act was a landmark piece of legislation that provided constitutional status and a structured framework for rural local self-government. A mandatory provision of this Act is the constitution of a State Finance Commission every five years. The primary responsibility of this commission is to review the financial position of the Panchayati Raj Institutions and make recommendations regarding the distribution of taxes and budgetary grants. This institutional oversight ensures that local bodies have the necessary financial resources to perform their devolved functions effectively, thereby strengthening the overall

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182. (B) It is a statutory anti-corruption ombudsman at the state level.
The institution of Lokayukta is an important part of India's anti-corruption framework, established as a statutory body at the state level. Its primary role is to investigate complaints of corruption, mal-administration, and abuse of power against public officials within the state's jurisdiction. While the concept is similar to the national Lokpal, Lokayuktas are created through individual state legislations, leading to differences in their powers and scope across the country. These bodies provide a vital mechanism for redressing citizen grievances and promoting integrity and accountability in state-level administration.

183. (A) 4, 2, 1, 3
Several key committees have shaped the evolution of Panchayati Raj Institutions in India through their specific recommendations. The Balwant Rai Mehta Committee was established first in the late nineteen-fifties, proposing the three-tier system. This was followed by the Ashok Mehta Committee in the late seventies, which suggested a two-tier model. The G.V.K. Rao Committee in the mid-eighties focused on administrative arrangements for rural development. Finally, the L.M. Singhvi Committee recommended giving constitutional status to these local bodies later in the nineteen-eighties, leading to the landmark seventy-third constitutional amendment.

184. (A) Cooperative federalism.
The establishment of NITI Aayog as a replacement for the Planning Commission signifies a fundamental move toward fostering cooperative federalism in India. This new body serves as a platform where the central and state governments can work together as partners in national development. By involving state leaders in the policy formulation process, NITI Aayog ensures that regional priorities are reflected in the national agenda. This collaborative approach focuses on shared goals and mutual support, moving away from a centralized, top-down planning model to achieve more effective and balanced progress.

185. (C) Promoting gender equality in education.
Public policies that provide free bicycles to girl students are targeted instruments for promoting gender equality in education. By addressing practical barriers like long distances to school, these initiatives encourage higher enrollment and attendance among girls. This proactive approach helps reduce the gender gap in literacy and empowers girls to achieve their potential. Promoting female education has significant long-term socio-economic benefits, including better health, increased economic productivity, and greater social mobility. Such policies reflect the state's commitment to inclusive development and the empowerment of marginalized sections of society.

186. (D) To generate profit for the auditors.
A social audit is a participatory and transparent process designed to evaluate the performance of public schemes and institutions. Its primary objectives include promoting social accountability, identifying corruption or mismanagement, and encouraging people's participation in the governance of their own communities. Unlike private commercial audits, the goal of a social audit is not to generate profit for the auditors. Instead, it serves the public interest by ensuring that developmental resources are used fairly and effectively to meet the social and economic needs of the community it serves.

187. (D) World Bank
The term 'governance' gained widespread popularity in international development discourse primarily through the reports and publications of the World Bank during the late nineteen-eighties and early nineties. The Bank highlighted the importance of 'good governance'—characterized by transparency, accountability, and the rule of law—as a crucial factor for sustainable economic development. This shift in focus acknowledged that purely economic measures are insufficient without effective administrative and political processes. Since then, the concept has become a central theme in global efforts to improve public administration and social welfare.

188. (B) The protection of civil liberties and individual freedoms.
Democratic governance is fundamentally based on the protection of basic civil liberties and individual freedoms. These rights ensure that citizens can participate freely in the political process, express their opinions, and hold the

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Minister and remains sensitive to the will of the people's representatives.

237. (A) 1, 2 and 3 only
Several significant obstacles can hinder the achievement of good governance within a political and administrative system. These include deep-seated corruption, which diverts public resources, and the apathy of citizens, which reduces pressure for accountability. Additionally, a lack of transparency in decision-making processes prevents public scrutiny and fosters mismanagement. Overcoming these barriers requires strong institutional mechanisms and an active citizenry. In contrast, an independent judiciary and robust grievance redressal systems are actually pillars of good governance, as they provide essential checks on authority and ensure justice and responsiveness for the community and its people.

238. (D) To enhance livelihood security in rural areas by providing guaranteed wage employment.
The primary objective of the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act is to enhance social welfare and alleviate poverty in rural India. It accomplishes this by providing a legal guarantee of at least one hundred days of wage employment in every financial year to rural households. This initiative serves as a vital income safety net for those who rely on unskilled manual work, especially during lean agricultural periods. By creating durable community assets, the scheme also contributes to rural infrastructure development. This comprehensive approach ensures more stable and inclusive socio-economic progress for the vulnerable rural population.

239. (A) The active participation of the Gram Sabha.
The effectiveness of grassroots governance in India is fundamentally dependent on the active and meaningful participation of the Gram Sabha. This body, representing the entire adult population of a village, serves as the primary forum for direct democratic accountability and decision-making. When citizens are engaged in identifying local needs, approving development plans, and monitoring expenditures, it ensures that governance is transparent and responsive. This bottom-up involvement discourages corruption and ensures that resources are used according to the genuine priorities of the community. Active public participation is the lifeblood of successful local self-government institutions.

240. (B) Public Interest Litigation
The Parliament utilizes various specialized tools to exercise control over the government's financial management and ensure budgetary accountability. Parliamentary committees like the Public Accounts Committee and the Estimates Committee conduct detailed scrutiny of public expenditures and propose economies. During the budget session, members can move cut motions to express disapproval of specific policies or demand reductions in spending. These mechanisms ensure that the executive remains answerable for its use of national resources. In contrast, Public Interest Litigation is a judicial instrument that allows the courts to intervene in public matters, rather than a form of direct legislative control.

241. (A) Both A and R are true and R is the correct explanation of A.
The Right to Education Act is recognized as a landmark public policy initiative for socio-economic development in India. By providing a legal guarantee for free and compulsory elementary education, it addresses one of the most critical factors for long-term human progress. Access to basic education is essential for breaking the intergenerational cycle of poverty and promoting social mobility among disadvantaged groups. This investment in human capital empowers individuals to participate more effectively in the economy and the democratic process. By fostering equality of opportunity, the Act contributes to creating a more just and prosperous society for all citizens.

242. (A) The beneficiaries and the community with the help of facilitators
A social audit is a participatory monitoring process that is primarily conducted by the beneficiaries and the local community, often with the assistance of trained facilitators. This approach ensures that the audit is rooted in the actual experiences of the people who are meant to serve as the recipients of government schemes. By verifying official records against ground reality and participating in public hearings, the

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community can identify irregularities and hold officials accountable. This bottom-up oversight is essential for ensuring transparency and ensuring that developmental resources are used effectively to improve the lives of the intended rural and urban populations.

243. (C) Prevent any one branch of government from becoming too powerful.
The mechanism of checks and balances is a foundational principle of constitutional governance designed to maintain a stable and fair political system. It involves specific arrangements that allow the legislative, executive, and judicial branches to oversee and limit each other's powers. This balanced distribution ensures that no single branch can exercise absolute authority or dominate the entire governance process. By protecting against the arbitrary use of power, checks and balances safeguard individual rights and ensure that authority is exercised according to established laws and principles. This framework is essential for the long-term health and integrity of any democratic system.

244. (D) Good governance can theoretically exist in non-democratic regimes, while democratic governance is specific to democracies.
While 'good governance' and 'democratic governance' are related concepts, they differ in their scope and focus. Good governance is primarily concerned with the quality and efficiency of administrative processes, emphasizing transparency, accountability, and the rule of law. Theoretically, these qualities can exist even in non-democratic systems that manage affairs effectively. Democratic governance, however, is a broader concept that is specific to democracies. It adds the essential requirement of political legitimacy based on popular consent, regular and fair elections, and the protection of civil liberties. Thus, democratic governance incorporates the principles of good governance within a framework of popular sovereignty.

245. (C) Right to Information, Citizen's Charters, and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms
In the Indian context, the combination of the Right to Information, Citizen's Charters, and Grievance Redressal Mechanisms is often referred to as the 'Golden Triangle' of good governance. Together, these three instruments provide a comprehensive framework for ensuring that the administration is transparent, responsive, and accountable to the public. The RTI Act empowers citizens to seek information, charters define service standards, and redressal mechanisms provide a pathway for resolving complaints. This integrated approach shifts the focus of governance toward being more citizen-centric and professional, thereby improving the overall quality of public service delivery and the integrity of administrative processes.

246. (B) To make recommendations regarding the financial resources and distribution of taxes for the Panchayats.
The State Finance Commission plays a critical and constitutional role in the financial management of Panchayati Raj Institutions. Mandated to be formed every five years, its primary responsibility is to review the financial position of these local bodies and make specific recommendations regarding the distribution of tax revenue between the state and the Panchayats. It also suggests measures to improve the financial health of local institutions and advises on the allocation of grants-in-aid. This oversight ensures that Panchayats have the necessary fiscal resources to perform their devolved functions effectively, thereby promoting meaningful grassroots developmental planning and decentralization.

247. (D) Ensuring food security and protecting farmers' income.
The policy of providing Minimum Support Price for agricultural crops is a vital instrument used by the government to manage the food economy. Its primary goals are to ensure national food security by encouraging production and to protect the income of farmers against sharp falls in market prices. By providing a guaranteed price for essential grains, the state offers financial stability to the rural population and ensures that adequate buffer stocks are maintained. This proactive intervention balances the interests of both producers and consumers, contributing to the overall stability and well-being of the entire society and the national economy.

248. (A) Democratic decentralization
The National Rural Health Mission implements a decentralized health delivery model that empowers local bodies and community-level

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workers like ASHAs. This approach is a direct application of the principle of democratic decentralization, which seeks to bring essential services closer to the people. By involving Panchayati Raj Institutions and local health committees in the management of health facilities, the mission ensures that services are more responsive to regional needs. This bottom-up framework promotes local ownership and accountability, leading to more sustainable and effective health outcomes in rural and underserved areas. It reflects a shift toward more inclusive governance.

249. (C) It primarily assesses the long-term impact of the policy on society.
Policy monitoring is an ongoing administrative activity used to track the implementation process of public programs. It focuses on the continuous collection of data regarding the utilization of inputs and the delivery of immediate outputs, such as the number of schools built or funds disbursed. This allows officials to identify implementation gaps and bottlenecks in real-time. In contrast, assessing the long-term and broader socio-economic impact of a policy on society is the primary function of policy evaluation. While monitoring ensures that the project is physically on track, evaluation determines if the policy has achieved its ultimate developmental goals.

250. (A) Shift accountability from being upward (to superiors) to being downward (to the people).
The core principle behind Jansunwai, or public hearings, is to transform the traditional nature of administrative accountability. In a conventional system, officials are primarily answerable upward to their superiors within the hierarchy. Jansunwai shifts this dynamic by making officials directly answerable downward to the citizens who are the beneficiaries of government services. By requiring officials to explain their actions and expenditures in a public forum, this mechanism promotes transparency and social accountability. It empowers the community to demand answers for administrative failures and ensures that governance is practiced in a way that genuinely serves the interests of the common people.

251. (B) Governance pertains to the act of ruling, whereas good governance incorporates normative principles like transparency and accountability.
Traditional governance involves the basic processes of managing a country and implementing decisions. The concept of good governance expands this definition by adding essential qualitative values. These include transparency, the rule of law, and accountability. This transition emphasizes how governing occurs, shifting the focus from simple administration to a value-based framework that promotes ethical and responsible state behavior.

252. (A) To act as an intermediary, monitoring the state and articulating citizen concerns.
Civil society consists of community groups and non-governmental organizations that serve as vital links between the government and the public. These entities monitor state actions to ensure integrity and effectiveness. By articulating the specific concerns of citizens and fostering public debate, they provide a check on state power, ensuring that the government remains responsive to the populace.

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253. (C) The individual's active participation is essential for ensuring state accountability.
Within a democratic framework, citizens are no longer viewed as passive recipients of government services. Instead, their active engagement through voting, public discourse, and community action is vital. This involvement creates a system of accountability where the state is held responsible for its actions. Individual responsibility and vigilance are therefore considered central components of an effective governance system.

254. (D) The dynamic interaction and balance between the state, civil society, and individuals.
Effective democratic governance is not the result of state action alone. It relies on a balanced relationship between the capacity of the government, the oversight of civil society, and the responsibility of individual citizens. This interplay ensures that power is exercised legitimately. When these three actors work together, they form a dynamic core that maintains accountability and transparency.

255. (C) The principles of citizen participation and representation.
While good governance introduces principles like transparency, democratic governance adds further layers of refinement. It specifically emphasizes the importance of citizen participation, representation, and responsiveness. This approach ensures that the governing process is inclusive and reflects the will of the people. By foregrounding these elements, democratic governance creates a more refined system that prioritizes the role of citizens.

256. (B) To prevent the over-concentration of power in one governmental branch.
Checks and balances are institutional mechanisms designed to distribute power across different branches of government. The primary goal is to ensure that no single entity, whether the legislature, executive, or judiciary, can dominate the others. This structure protects the democratic integrity of the state by maintaining a system of mutual oversight, which prevents the potential abuse of centralized authority.

257. (D) The authority to scrutinize and approve the government's budget.
In a democratic framework, the legislature maintains oversight of the executive through financial mechanisms. The power of the purse allows elected representatives to scrutinize and approve government spending plans. This process ensures that executive priorities align with legislative approval. It serves as a primary tool for holding the government accountable for its fiscal decisions and overall policy direction.

258. (A) To ensure legislative and executive actions comply with the constitution.
Judicial control serves as a critical safeguard against the misuse of power by the other branches of government. Through judicial review, courts assess whether laws passed by the legislature or actions taken by the executive are constitutional. If these actions are found to be unconstitutional, the judiciary can strike them down, thereby upholding the legal foundations of the state.

259. (C) The prevailing administrative culture.
Formal mechanisms of control, such as parliamentary committees, do not operate in a vacuum. Their effectiveness is heavily influenced by the administrative culture within the government. A culture that values transparency and is open to oversight strengthens these tools. Conversely, a culture of secrecy or corruption can undermine formal checks, regardless of how well they are designed or established.

260. (A) Legislative control over the executive.
Parliamentary committees represent a specific instrument used by the legislative branch to supervise the executive. By conducting in-depth examinations of government expenditure and policy implementation, committees like the Public Accounts Committee ensure detailed oversight. This relationship reinforces the principle that the executive branch must remain answerable to the legislature for its use of public funds and administrative actions.

261. (D) To empower citizens by enabling access to information held by public authorities.
The Right to Information acts as a landmark tool for transparency by allowing citizens to request data from public authorities. This empowerment shifts the power dynamic between the state and the individual. By making the decision-making process visible, the law ensures that officials are held accountable. Access to information is fundamental for an informed citizenry to participate in governance.

262. (B) Establishing a mechanism to hold service providers accountable to consumers.
The Consumer Protection Act strengthens governance by providing a legal structure to protect citizen interests against unfair practices and deficient services. It creates a quasi-judicial system for settling disputes, ensuring that service providers are answerable for their performance. This mechanism promotes accountability in the marketplace and ensures that citizens have a clear path to seek redress for grievances.

263. (C) The Citizen's Charter is a commitment to service standards, while RTI is a tool for accessing information.
A Citizen's Charter represents a public declaration of service standards and grievance redressal commitments made by an organization. In contrast, the Right to Information is a legal instrument specifically designed to facilitate citizen access to government records. While both

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promote accountability, the Charter focuses on service delivery expectations, whereas the RTI focus is on transparency through information disclosure.

264. (D) Enhancing citizen empowerment and administrative accountability.
The Right to Information, the Consumer Protection Act, and Citizen's Charters share a common objective of improving governance quality. Each mechanism is designed to empower individuals in their dealings with public and private entities. Together, they create a framework that demands transparency and forces administrative bodies to be more accountable and responsive to the needs of the general public.

265. (A) Its ability to be used as a public benchmark to judge performance.
Although it is not always legally enforceable, a Citizen's Charter functions as a vital public declaration of intent. It provides specific benchmarks for service quality and access. Citizens can use these stated standards to evaluate and judge the performance of a government department. This public scrutiny fosters a culture of accountability and encourages organizations to meet their service delivery goals.

266. (B) To independently investigate citizen grievances against the government.
An Ombudsman functions as a high-level official dedicated to investigating complaints submitted by citizens regarding government agencies and officials. Operating with significant autonomy, this institution serves as a watchdog to ensure impartial inquiries into administrative injustice or apathy. By reporting on these grievances, the Ombudsman provides a vital mechanism for redressal and promotes transparency within the public administration framework.

267. (B) Jurisdiction (central vs. state level).
The Indian grievance redressal system uses a two-tiered structure based on the Ombudsman model. The Lokpal is established to address allegations of corruption against high-level public functionaries at the national level. Meanwhile, the Lokayukta operates within individual states to handle similar issues within state government machinery. This division of responsibility is defined by their specific geographic and administrative jurisdictions.

268. (A) The adaptation of the Ombudsman model to the Indian federal structure.
The creation of the Lokpal and Lokayukta demonstrates how India has integrated the international concept of the Ombudsman into its own governance framework. By establishing these bodies at both the national and state levels, the country has adapted the model to fit its federal system. This institutionalization provides a formalized way to combat corruption and manage citizen complaints across levels.

269. (C) Enhance administrative accountability and combat corruption.
Grievance redress systems are essential for maintaining the integrity of the administration. By providing formal avenues for citizens to voice complaints, institutions like the Lokpal and Lokayukta ensure that the government remains accountable. Their primary purpose is to identify and address instances of corruption and maladministration. This process strengthens the relationship between the state and its citizens through transparency.

270. (D) Its operational independence and impartiality.
For an Ombudsman-type institution to be successful, it must function without interference from the executive or other government branches. Operational independence is critical for conducting fair and objective investigations into grievances. Impartiality ensures that the findings are credible and that citizens can trust the institution to seek justice. Without these characteristics, the body cannot effectively act as an administrative watchdog.

271. (C) To create units of local self-governance and empower local communities.
Panchayati Raj Institutions are established to decentralize power and bring governance closer to the people. By serving as units of local self-governance, they allow communities to manage their own local affairs. This structure is intended to empower citizens at the grassroots level, ensuring that their voices are heard and that they have control over their own development and administration.

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272. (B) Preparing local development plans and implementing schemes.
Panchayati Raj Institutions are responsible for critical tasks that directly affect local communities. These include drafting comprehensive plans for economic development and social justice within their jurisdiction. Furthermore, they are tasked with the practical implementation of various development schemes and programs assigned to them by the state government. These responsibilities ensure that governance addresses the unique needs of local areas.

273. (D) The genuine devolution of funds and functions from the state government.
The effectiveness of local self-governance depends on the actual transfer of power from higher levels of government. For Panchayati Raj Institutions to succeed, state governments must provide them with the necessary funds, functions, and administrative personnel. Without this genuine devolution, these local bodies lack the autonomy and resources required to fulfill their developmental roles and respond to community needs.

274. (A) Administrative interference from higher government levels.
Despite their constitutional mandate, Panchayati Raj Institutions often face significant hurdles. One common challenge is interference from higher levels of government, which can limit their autonomy. Other issues include a lack of financial independence and insufficient capacity among elected local representatives. These obstacles can hinder the ability of local institutions to function effectively as independent units of grassroots self-governance.

275. (C) Focused on direct citizen participation and local-level decision-making.
Grassroots governance represents a shift from centralized authority to the local community level. It focuses on empowering people to manage their own affairs through direct participation. By enabling local decision-making and planning, this system ensures that governance is highly responsive to the specific needs of the population. It aims to deepen democracy by making the administration accessible and participatory.

276. (A) A bottom-up methodology empowering local bodies to formulate plans.
Decentralised planning is defined by a bottom-up approach where local bodies identify their own specific requirements. This methodology empowers institutions like Panchayati Raj to set their own development priorities and create relevant plans. Unlike centralized models, this system ensures that the planning process begins at the local level, making it more responsive to the actual needs of the community.

277. (D) Participatory development.
The concept of decentralised planning is closely connected to participatory development. Both ideas emphasize the active involvement of communities and stakeholders in the decision-making process. By allowing local actors to participate in planning and implementation, development becomes a collaborative effort. This synergy ensures that the outcomes of development projects are more sustainable and reflect the priorities of the people.

278. (B) To enhance information flow, transparency, and citizen engagement.
E-governance serves as a vital tool for strengthening decentralised and participatory planning. By using technology, the government can improve the flow of information and increase transparency in its processes. Digital platforms also provide new ways for citizens to engage with officials and participate in decision-making. These technological advancements make the planning process more inclusive and easier for local communities.

279. (C) A more collaborative and decentralized developmental framework.
The creation of NITI Aayog reflects a significant change in India's approach to national development. It focuses on cooperative federalism and acts as a policy think tank rather than a central planning authority. This transition signals a move toward a more collaborative and decentralized framework. It encourages cooperation between the center and the states, promoting flexibility and local input.

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280. (D) It resulted in a mismatch between policy design and local realities.
Traditional top-down planning often suffered from a lack of local input during the formulation phase. Because plans were made at a central level, they frequently failed to account for the unique conditions on the ground. This led to a significant mismatch between the design of national policies and the actual realities of local communities, highlighting the need for decentralized planning models.

281. (A) Meeting present needs without jeopardizing the ability of future generations to meet theirs.
Sustainable development focuses on a long-term approach to planning and growth. It emphasizes balancing immediate economic needs with the preservation of resources for the future. By integrating environmental protection and social equity, this principle ensures that current progress does not deplete the resources required by future populations. It advocates for a responsible and holistic strategy for national and global development.

282. (B) By enabling better environmental monitoring and facilitating public discourse.
Technology plays a crucial role in supporting sustainable development through e-governance initiatives. Digital tools allow for more accurate monitoring of environmental data and parameters. Furthermore, these platforms facilitate wider public discussion on the ecological impact of various development projects. By disseminating information on sustainable practices, e-governance helps ensure that environmental considerations are integrated into the overall governance and planning process.

283. (B) Creating digital platforms for citizen feedback and involvement.
E-governance enhances participatory development by using digital tools to bridge the gap between the government and the public. These platforms allow citizens to provide direct feedback and get involved in decision-making processes more easily. By making participation more accessible and transparent, technology ensures that the voices of stakeholders are considered during the planning and implementation of developmental projects.

284. (A) To act as a policy think tank that promotes sustainability and cooperative federalism.
NITI Aayog serves as a primary policy think tank that guides the national development agenda. Its role involves encouraging states to adopt innovative solutions and fostering cooperative federalism. Unlike previous models, it integrates long-term sustainability goals and social equity into its planning. The Aayog encourages a development process that is participatory and technologically enabled, moving beyond purely economic growth metrics.

285. (C) Synergistic and mutually reinforcing.
The relationship between e-governance, participatory development, and sustainable development is synergistic. Technology provides the tools for participation, while participation ensures that sustainability goals reflect community needs. When these concepts work together, they reinforce each other to create a more effective and equitable governance model. This integrated approach ensures that development is technologically modern, inclusive of citizen voices, and environmentally responsible.

286. (D) To represent the state's deliberate effort to address societal problems and improve quality of life.
Public policy is a primary tool used by the state to drive socio-economic development. It represents intentional courses of action aimed at solving community issues and enhancing the general well-being of citizens. These policies are designed to achieve specific social justice and economic equity goals. Through deliberate intervention, the state uses policy to guide societal progress and ensure better outcomes.

287. (C) Fulfilling fundamental human needs.
Many public policies in India are specifically designed to address basic entitlements that are essential for a dignified life. Initiatives focusing on housing, healthcare, clean drinking water, and food security target fundamental human needs. By prioritizing these areas, the state aims to improve social mobility and public health. These interventions are crucial for reducing disparities and ensuring a basic standard of living.

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288. (B) A state intervention to create a safety net for vulnerable populations.
The National Food Security Act is a key example of how public policy creates a social safety net. By establishing a legal right to subsidized food grains, the state protects the most vulnerable members of society. This intervention ensures food security and helps mitigate economic hardships. It demonstrates the state's role in providing basic necessities to those who need them most.

289. (D) The state actively intervenes to correct socio-economic imbalances and market failures.
Examples of policies in health, housing, and food security show that the state plays an active role in socio-economic development. These interventions are designed to rectify market failures and reduce existing disparities. By using public policy as a tool, the state works to balance social welfare with economic goals. This active involvement is essential for addressing systemic inequalities within the country.

290. (A) Designed with specific goals and objectives in mind.
Public policy is characterized by intentionality, meaning it is not a random occurrence but a planned course of action. These policies are formulated to address specific societal challenges and achieve defined socio-economic outcomes. By having clear goals and objectives, the state can systematically work towards improving the quality of life for its citizens through targeted and purposeful administrative measures.

291. (C) To give a legal guarantee for a specific number of days of wage employment to rural households.
The Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act creates a legal entitlement for rural livelihood security. It mandates at least one hundred days of guaranteed wage employment annually for households with adults willing to perform unskilled manual labor. This policy acts as a crucial safety net, providing economic support and addressing rural deprivation through a rights-based framework for employment.

292. (A) Strengthening the public health system for the rural population.
The National Health Rural Mission was established to improve healthcare access in rural areas. Its primary focus is on strengthening public health infrastructure and increasing the number of trained health workers. By focusing on underserved populations, the mission aims to reduce health inequities. This state-led initiative ensures that basic medical services are more available and effective for the rural citizenry.

293. (D) Establishes education as a fundamental right for children in a specific age group.
The Right of Children to Free and Compulsory Education Act is a transformative policy that made education a fundamental right for those aged six to fourteen. By mandating specific school standards and norms, it aims to ensure quality elementary education for all. This law is a critical tool for tackling illiteracy and promoting social mobility through a rights-based approach.

294. (B) Adoption of a rights-based approach to development.
Policies like MNREGA, NHRM, and RTE are all based on the principle of legal entitlements. This rights-based approach ensures that basic needs such as employment, healthcare, and education are guaranteed by the state rather than provided as mere charity. By making these entitlements legally binding, the government empowers citizens and establishes a clear framework for accountability and socio-economic transformation.

295. (C) Instruments for socio-economic transformation and equity.
Major policies like the Right to Education and rural employment guarantees are designed to create lasting social change. They serve as instruments for socio-economic transformation by targeting areas of deprivation and promoting equity. By providing legal guarantees for basic services and needs, these policies help reduce systemic disparities and foster a more just and inclusive society for all citizens.

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296. (D) Monitoring is a continuous tracking process, whereas evaluation is a periodic, systematic assessment.
In the policy lifecycle, monitoring and evaluation serve different but complementary roles.

Monitoring is an ongoing process that tracks progress against targets to allow for immediate corrections. Evaluation is a more formal, periodic assessment that looks at the overall outcomes and long-term impacts of a policy. Together, these processes ensure that governance remains effective and focused on achieving its intended goals.

297. (A) To provide a platform for citizens to directly voice grievances to officials.
A 'jansunwai', or public hearing, is a mechanism designed to promote direct accountability. It provides a forum where citizens and beneficiaries can openly share their experiences and grievances with implementing officials. This face-to-face interaction allows for immediate feedback and public scrutiny. By giving a voice to the people, jansunwais ensure that the administration remains responsive to the needs of the community.

298. (B) The community to verify official records against ground realities.
A social audit empowers local communities to scrutinize the implementation of government projects. Through this process, citizens verify official financial and administrative records against the actual work completed on the ground. This public verification ensures that funds are spent correctly and that the quality of work meets standards. It turns ordinary community members into active participants in the auditing process.

299. (B) To make the governance process accountable directly to the people.
The ultimate goal of mechanisms such as social audits and public hearings is to shift accountability directly to the citizenry. By involving the public in monitoring and verifying government actions, these tools ensure that administration is transparent and responsive. This direct accountability forces implementing agencies to be more responsible for their decisions and the use of public resources at every level.

300. (A) A passive recipient to an active participant in governance.
Mechanisms like social audits and public hearings fundamentally change how citizens interact with the state. Instead of being mere beneficiaries of government schemes, individuals become active auditors of public processes. This shift empowers them to scrutinize official records and provide direct feedback. Consequently, the democratic process becomes more inclusive, as citizens play a hands-on role in ensuring administrative accountability.

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